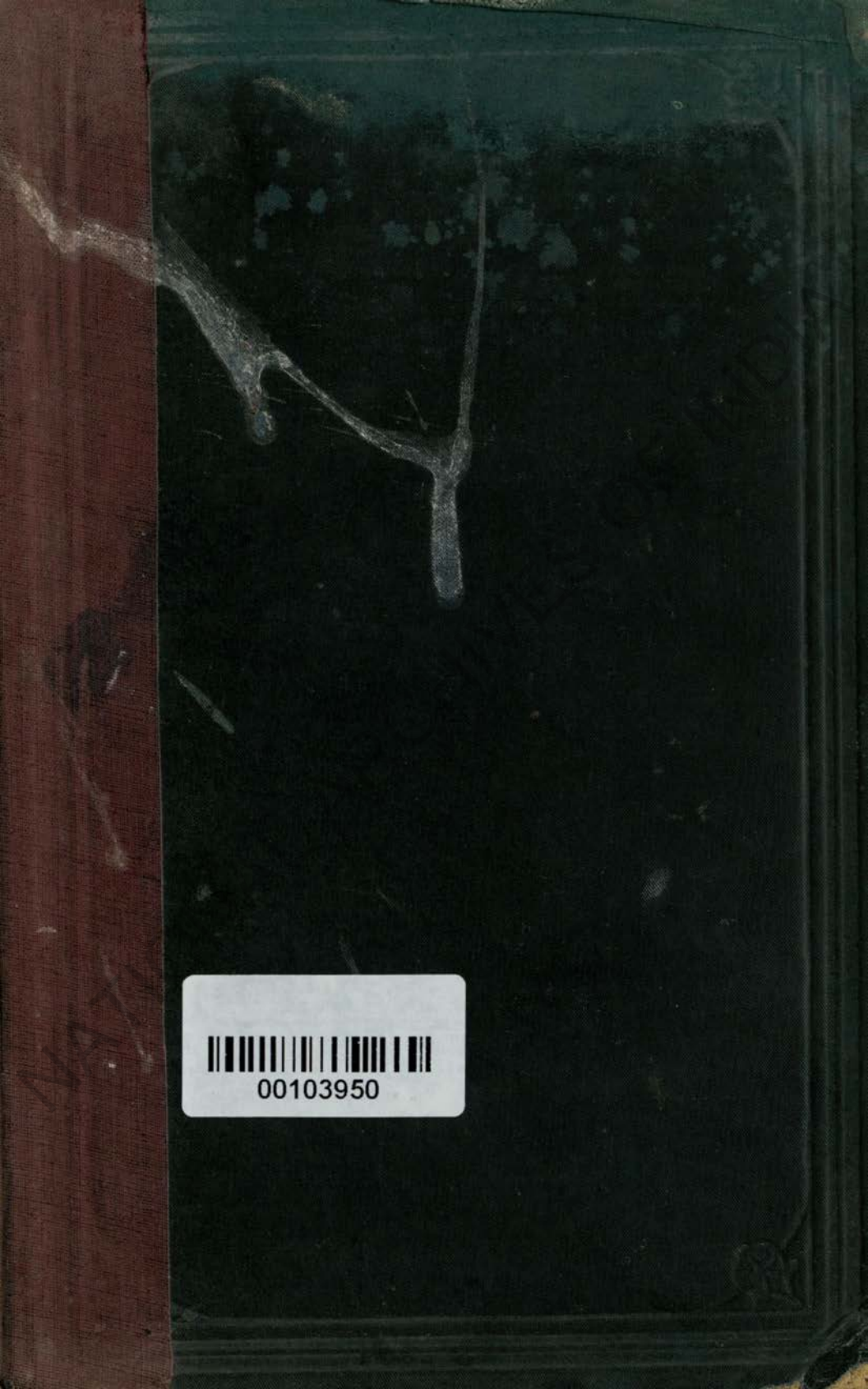
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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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SLATIVE DEPARTMENT

AL RULES AND ORDERS

MADE UNDER

ENACTMENTS

IN FORCE IN

BRITISH INDIA

CONSISTING OF

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PART I.

Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India

AND

PART II.

eral Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council ; with an Index.

(IN THREE VOLUMES.)

VOLUME III.

(Containing Rules under Acts from 1890 to 1907 in Part II and the Index.)

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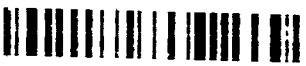


NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

GENERAL STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

PREFACE.

THESE volumes contain all the rules, orders and notifications issued under the authority of the Governor General in Council under Statutes and General Acts of the Governor General applying to the whole of British India, which are now in force with the exception of orders of a temporary or personal nature.

2. In reprinting them an endeavour has been made to incorporate all amendments and modifications made in them by subsequent notifications. References to these notifications are given in foot-notes *in loco.*

3. Lists of these Rules and Orders and also of Orders in Council under Statutes relating to India have for some years past been issued periodically by the Legislative Department. Such of the latter Orders, as are included in Part I of those Lists, have not been republished here. They consist principally of Extradition Treaties and Conventions and Orders under the English Foreign Jurisdiction and Merchant Shipping Acts, which are seldom needed for reference in India, and are readily accessible to those who require to refer to them in the Statutory Rules and Orders or the Statutory Rules and Orders Revised.

4. Certain Orders of the Crown and Orders of the Secretary of State which are of direct or special importance to India and are included in Part II of the lists referred to above, have been included in the present compilation. Instances of these are the Letters Patent of the Chartered High Courts and the regulations made under the Naturalization Acts. Apart from these, the orders included are those of the Governor General in Council.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

5. The order in which they have been arranged is the chronological order of the Statutes or Acts of the Governor General in Council under which they were issued.

6. An Index to these Rules and the Orders in Council noted in the List published separately by the Legislative Department has been placed at the end of the last Volume of this Collection.

G. R. RIDGE,

Personal Assistant to the
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA :
The 21st February, 1907.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS

UNDER

ENACTMENTS

IN FORCE IN

BRITISH INDIA.

PART II—*concld.*

General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council.

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890).

Treasurers of Charitable Endowments.

No. 1580, dated the 24th October, 1890.—Under section 3 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to be Treasurers of Charitable Endowments for the territories which are specified against them respectively in the following schedule, namely :—

SCHEDULE.

Officer.	*Territories.*
The Accountant-General, Madras.	Madras Presidency.
Ditto, Bombay.	Bombay Presidency.
Ditto, Bengal.	Lower Provinces.
Ditto, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Ditto, Punjab.	Punjab.
The Comptroller, Central Provinces.	Central Provinces.
Ditto, Burma.	Burma.
Ditto, Assam.	Assam.
The Accountant-General, Madras.	Coorg.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1890, Pt. I, p. 765.]

Rules for the administration of the Indian People's Famine Trust.

No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July, 1900.—Whereas application has been made to the Governor General in Council by His

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for the administration of the Indian People's Famine Trust—*contd.*

Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Sri Maharajadhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Jaipur, the donor of the proposed Endowment Fund, that promissory notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 15,00,000 be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments appointed under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), for the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (hereinafter referred to as " the Treasurer "), and that the income arising from the same be applied for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress ;

And whereas the terms of the scheme of administration of the income arising from the said property were published in the *Gazette of India* on the 2nd day of June, 1900, together with notice that an order was proposed to be made by the Governor General in Council vesting the said property in the said Treasurer and settling the scheme for the administration of the same, and further stating that any objection to the proposed order or suggestions thereon should be transmitted in writing to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department by the 2nd day of July, 1900, on which date the proposed scheme will be taken into further consideration;

And whereas the said scheme has been taken into further consideration accordingly, together with all the objections and suggestions transmitted and received in the manner aforesaid ;

The Governor General in Council hereby orders that the said promissory notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 15,00,000 be and the same are vested in the Treasurer aforesaid, on the terms hereinafter stated as to the application of the income of the said property, such terms having been agreed upon by the Governor General in Council and the said Maharaja of Jaipur.

Rules for the administration of the Trust.

1. The Trust shall be known as the Indian People's Famine Trust.

2. The purpose of the Trust shall be the alleviation by grants of money or otherwise of general distress caused by failure or destruction of the crops or by any calamity of like nature either in British India or in any Native States.

3. The income of the securities so as aforesaid vested in Treasurer and of such other securities (if any) as may at any ti

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for the administration of the Indian People's Famine Trust—*contd.*

hereafter be in like manner so vested for the purpose of the Trust shall be administered by a Board of Management (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") consisting of the following persons:

(*a*) Five persons appointed by the Governor General in Council of whom three shall be in the executive service of the Government.

(*b*) Five persons appointed respectively by the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.

(*c*) Two persons appointed respectively by the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India.

(*d*) One person appointed by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur for the time being.

(*e*) Any persons becoming life-members under clause 14.

The Governor General in Council shall also appoint the Chairman of the Board from among the members, [1][and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained in the first proviso to rule 4 may during the absence from India of such Chairman in like manner, appoint an acting Chairman to exercise and discharge all or any of the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon a Chairman by these rules or by any bye-law or order framed or issued thereunder].

4. Each appointed member of the Board shall hold office during the pleasure of the authority by whom he has been appointed:

Provided that a member who is absent from India for a period exceeding eight months shall cease to be a member of the Board, but may, notwithstanding, be re-appointed thereto on a vacancy hereafter occurring. Provided also that any member may resign his place at the Board, by notice in writing, addressed to the Chairman.

5. During any vacancy in the Board the continuing members may act as if no vacancy had occurred.

[1] Added by Notification No. 1321—41-10, dated the 5th June, 1902, *see* Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 413.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for the administration of the Indian People's Famine Trust—*contd.*

6. The Chairman may convene meetings of the Board at such times and places as he may consider necessary and convenient for the transaction of business, and at all meetings four members shall form a quorum.

7. The Board shall frame bye-laws for the regulation of its proceedings, the maintenance of accounts, and the like.

8. No grant of the relief of distress shall at any time be made by the Board, unless and until the existence of general and severe privation over a considerable area has been notified to it by the Governor General in Council.

9. When the existence of distress has been so notified to the Board, the Board, after considering all the information regarding it which may have been transmitted by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government or Native State in which the distress exists, may, if it think fit, make a grant for relief.

10. Before paying over the amount of any such grant, the Board shall satisfy itself that the money granted will be expended in one or more of the following ways, namely :—

Firstly—In supplementing the subsistence ration of the Famine Codes by the addition of the small comforts whether of food or of clothing for the aged or infirm, for patients in hospitals, for children, and the like.

Secondly—In providing for the maintenance of orphans.

Thirdly—In relieving *pardahnashin* women and persons in distressed circumstances who by social or caste conditions are debarred from applying for State relief and from submitting to the ordinary tests of distress prescribed in the Famine Codes.

Fourthly—In helping to re-establish impoverished agriculturists and others who have lost substantially the whole of their capital in the period of distress, and thereby giving them a fresh start in life.

Fifthly—In providing for any object specially recommended to the Board by the Governor General in Council.

11. When a grant is made for relief by the Board, the Board shall, unless otherwise authorised by the Governor General in Council,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for the administration of the Indian People's Famine Trust—*contd.*

pay over the grant for expenditure as follows :—

(1) To a Central Relief Committee, if a Central Relief Committee shall have been established for the time being to administer Famine Charitable Relief funds in all parts of India.

(2) To a Relief Committee established in the province in which distress prevails should no Central Relief Committee have been established.

(3) If neither a Central Relief Committee nor a Provincial Relief Committee shall have been established, then to such person or persons as the Board may appoint in the locality where the distress prevails, the Board having first satisfied itself that proper arrangements for the distribution of relief through trustworthy agents have been made.

12. (1) Subject to any general or special orders which the Governor General in Council may issue in this behalf the Board may at its discretion invest any moneys in its possession and not being immediately required for expenditure on relief, in or upon the securities specified in section 4 (3) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and may vary and realise such investments.

(2) Any moneys so invested shall be invested in the joint names of not less than two of the members of the Board.

(3) Provided that the Board may at any time apply to the Governor General in Council that any securities for money so held may be vested in the Treasurer on the same trusts as the original Endowment Fund and as part of the endowment.

13. The Board may accept for the purpose of addition to the original Endowment Fund any securities for money of the kinds specified in section 4 (3) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, not being of smaller amount in each case than Rs. 10,000 in face value that may be so offered to it for acceptance by any person or persons. The Board shall notify each such donation to the Governor General in Council, and shall jointly with the donor apply that the said securities be vested in the Treasurer on the same trusts as the original Endowment Fund and as part of the endowment.

14. Any person who thus subscribes a sum of not less than Rs. 3,00,000 shall become a life-member of the Board.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for the administration of the Indian People's Famine Trust—*concld.*

15. (1) The Board may accept from a Central or Provincial Charitable Relief Committee the unexpended balances of any moneys at the Committee's disposal which the Committee on terminating its operations may wish to make over to the Board for expenditure hereafter on the relief of distress. Such moneys shall not be added to the original Endowment Fund, but shall be retained by the Board in current account or temporarily invested in the manner specified in sub-clauses (1) and (2) of clause 12.

(2) Subject to any general or special orders which the Governor General in Council may issue in this behalf, the Board may similarly accept and dispose of any sums of money of less amount than Rs. 10,000 that may be presented to it from any other source.

16. The Board shall at all times conform to and abide by any rules relating to the administration of endowments under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, which the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of that Act, may from time to time see fit to make: and in particular the Board shall submit abstracts of its accounts and reports on the administration of the money entrusted to it to such public servant in such form and at such times as the Governor General in Council may by such rules prescribe; and shall when called upon by any public servant appointed by the Governor General in Council to be auditor of its accounts, produce any books, papers, vouchers and documents which may appear to him to be necessary for purposes of audit.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 466.]

Further endowment of the Indian People's Trust.

No. 1876, dated the 11th September, 1900.—Whereas by a Notification No. [1]1616-F., dated the 25th July, 1900, and issued under and by virtue of the powers conferred by sections 4 (1) and 7 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act of 1890 (VI of 1890), the Governor General in Council was pleased to order that the promissory notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 15,00,000, the gift of His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Sri Maharajadhiraj Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Jaipur, should be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments

[1] *Supra*, p. 1259.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Further endowment of the Indian People's Trust—*contd.*

appointed under the said Act for the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as an Endowment Fund for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress;

And whereas His Highness the said Maharaja of Jaipur has made application to the Governor General in Council that a further endowment to the amount of Rs. 1,00,000, the gift of His said Highness, may be added to the Endowment Fund constituted by the said Notification of the 25th July, 1900, and has paid to the Comptroller-General a sum of money sufficient to purchase promissory notes of the Government of India to the total amount of Rs. 16,00,000;

Now under and by virtue of the powers conferred by sections 4 (1) and 7 (1) of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to order that the promissory notes representing the said further endowment of Rs. 1,00,000 be and they hereby are vested in the Treasurer aforesaid as part of the said Endowment Fund and upon the terms set forth in the said Notification.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 576.]

Rules as to the keeping of accounts, etc., of Public Trusts under Act.

No. 1569, dated the 24th October, 1890.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to frame the following forms and make the following rules.

NOTE.—In these rules "the Government" means the Local Government or when the Governor General in Council exercises, under section 7 of the Act, the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Local Government, the Government of India.

Cases in which there should ordinarily be previous publication of vesting orders and of schemes.

1. It being the wish of the Governor General in Council that the Government should not interfere under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), in cases of doubt or dispute and that the jurisdiction of the Courts in such cases should in practice be left unaffected by the Act, the cases with which the Government will have to deal may be divided into two classes, namely, (1) cases of trusts whether already established or proposed to be established out of which it may be confidently predicted that contention cannot arise, and (2) cases out of which contention may possibly arise, however remote or unlikely the contingency. To the first class will belong such cases as those of Lawrence

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules as to the keeping of accounts, etc., of Public Trusts under Act—*contd.*

Asylums, Railway Schools and endowments in Government securities in general aid of the funds of specified dispensaries or schools. To the second class will belong most cases in which private persons apply for a vesting order or a scheme or modification of a scheme and all cases in which it is proposed to depart in any respect from the ascertained wishes or presumable intentions of the founder of an endowment. In cases belonging to the first class previous publication of proposed vesting orders and of proposed schemes and modifications of schemes will ordinarily be unnecessary: in cases belonging to the second class, there should ordinarily be previous publication of such documents.

Mode of previous publication of vesting orders and of schemes.

2. (1) When the Government having regard to the last foregoing rule is of opinion that a proposed vesting order or a proposed scheme or modification of a scheme should not be made or settled without previous publication, it shall publish a draft of the proposed order, scheme or modification or a proper abstract thereof, signed by one of its Secretaries for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) The publication should be made in the official Gazette and in such other manner as the Government may prescribe.

(3) There shall be published with the draft or abstract a notice specifying a date at or after which the proposed order, scheme or modification will be taken into further consideration.

(4) The Government shall consider any objection or suggestion which it may receive from any person before such date with respect to the proposed order, scheme or modification.

Incidence of cost of vesting orders and of schemes.

3. The cost of the previous publication under the last foregoing rule of any proposed order, scheme or modification of a scheme, and any other costs incurred or to be incurred in the making or settlement of the order or of the scheme or modification, shall be paid by the applicants for the order, scheme or modification, and if the Government so direct, may be paid by them out of any money in their possession pertaining to the trust to which their application relates.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules as to the keeping of accounts, etc., of Public Trusts under Act—*contd.*

Accounts of trusts consisting of immoveable property.

4. In the case of property vested in a Treasurer of Charitable Endowments other than securities for money, the persons acting in the administration of the trust and having under section 8, sub-section (3), of the Act the possession, management, and control of the property and the application of the income thereof shall in books to be kept by them regularly enter or cause to be entered full and true accounts of all moneys received and paid respectively on account of the trust, and shall on the demand of the Government submit annually to such public servant as the Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf, in such form and at such time as the Government may from time to time prescribe an abstract of those accounts and such returns as to other matters relating to the administration of the trust as the Government may from time to time see fit to require.

5. The following are prescribed as the fees to be paid to the Government in respect of any property vested under the Act in a Treasurer of Charitable Endowments:

(1) In the case of securities for money—

(*a*) For the purchase and sale of securities a commission of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent in addition to any actual outlay on brokerage.

(*b*) For drawing interest, a commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

(*c*) For remitting interest, the actual charges incurred.

(2) In the case of property other than securities for money, the actual charges incurred by the Treasurer in the discharge of his functions in respect of the property.

The Treasurer may deduct any fees payable to the Government on account of any endowment from any money in his hands on account of such endowment. If he holds on such moneys the amount should be claimed from the administrators.

6. All copies of vesting orders received by the Treasurer will be filed together and will be numbered in consecutive order of their receipt; when a sufficient number have been received they will be bound in volumes. A note will be made on each vesting order of any entries in the registers prescribed below relating to the property vesting in the Treasurer under the order.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules as to the keeping of accounts, etc., of Public Trusts under Act—*contd.*

Accounts of securities for money.

7. On the receipt of any securities for money, or on their purchase by himself, the Treasurer will record their receipt in a register in form No. I. He will also keep a separate account for each endowment in Form No. 2 in which he will record all receipts including any amounts sent for investment, and all disbursements. In the cash account the Treasurer will record only his own transactions (such as the payment of the money to the administrators) not the transactions of the administrators of the Endowment Fund.

8. The Treasurer will keep a record in the appropriate columns of Form No. I of all securities returned by him. The return will also be entered in Form No. 2, where the amount returned will be deducted from the capital of the endowment concerned.

9. If the securities elsewhere than in Madras and Bombay consist of Government promissory notes, they will be forwarded to the Comptroller-General for custody under the general rules laid down in the Civil Account Code; but the securities held under the Act must be forwarded separately, and the Treasurer will keep a separate register under those rules for these securities, and will also keep a separate file of the acknowledgments.

The Treasurer will retain in his own custody all securities for money other than Government promissory notes.

10. The Treasurer, on receipt of any interest on securities, will pass it through his General Trust Interest Account under a special subhead, "Interest on Charitable Endowments under Act VI of 1890." The interest will then be distributed to the various ledger accounts (Form 2) in which the gross amounts must be shown, any deductions for fees, etc., being shown as a charge and the payment of the balance to the administrators being also shown as a disbursement. The entries in the ledger of interest received must be taken out and agreed annually with the total amount of interest drawn.

11. The register in Form No. I will show all securities vested in the Treasurer as such, whether actually held by him or by the Comptroller-General as his agent. In order to prove the balance actually held by the Treasurer in his own hands, a balance sheet in Form No. 3 will be made out annually and agreed with the actual securities in the Treasurer's possession; such agreement will be certified on the balance sheet.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules as to the keeping of accounts, etc., of Public Trusts under Act—*contd.*

12. The accounts of the interest and the annual agreement of balance will be made at the time which the Local Government may direct under section 9 of the Act for the publication of the list of properties held, and of the abstract of accounts.

Property other than securities.

13. The Treasurer will enter in a register in Form No. 4 any property other than securities which becomes vested in him, and will record in the same register against the original entry a note of any property of which he is divested.

Publication of lists and abstract of accounts.

14. The list of properties vested in the Treasurer to be published annually shall be in Form No. 5. Part I will relate to properties other than securities ; Part II will relate to securities, and will also contain the abstract of accounts required by the Act to be published. The Treasurer will demand and receive acknowledgments from the administrators of the correctness of the balances when published.

Audit of Accounts.

15. The Treasurer's accounts will be audited—

(*a*) where there is an Outside Audit Section of the Accountant-General's Office,—by such section annually ;

(*b*) where there is no such section,—by a Deputy Auditor General at such periods as the Auditor General may direct.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules as to the keeping of accounts, etc., of Public Trusts under Act—*contd.*

FORM No. I.

Register of Securities held under Act VI of 1890.

Serial number.	Date or receipt.	Name and brief description of Charitable Endowments.	Particulars of Securities received.								Return of Securities.								Initials of the Treasurer or Assistant in charge.	
			From whom received.	No. and date of forwarding letter.	Nature of securities, *e.g.*, Government securities 4 per cent. loan of 1865, Guaranteed Railway Debentures, etc. etc.	Distinguishing number of each security.	Nominal value of each security.	Total nominal value of each separate endowment.	Ledger folio.	Date.	To whom sent.	Authority for return.	No. and date of acknowledgment.	Nominal value of each security.	Quarter in which deducted from balance.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				17	18

N. B.—The amount in column 9 will be totalled each quarter; the total of the amounts returned during the quarter, with a note of the serial numbers to which they appertain, will be deducted, and the balance worked out and carried forward to the next quarter. Amounts sent to the Comptroller General should not be entered in columns 11—16, or deducted from the balance, as the Comptroller-General holds these amounts as agent for the Treasurer.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules as to the keeping of accounts, etc., of Public Trusts under Act—*contd.*

FORM No. 2.

Ledger Account of securities held under Act VI of 1890.

1. Name of endowment.
2. Particulars of vesting order.
3. When vested in Treasurer.
4. Names of administrators.
5. To whom interest is to be sent.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules as to the keeping of accounts, etc., of Public Trusts under Act—*contd.*

PART I.—*Account of Capital.*

Serial Number in Form 1.	Particulars (*e.g.*, received or returned).	Detail of securities (distinguishing number, etc.).	VALUE OF EACH SECURITY (SEPARATE COLUMN FOR EACH KIND).					Amount of half-yearly interest.	Date to which interest has been paid on receipt.	Initials of Treasurer or Assistant in charge.
			Government 4 per cent. loan of	Guaranteed Railway.						

N.B.—The balance of the value columns must be worked out on every day to which there is a new entry.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules as to the keeping of accounts, etc., of Public Trusts under Act—*contd.*

PART II.—*Cash Account.*

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			Initials of Treasurer or Assistant in charge.
Date.	Particulars.	Amount.	Date.	Particulars.	Amount.	

N.B.—To be closed annually to balance. The transactions will not be numerous. A few pages of the ledger (ruled only for the Cash Account) may be left for each account, so that the account may be carried on for several years without opening a fresh Ledger Account.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

FORM No. 3.—*Balance sheets.*

Particulars.	Number and Value of Securities.				
	Government Securities 4 per cent. of 1865.		(A pair of columns for each different kind of security held)	Total.	
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
Opening balance (from last year).					
Received during year (total must agree with Form 1).					
Grand total (*a*)					
Returned during year					
Sent to Comptroller-General during year.					
Total transferred or returned (*b*) ...					
Closing balance [difference between (*a*) and (*b*)].					

Certified that the above closing balance has been compared with the securities in Treasurer's possession, and has been found to agree both as to number and value.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules as to the keeping of accounts, etc., of Public Trusts under the Act—*contd.*

FORM NO. 4.—*Register of Properties other than Securities for money held under Act VI of 1890.*

Serial No.	Particulars of vesting orders.		Name of Endowment.	Administrators of property.	Property held.			Title-deeds held.							Initials of Treasurer or Assistant in Charge.	Remarks.
	No.	Date.			Description.	Value.	Annual income if known.	Description.	Date of receipt.	Where deposited.	Date of return.	To whom returned.	Authority for return.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules as to the keeping of accounts, etc., of Public Trusts under the Act—*contd.*

PART I.

FORM NO. 5.—*List of Properties other than Securities held under Act VI of 1890.*

Serial No.	Particulars of vesting order.		Name of Endowment.	Administrators of property.	Property held.			Remarks.
	No.	Date.			Description.	Value.	Annual Income if known.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*concld.*

Rules as to the keeping of accounts, etc., of Public Trusts under the Act—*concld.*

PART II.

FORM NO. 5.—*List and Abstract Account of Securities held under Act VI of 1890.*

Case No.	Name of endowment.	Person in whose behalf held.	Particulars of securities.				Total of securities.	Cash Receipts.					Total cash receipts.	Cash Expenditure.					Total paid.	Balance in cash.	Remarks
								Interest or dividend realised.	Other cash receipts.					Fees paid to the Government.	Other payments.						
									*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*			

* Enter details in these columns.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1890, Pt. I, p. 757.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890).

Notifications sanctioning the use of motive power and rolling stock on railway.

[For these *see* the Lists of Local Rules and Orders published by the several Local Governments in India.]

Extent to which procedure prescribed by sections 17 to 20 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), may be dispensed with.

No. 408, dated the 10th November, 1903.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 111, dated the 20th March, 1891, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules under section 22 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, defining the cases in which and in those cases the extent to which, the procedure prescribed in sections 17 to 20 (both inclusive) of the Act may be dispensed with :

VI.—OPENING OF DEVIATION LINES, TEMPORARY DIVERSIONS, MINOR WORKS, ETC., ON EXISTING RAILWAYS.

1. Notice required.

For the following works, namely, deviation lines, stations, junctions and crossings on the level, and any alteration or reconstruction materially affecting the structural character of any work when the works named form part of, or are directly connected with, a railway used for the public carriage of passengers, and have been constructed after the inspection which preceded the first opening of the section of railway in which they are situated, only such notice will be required from the Railway Administration in lieu of the notice prescribed in Chapter I, paragraph 1, as may be required by the Inspector concerned.

2. Powers of Inspectors.

(*a*) Power is conferred on the Inspector to dispense with the notice required under section 17 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and without previous report under section 19 to sanction the opening for passenger traffic of the following works when forming part of, or directly connected with, a railway used for the public carriage of passengers, if he is satisfied, either with or without inspection, that provisions (*b*) (*c*) and (*f*) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Act have been duly fulfilled :

(*i*) Temporary diversions*, including temporary bridges and their approaches when the waterway is considerable or the approaches steep and tortuous.

* Temporary diversions may, in cases of accident, be opened under section 21 on the responsibility of the Railway Administration; but the Inspector should, if the use of the temporary diversions are likely to be extended for more than three days, and if he considers it necessary, take the earliest possible opportunity of inspecting it.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Extent to which procedure prescribed by sections 17 to 20 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), may be dispensed with—*concld.*

(*ii*) New bridges or extensions of existing bridges on a line already opened.

(*iii*) Any interlocking apparatus to be used for working points over which passenger trains may run, or signals for the protection of passenger trains.

(*iv*) Any extensive alteration in the arrangements for signalling.

(*v*) Any station or junction of a line used for passengers with another or any crossing on the level by means of a diamond crossing, of a line used for passengers by another.

Works so opened should be subsequently inspected at the earliest possible date.

(*b*) In all cases coming under the above rule, the Inspector will on authorising the open work report the matter for the information of the Government of India. As a rule a very brief report by telegram or otherwise will suffice for this purpose; and any further details which the Senior Government Inspector may consider necessary should be given in the next Inspection Report.

(*c*) In the case of minor works other than those named in paragraph 2 (*a*), the Inspector will exercise his discretion as to carrying out a subsequent inspection.

(*d*) The authority for opening any works, such as those referred to in rules (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*), shall be communicated *in writing* by the Inspector to the Railway Administration, and a list of the works so authorised during each half-year shall be appended to the usual Inspection Report of the Railway for that half-year, *vide* Appendix H, with reference to the authorisation and with such further remarks as may be thought fit.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 972.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of Act.

No. 373, dated the 25th October, 1892.—In exercise of the powers given him by section 34 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of that Act and for regulating proceedings before such Commissioners and for prescribing the fees to be taken in relation to such proceedings :

RULES FOR ENABLING RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER V OF THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890, AND FOR REGULATING PROCEEDINGS BEFORE SUCH COMMISSIONERS AND FOR PRESCRIBING THE FEES TO BE TAKEN IN RELATION TO SUCH PROCEEDINGS.

CONTENTS.

PRELIMINARY.

Interpretation.

RULES

1. Interpretation of terms.
2. Meanings assigned to certain expressions in the application of Code to proceedings.

Registrar and Deputy Registrar.

3. Registrar and time for transaction of business in his office.
4. Temporary appointment of Deputy Registrar.

Computation of Time.

5. Computation of time.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE REFERENCE TO RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Applications under Chapter V of the Act to the Governor General in Council.

6. Contents and submission of applications to the Governor General in Council.
7. Communication of application to railway administration complained of.
8. Consideration of application by Governor General in Council.
9. Rejection of application by Governor General in Council.
10. Reference of application to Railway Commission.
11. Appointment of Railway Commission.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of Act—*contd.*

PROCEEDINGS AFTER REFERENCE TO RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Proceedings before the Commissioners as arbitrators.

12. Written statements.

13. Documents to be left along with statement.

14. Hearing of reference.

Proceedings before the Commissioners otherwise than as arbitrators.

15. Suit how instituted.

16. How to be conducted.

17. Non-application to suits of Chapters II, IV, IX, XIX, and XX of Code.

18. Non-application to suits of proviso to section 36 of Code.

Plaint.

19. Non-application to plaints of sections 48, 54 to 57, 61 and 62 of Code. Substitution of new sections for sections 49, 50, 58, 59 and 63 of Code.

20. Service of summons. Copy of statement to be annexed thereto.

Answer.

21. Form of answer and time for filing and delivery thereof.

Reply.

22. Form of reply and time for filing and delivery thereof.

Consent cases.

23. Consent cases.

Written statements.

24. Written statements.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of Act—*contd.*

First Hearing.

25. First hearing.

Service of summons and documents.

Time.

26. Application to suits of Chapter VII, with modifications, and non-application to them of sections 99A, 101, 103, and 107 of Code. Substitution of new section for sections 100 and 102.

27. Substitution of new section for section 146, non-application to suits of section 155, and amendment of section 157 of the Code.

28. Non-application to suits of sections 184 to 185A, and 189 to 191. Substitution of new section for section 197 of Code.

29. Non-application to suits of sections 199 and 207 to 216 of Code.

30. Costs.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Review.

31. Review of decision.

View.

32. View.

Depositing maps, plans and other documents.

33. Depositing maps, plans and other documents.

Notice of discontinuance.

34. Notice of withdrawal or settlement of application.

Enlargement of time.

35. Enlargement of time.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of Act—*contd.*

Transmission of documents by post.

36. Sending of documents by post to Registrar.

Formal objections.

37. Orders of Commissioners not to be reversed.

Appeals.

38. Appeals from orders of Commissioners.

Incidental proceedings.

39. Application of Part II, except Chapter XXIII, and section 396 of Code to suits and references.

Practice in cases not expressly provided for.

Table of fees.

40. Table of fees.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.——— Forms.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.——— Table of Fees.

PRELIMINARY.

INTERPRETATION.

Interpretation of terms.

1. In the construction of these rules and of the forms in the first schedule thereto, words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular; and, unless a different intention appears from the context, the following terms shall have the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them; that is to say,—

"person" shall include any company or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not:

"the Code" shall mean the [1] Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, as amended by subsequent enactments: XIV of 1882.

"the Act" shall mean the [2] Indian Railways Act, 1890. IX of 1890.

1 *See* the reprint as modified up to 1st December, 1899.
2 *See* the reprint as modified up to 1st June, 1905.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of Act—*contd.*

"plaintiff" and "defendant" shall respectively mean the persons named as such respectively in the applications hereinafter referred to, and terms defined by the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887, or either of them, the Code or the Act shall have the same meanings as are assigned to them by those Acts respectively.

1 of 1868.
1 of 1887.

Meanings assigned to certain expressions in the application of Code to proceedings.

2. In the application of the Code to proceedings under these rules the following expressions shall, unless a different interpretation be required by these rules or the context, have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them; that is to say,—

"the Court" and "the Court in which the suit is instituted" shall respectively mean the Commissioners:

"the Judge" shall mean the Law Commissioner:

"such officer as it appoints in this behalf" shall mean the Registrar.

Registrar and Deputy Registrar.

Registrar and time for transaction of business in his office.

3. (1) A "Registrar of the Railway Commissioners" (in these rules referred to as the Registrar) shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and his office shall be open daily during office hours and shall be located,—

(*a*) when the Commissioners are not sitting, in the building occupied by the establishment of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and,

(*b*) when the Commissioners are sitting, in such place as the Commissioners may appoint.

(2) When the Commissioners are not sitting, and with their permission when they are sitting, the Registrar's office may be closed on days on which the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department is authorised by him to be closed.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of Act—*contd.*

3. The Commissioners shall have a common seal (to be used by every Railway Commission appointed under the Act) which shall be kept in the custody of the Registrar at his office.

Temporary appointment of Deputy Registrar.

4. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, as occasion may require, appoint a Deputy Registrar to discharge temporarily all or any of the functions of the Registrar.

Computation of time.

Computation of time.

5. The provisions of section 7 of the General Clauses Act, 1887, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, be applied in the computation of time for the purposes of these rules. I of 1887.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE REFERENCE TO RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Applications under Chapter V of the Act to the Governor General in Council.

Contents and submission of applications to the Governor General in Council.

6. (1) Every application to the Governor General in Council under Chapter V of the Act for the reference of a case to a Railway Commission must be addressed by the applicant to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. It must be in writing, or printed, and signed by the applicant or his recognised agent, and shall be according to one of the Forms A in the first Schedule hereto or to the like effect, and it must be indorsed with the name and address of the applicant and, if there is a legal adviser acting for him in the matter, with the name and address of such legal adviser.

(2) If the application be for a reference to the Commissioners as arbitrators under section 28, clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), of the Act, it must be signed by all the parties to such reference or their respective recognised agents, and it shall be according to Form A, No. 1, in the said Schedule or to the like effect.

(3) In every other case the application shall be according to Form A, No. 2, in the said Schedule, and shall be accompanied by a

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

copy of the plaint therein referred to, which plaint must be signed and verified in accordance with the provisions of sections 51 and 52 of the Code.

Communication of application to railway administration complained of.

7. (1) The Governor General in Council before answering the application may, if he shall think fit, refer the same to the railway administration against which it is made, so as to afford the administration an opportunity of making observations thereon: and he will, in such case, give the applicant notice that the application has been so referred, and upon his request and at his expense will furnish him with a copy of the observations (if any) made thereon by the railway administration.

(2) The applicant shall be at liberty, within seven days after he shall have received such copy, to reply thereto as he may be advised.

Consideration of application by Governor General in Council.

8. After consideration of the application and the observations (if any) which may have been made by the railway administration thereon and by the applicant in reply, the Governor General in Council will determine whether or not the application should be referred to a Railway Commission for decision.

Rejection of application by Governor General in Council.

9. Should the Governor General in Council be of opinion that the application ought not to be referred to a Railway Commission, the applicant will be informed accordingly.

Reference of application to Railway Commission.

10. (1) Should the Governor General in Council be of opinion that the application ought to be referred to a Railway Commission, the respective parties thereto will be so informed, and the application will be made over to the Registrar and be filed by him.

(2) The Governor General in Council may make such reference subject to any conditions which he may think fit to impose on the applicant as to security for costs or otherwise.

Appointment of Railway Commission.

11. (1) Whenever, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, a Railway Commission ought to be appointed, he will by notification appoint such a Commission and specify the case or cases thereby referred to the Commissioners.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

(2) The time and place of the sitting for the first hearing of each such application shall be notified by the Registrar in the *Gazette of India* and to the respective parties to the application.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER REFERENCE TO RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Proceedings before the Commissioners as arbitrators.

Written statements.

12. (1) Each of the parties to any application under section 28, clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), of the Act may at any time within thirty days after the issue of the notification referring the application to a commission, file with the Registrar a written statement of his case, and the Registrar shall receive all such statements and place them on the record.

(2) Any two or more of the parties to the reference may concur in filing the same written statement.

(3) If all the parties concur in the same written statement, no evidence shall be required or received in support thereof, and the Commissioners shall proceed to hear and determine the questions in difference on the assumption that all the statements contained in such written statements are true, and that all the facts necessary for such determination sufficiently appear in such written statement and the application or one of them, and they shall thereupon proceed to make and sign their award.

(4) Should none of the parties to the reference file any such written statement as aforesaid, the application shall, for the purposes of the hearing and determination of the case, be deemed to be a written statement concurred in by all the parties.

(5) If the parties do not all concur in the same written statement, the Commissioners shall as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of the said period of thirty days or such further time as may have been granted by any enlargement thereof, hereinafter called the prescribed period, fix the time and place for the first hearing of the reference.

(6) Should any of the parties omit or neglect to file or concur in a written statement, he shall not be permitted to adduce any evidence at the hearing of the reference, but he shall nevertheless be permitted to cross-examine any witnesses produced by any other party in an adverse interest, and shall be entitled to argue any question at issue as he may be advised.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

(7) The provisions of sections 114, 115, and 116 of the Code shall apply to all such written statements as aforesaid.

(8) Every such written statement shall be according to one of the Forms B in the first Schedule hereto or to the like effect.

Documents to be left along with statement.

13. (1) The party filing any such written statement as aforesaid shall along therewith leave with the Registrar a memorandum of the documents (if any) which he proposes to adduce in evidence at the hearing of the reference, and as many copies on plain paper of such written statement and memorandum as there are other parties to the reference, and four others for the use of the Court.

(2) The Registrar shall sign such memorandum and copies if on examination he shall find them correct.

(3) The Registrar shall at any time after the expiration of the prescribed period and before the first hearing of the reference, deliver to each of the parties who shall apply therefor a signed copy of all memoranda and written statements filed by and of the other parties to the reference.

(4) The Registrar shall cause the title of the case and a list of the written statements filed therein with the names of the parties filing them respectively to be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose and called "The Register of References to Arbitration," and such entries shall be numbered in every instance according to the order of the notifications referring the cases respectively.

Hearing of reference.

14. On and after the day appointed for the first hearing of the reference the proceedings shall be conducted in all respects as if the case were being heard under an order of reference made under section 508 of the Code, and the Commissioners were an arbitrator appointed under section 507 of the Code; and all the provisions of the Code in respect of references to arbitration shall apply to such proceedings subject nevetheless to the provisions of these rules and to the following additional modifications, that is to say :

(*a*) no time shall be fixed or be deemed to have been fixed for the delivery of the award which may be delivered at any time after the first hearing which the Commissioners may think proper;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

(*b*) none of the provisions of sections 509, 510, 511 and 512 of the Code shall apply to any such reference;

(*c*) for the purposes of sections 520, 521, and 522 of the Code "the Court" shall mean the High Court to which in the case in question an appeal lies under section 31 of the Act;

(*d*) for all other purposes of such reference "the Court" shall mean the Commissioners.

Proceedings before the Commissioners otherwise than as arbitrators.

Suit how instituted.

15. Every application referred to a Railway Commission [other than an application under section 28, clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of the Act] shall be called a suit, and shall be deemed to have been instituted by the filing by the Registrar of the application when made over to him by the Governor General in Council under rule 10.

How to be conducted.

16. Subject to the provisions of these rules every such suit shall be conducted in all respects as if the same were a civil suit instituted in a Court of competent jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the Code, and save as hereinafter mentioned all the provisions of Part I of the Code shall apply to all such suits.

Non-application to suits of Chapters II, IV, IX, XIX, and XX of Code.

17. None of the provisions of Chapters II, IV, IX, XIX, and XX of the Code shall apply to any such suit.

Non-application to suits of proviso to section 36 of Code.

18. The proviso at the end of section 36 of the Code shall not apply to any such suit.

Plaint.

Non-application to plaints of sections 48, 54 to 57, 61 and 62 of Code. Substitution of new sections for sections 49, 50, 58, 59 and 63 of Code.

19. (1) Sections 48, 54 to 57 (both inclusive), 61 and 62 of the Code shall not apply to any such suit.

(2) For section 49 of the Code the following shall be substituted, namely:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

" 49. The plaint must be distinctly written or printed in English, and shall be according to one of the Forms C in the first schedule to these rules or to the like effect."

Language of plaint.

(3) For section 50 of the Code the following shall be substituted, namely :

Particulars to be contained in plaint.

" 50. The plaint must contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) the name of the Court.

(*b*) the name, description and place of residence of the plaintiff ;

(*c*) the name, description and place of residence of the defendant ;

(*d*) a plain and concise statement of the circumstances constituting the cause of action, and where and when it arose ;

(*e*) a demand of the relief which the plaintiff claims ; and

(*f*) a statement of the manner in which the defendant is or claims to be interested in the question, showing that he is liable to be called upon to answer the plaintiff's demand :

" Provided that where a railway administration is plaintiff or defendant in any such suit, it shall be sufficient to name such administration in the plaint without any further description or place of residence :

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

"Provided also that for all purposes of the suit the principal office in India of such administration shall be deemed to be its place of residence."

(*4*) For section 58 of the Code the following shall be substituted, namely:

"58. (1) Within thirty days after the issue of the notification referring the application to a Commission the plaintiff shall file with the Registrar a memorandum of the documents (if any) which he proposes to adduce in evidence at the hearing, and he shall at the same time present as many copies on plain paper of the plaint and memorandum of documents as there are defendants, and four others for the use of the Court.

Procedure on filing plaint.
"The register of suits."

"(2) The Registrar shall sign such memorandum and copies if on examination he shall find them correct.

"(3) The Registrar shall thereupon file the plaint and place it upon the record.

"(4) The Registrar shall also cause the particulars mentioned in section 50 to be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose and called "the Register of Suits;" and such entries shall be numbered in every year according to the order in which the plaint is admitted."

(*5*) For section 59 of the Code the following shall be substituted, namely:

"59. If the plaintiff sues upon a document in his possession or power he shall at the time of filing the said memorandum deliver the document or a copy thereof to be filed with the plaint."

Production of document on which plaintiff sues. Delivery of document or copy. List of other documents.

(*6*) For section 63 of the Code the following shall be substituted, namely:

"63. A document which ought to be entered in the said memorandum, and which is not entered accordingly, shall not, without the leave of the Court, be received in evidence on the plaintiff's behalf at the hearing of the suit.

Inadmissibility of document not produced when plaint filed.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

"Nothing in this section shall apply to any document produced for cross-examination of the defendant's witnesses, or in answer to any case set up by the defendant or handed to a witness merely to refresh his memory."

Service of summons. Copy of statement to be annexed thereto.

20. (*1*) As soon as conveniently may be after the plaintiff has presented such memorandum and copies of the plaint as aforesaid, the Registrar shall cause each defendant to be served with a summons requiring him, within thirty days from the service thereof, to put in his answer (if any) to the said plaint.

(*2*) Every such summons shall be according to the Form D in the first schedule hereto, and shall be signed by the Registrar and sealed with the seal of the Court, and shall be accompanied by one of the copies of the plaint and memorandum of documents mentioned in rule 19, clause (*4*).

(*3*) Every such summons may be served by forwarding the same by post in a registered cover addressed to the defendant, or where the defendant is a railway administration or a company, to the manager or agent of the administration or the chairman or Secretary of the Company at its principal office in India.

Answer.

Form of answer and time for filing and delivery thereof.

21. (*1*) Within thirty days from the service of the said summons the defendant shall file with the Registrar his answer, if any, to the plaint, and leave with him four copies of the same for the use of the Court. The answer shall contain a clear and concise statement of the facts which form the ground of defence or of any objections relied upon. It shall be taken to admit all facts stated in the plaint which are not expressly denied. It shall be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, and shall be signed and verified in accordance with the provisions of sections 51 and 52 of the Code. It shall be indorsed with the name and address of the defendant and, if there is a legal adviser acting for him in the matter, with the name and address of such legal adviser. It shall be according to Form E in the first schedule or to the like effect.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

(*2*) The defendant filing any answer shall along therewith file with the Registrar a memorandum of the documents (if any) which he proposes to adduce in evidence at the hearing of the suit, and leave with him four copies of such memorandum for the use of the Court.

(*3*) The defendant shall at the same time present to the Registrar a plain paper copy of such answer and memorandum of documents as aforesaid, and the Registrar shall sign such copy if on examination he shall find it correct.

(*4*) The defendant shall as soon as may be after the filing of his answer deliver to the plaintiff or his recognised agent such signed copy as last aforesaid.

(*5*) A document which ought to be entered by any defendant in the said memorandum, and which is not entered accordingly shall not, without the leave of the Court, be received in evidence on his behalf at the hearing of the suit.

Nothing in this clause shall apply to any document produced for cross-examination of the plaintiff's witnesses, or in answer to any case set up by the plaintiff in his reply, or handed to a witness merely to refresh his memory.

(*6*) Should any defendant omit to appear and answer within the time specified in the summons or such further time as may have been granted by any order of enlargement of time made under these rules, he shall be taken to have admitted all the facts stated in the plaint and shall not be permitted to adduce any evidence at the hearing of the suit, but he shall nevertheless be at liberty to cross-examine any witness produced by the plaintiff, and shall be entitled to argue any question at issue as he may be advised.

Reply.

Form of reply and time for filing and delivery thereof.

22. (*1*) Within thirty days from the delivery of the answer or the last of the answers to the plaintiff he shall file his reply (if any) with the Registrar, and leave with him four copies of the same for the use of the Court. The reply may object to the said answers or any of them as being insufficient, stating the grounds of such objection, or deny the facts stated therein or any of them, or state any other facts in answer to the allegations contained in such answer. It shall be taken to admit all facts stated in the answer and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

not inconsistent with the plaint which are not expressly denied. It shall be signed and verified in accordance with the provisions of sections 51 and 52 of the Code, and shall be according to one of the Forms F in the first schedule or to the like effect.

(2) The plaintiff shall within the time aforesaid deliver to each defendant who has appeared and answered the plaint a signed copy of his reply.

Consent cases.

23. The parties may by consent in writing filed with the Registrar dispense with the formal proceedings hereinbefore mentioned, or some portion of them, and orders by consent may be drawn up, and if approved by the Commissioners may be signed by them.

Consent cases.

Written statements.

24. (1) The parties may at any time before or at the first hearing of the suit, tender written statements of their respective cases, and the Court shall receive such statements and place them on the record.

Written statements.

(2) The provisions of sections 114 and 115 and 116 of the Code shall apply to all such written statements.

(3) Save as aforesaid no written statement or other pleading shall be received without special leave of the Commissioners.

First hearing.

25. (1) As soon as the pleadings are complete, the Commissioners shall appoint a time and place for the first hearing of the suit.

First hearing.
Service of summons and documents.
Time.

(2) The Registrar shall, in addition to the notification required by rule 11, clause (2), cause a summons to be served upon each of the parties to the suit requiring him to appear in person or by his pleader at the time and place specified in such summons for the settlement of issues in the suit.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

(3) Every such summons shall be signed by the Registrar and sealed with the seal of the Court.

(4) The provisions of sections 72 to 95 of the Code, both inclusive, shall apply to all the summonses hereinbefore mentioned and the service thereof, but save as aforesaid Chapter VI of the Code shall not apply to any suit under these rules.

(5) Every document other than a summons required by these rules to be served upon or delivered to any party may be so served or delivered by forwarding the same by post in a registered cover addressed to such party, or his recognised agent, or where such party is a railway administration or a Company, to the manager or agent of the administration or the chairman or Secretary of the Company at its principal office in India.

(6) In the computation of time under these rules every document so forwarded by post as aforesaid shall be deemed to have been delivered by the party delivering the same when put into the post or handed to some proper officer of the Post Office for the purpose of being posted and to have been delivered to the party to whom the same is addressed in due course of post, unless he shall prove that it was not in fact delivered to him or at his residence until some later time.

Application to suits of Chapter VII with modifications, and non-application to them of sections 99-A, 101, 103 and 107 of Code. Substitution of new section for sections 100 and 120.

26. (1) In the application of Chapter VII of the Code to suits under these rules for the words "fixed for the defendant to appear and answer" or any words tantamount thereto wherever they occur, the words "appointed for the first hearing of the suit" shall be substituted.

(2) None of the provisions of sections 99-A, 101, 103, and 107 of the Code shall apply to any such suit.

(3) For sections 100 and 102 of the Code the following shall be substituted, namely :

Procedure if only some of the parties appear.

"100. If any party appears and any other party does not appear the Court may either—

(a) proceed *ex-parte* as to the party not appearing;

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

(*b*) direct a second summons to be issued and served on the party not appearing; or

(*c*) postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day fixed by the Court, and direct notice of such day to be given to the party not appearing."

(*4*) Save as hereinbefore appears nothing in Chapter VIII of the Code shall apply to any suit under these rules.

Substitution of new section for section 146, non-application to suits of section 155, and amendment of section 157 of the Code.

27. (*1*) For section 146 of the Code the following shall be substituted, namely :

Issues.

" 146. At the first hearing of the suit the Court shall, after reading the pleadings and the written statements, if any, and hearing the allegations made by the parties or their pleaders, respectively, ascertain upon what material propositions of fact or of law the parties are at variance, and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record the issues on which the right decision of the case appears to the Court to depend.

" When issues both of law and of fact arise in the same suit and the Court is of opinion that the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, it shall try those issues first, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, postpone the settlement of the issues of fact until after the issues of law have been determined.

" Nothing in this section shall require the Court to frame and record issues when the defendant at the first hearing of the suit makes no defence."

(*2*) Section 155 of the Code shall not apply to any suit under these rules.

(*3*) Section 157 of the Code shall be read as if the words and figures " rule 26, clause (3)" were inserted therein instead of the word and figures " Chapter VII."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

Non-application to suits of sections 184 to 185-A, and 189 to 191. Substitution of new section for section 197 of Code.

28. (*1*) None of the provisions of sections 184, 185, 185-A, 189, 190 and 191 of the Code shall apply to any suit under these rules.

(*2*) For section 197 of the Code the following shall be substituted, namely:

Swearing of affidavits.

"197. The oath of the declarant of an affidavit to be used before the Commissioners may be administered by one of the Commissioners or by the Registrar, or by any Court or Magistrate or by any officer having authority to administer the oath of the declarant in the case of an affidavit under the Code."

Non-application to suits of sections 199 and 207 to 216 of Code.

29. None of the provisions of section 199 or of sections 207 to 216 both inclusive of the Code shall apply to any suit under these rules.

Costs.

30. Every order of costs made by the Commissioners shall be made subject to taxation thereof, and such costs shall be taxed by the Registrar or by such other person as the Commissioners may direct upon the order of the Commissioners under which the costs are payable, and unless it shall be otherwise directed by such order, shall be taxed as between party and party.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Review.

Review of decision.

31. (*1*) Every application to the Governor General in Council under the proviso to section 39 of the Act to re-appoint the Commissioners for the purpose of hearing an application for a review of their decision must, unless the Governor General in Council shall in any particular case see fit to enlarge the time for making such application, be made within six weeks after the said decision has been communicated to the parties.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

(*2*) Every such application to the Governor General in Council must be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and shall be according to Form A, No. 3, in the first schedule or to the like effect.

(*3*) The proceedings upon every such application will be governed as nearly as may be by the provisions of rules 6 to 11, both inclusive.

View.

View.

32. In any case in which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, a view is necessary or desirable, it may be had by one or more Commissioners as they may direct.

Depositing maps, plans and other documents.

Depositing maps, plans and other documents.

33. The parties shall leave with the Registrar one week before the day fixed for the first hearing of the suit or reference any maps, plans, sections, time-tables and other documents which are referred to in any pleading or written statement filed therein, or which may be useful in explaining or supporting the same.

Notice of discontinuance.

Notice of withdrawal or settlement of application.

34. When any application referred to the Commissioners is withdrawn or settled, the applicant shall immediately give notice of the withdrawal or settlement to the Registrar.

Enlargement of time.

Enlargement of time.

35. (*1*) When the Commissioners who are to decide an application are not sitting, the Registrar, and when they are sitting the Commissioners, may enlarge the time appointed by any of these rules for doing any act, or taking any proceeding in relation to the application, and any such enlargement may be granted, although the request therefor is not made till after the expiration of the time so appointed.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

(*2*) All applications for enlargement of the time for doing any act or taking any proceeding under these rules, and all applications under Chapter X of the Code prior to the first hearing of the suit or reference shall be made in the first instance to the Registrar, who shall have in respect of such applications all the powers of the Court:

Provided that every decision of the Registrar under this rule shall be subject to appeal to the Law Commissioner, who may either hear and decide such appeal himself, or refer the same to the Commissioners for their decision, and in either case such decision shall be final.

(*3*) Notice of appeal to the Law Commissioner from any decision of the Registrar under this rule must be given to the Registrar and the opposite party or his pleader within forty-eight hours from the date of the decision appealed from.

Transmission of documents by post.

Sending documents by post to Registrar.

36. Pleadings and other documents required by these rules to be filed with the Registrar may be sent by post in registered covers addressed to the Registrar to the Railway Commissioners and prepaid.

Formal objections.

Orders of Commissioners not to be reversed.

37. No orders of the Commissioners shall be reversed or substantially varied, nor shall any case be remanded in appeal, or any proceeding defeated or impeded on account of any error, defect or irregularity, whether in the decision or in any order passed in the suit or otherwise not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court.

Appeals.

Appeals from orders of Commissioners.

38. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of the Act and of these rules an appeal shall lie to the High Court from every order of the Commissioners as if it were an original decree of a Court immediately subordinate thereto.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

(2) Save as hereinafter mentioned all the provisions of Chapter XLI of the Code shall apply to all such appeals.

(3) Nothing in section 551 of the Code shall apply to any such appeal.

(4) For section 553 of the Code the following shall be substituted, namely:

Publication and service of notice of day for hearing appeal.

"553. The day so fixed shall be notified by the Registrar of the High Court in the *Gazette of India*, and a copy of such notification shall be served on the respondent or on his pleader in the High Court in the manner provided in Chapter VI for the service on a defendant of a summons to appear and answer; and all rules applicable to such summons and to proceedings with reference to the service thereof shall apply to the service of such notification."

Incidental proceedings.

Application of Part II, except Chapter XXIII and section 396 of Code, to suits and references.

Practice in cases not expressly provided for.

39. (1) All the provisions of Part II of the Code except Chapter XXIII and section 396 in Chapter XXV shall apply to all suits and references under these rules.

(2) Save as herein provided the provisions of the Code shall not apply to any such suit or reference.

(3) In every case not herein or in and by the Act provided for the general principles of practice in the High Court shall be adopted and applied by the Commissioners.

Table of fees.

Table of fees.

40. The fees, a table whereof is in the second schedule hereto, may be demanded and taken in respect of the proceedings before the Commissioners.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

A.

Applications to the Governor General in Council.

No. 1.—Application under rule 6 (2).

„ 2.—Application under rule 6 (3).

„ 3.—Application under rule 31.

B.

Written Statements in cases referred to the Commissioners as Arbitrators.

[Rule 12 (8).]

No. 1.—Arbitration under an agreement between two or more Railway Administrations.

No. 2.—Arbitration where a suit has been commenced by or against a Railway Administration.

No. 3.—Arbitration in other cases.

C.

Forms of plaint.

[*Rule 19 (2).*]

1 —Complaint under section 28, clause (*a*) of the Act.

2.—Plaint in a suit for a through rate.

3.—Plaint in a suit in respect of terminals.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

D.

Summons to Defendant to appear and answer Suit [Rule 20 (2).]

E.

Answer [Rule 21 (1).]

F.

Reply [Rule 22 (1).]

1.—Reply when there is only one defendant who has answered.

2.—Reply when more than one defendant has answered.

A.

No. 1.—*Application for a reference to the Commissioners as Arbitrators.*

TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

In the matter of an agreement for reference to arbitration made between

the A. Railway Administration of the one part

and

the B. Railway Administration of the other part,

or as the case may be.

The application of—

The A. Railway Administration.

The B. Railway Administration,

&c.

The applicants state as follows :

1.

2.

3.

&c.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

m. Various matters in difference have arisen between the applicants in respect of the matters aforesaid and the applicants are desirous of referring the same and all other matters in difference between them arising out of the said agreement (*or as the case may be*) to the decision of a Railway Commission.

The applicants therefore apply to the Governor General in Council for an order appointing a Railway Commission for the determination of the said matters in difference and all other matters in difference between the same parties (*or as the case may be*) and referring this application and the matters in difference aforesaid to the Commissioners for their decision.

Dated this day of 189 .

Signed,

Seal of the A. Railway Company,

&c. A. B., *Manager.*

&c.

No. 2.—*Application for a reference to the Commissioners otherwise than as Arbitrators.*

TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The application of A., B., &c.

1. The applicant states that he is aggrieved by the conduct of the Z. Railway Administration in respect of the several matters appearing by the accompanying plaint, and that he is advised that he has no sufficient remedy for such grievances without the aid of a Railway Commission.

In the matter of the complaint of A. B. against the Z. Railway Administration [*or as the case may be*].

2. The applicant therefore applies to the Governor General in Council for an order appointing a Railway Commission and for a reference of the said complaint to the Commissioners, and that the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

Commissioners may hear and decide the same, and may take such orders in respect thereof as the circumstances may require.

Dated this day of 189 .

Signed A. B.

or C. D. on behalf of A. B.

No. 3.—*Application for an order to review.*

TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

In the matter of the Indian Railways Act, 1890,

and

In the matter of a suit

Between A. B. ... ... Plaintiff.

And the Z. Railway Administration... Defendant.

The application of the abovenamed plaintiff

(*or as the case may be*).

The applicant states as follows :

1. On the day of 18 the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the application of the said A.B., to refer the abovementioned suit to a Railway Commission.

2. On the day of 18 &c., *state any circumstances that may be material.*

m. On the day of 18 the Commissioners passed an order in the said suit, a copy whereof, and of the judgment whereon such order was founded, accompanies this application.

n. The applicant is advised, and hereby submits, that the said order is erroneous for the following (among other) reasons:

1.

2.

3.

&c.,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

p. The applicant is further advised that the said order is not open to appeal by reason that , &c.,

a. [*If the reason, or one of the reasons, why the order is not appealable be the delay or other default of the applicant, state here the circumstances on which he relies for the purpose of excusing the same*].

y. The applicant is aggrieved by the said order, but under the circumstances hereinbefore appearing he has no sufficient remedy for such grievance without the aid of the order hereby applied for.

z. The applicant therefore applies to the Governor General in Council for an order reappointing the said Commissioners and referring the said suit back to the Commissioners for the purpose of hearing an application for a review of their said decision, and of granting the same and re-hearing the case if they think that the case should be re-heard.

Dated this day of 189 .

Signed A. B.
or as the case may be.

B.

No. 1.—*Written statement in reference under a standing Agreement for reference to arbitration between two or more Railway Administrations.*

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

In the matter of the Indian Railways Act, 1890,
and
In the matter of a reference to arbitration
Between the A. Railway Administration ... *Plaintiff.*
And the B. Railway Administration ... ... *Defendant.*
Written statement on behalf of the plaintiff (or defendant)
(*or if more than one plaintiff or defendant,* of the plaintiff A, *or* of the defendant B,
or as the case may be.)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

The said plaintiff (*or defendant*) states as follows :

1. By an agreement in writing, dated &c., it was, amongst other things agreed, &c.

2.

3.

4.

&c.,

m. The plaintiff (*or defendant*) claims that, under the circumstances herein appearing, he is entitled to an order declaring, &c., and directing, &c.

Dated this day of 189 .

Signed

&c.

[Note—*Nothing which already appears in the application signed by all the parties should be repeated in this statement.*]

No. 2.—*Written statement when a suit commenced by or against a Railway Administration has been referred to Commissioners as Arbitrators.*

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

In the matter of the Indian Railways Act, 1890,

and

In the matter of a suit

Between A. B. ... ... *Plaintiff.*

And the Z. Railway Administration ... *Defendant.*

Written statement on behalf of the plaintiff &c.

1. Upon the day of 189 the plaintiff instituted a suit against the defendant in the Court for the recovery of , &c.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

2. By an agreement dated , etc., [*or*, by an order dated etc.] and made in the said suit by consent of all parties thereto, (*or as the case may be*) it was agreed, &c.,

3.

4.

&c.,

m. The plaintiff (*or defendant*) claims, etc., (as in Form No. 1)

Dated this day of , &c.

Signed , &c.,

See note to Form No. 1.

No. 3.—*Written statement in other cases of reference to the Commissioners as Arbitrators.*

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

In the matter of the Indian Railways Act, 1890,

and

In the matter of a reference to Arbitration

Between A B. ... ... *Plaintiff,*

And the Z Railway Administration ... ... *Defendant.*

Written statement on behalf of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff states as follows :

1.

2.

3.

4. By an agreement in writing dated , etc., it was amongst other things agreed that the parties hereto should concur in an application to the Governor General in Council for a reference of all the said matters in difference to a Railway Commission and , etc.

5.

6.

etc.,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

m. The plaintiff claims, etc., (as in Form No. I)

Dated this day of 189 .

Signed , etc.

See note to Form No. I.

C

No. 1.—*Complaint under section 28, clause (a) of the Act.*

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

In the matter of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Between A. B. of ... ... *Plaintiff.*

And the Z Railway Administration ... *Defendant.*

A. B., the above named plaintiff, states as follows :

1.

2.

3.

etc.,

m. On the day of 18 the plaintiff applied to the Governor General in Council for an order referring this complaint to a Railway Commission for hearing and determination and by notification No. and published in the *Gazette of India* on the 18 , the Governor General in Council was pleased to order, etc.

[*The dates and numbers to be left blank, and be filled in by the Registrar after the order of reference has been made.*]

n. The plaintiff prays for an order enjoining the said Railway Administration (*here state concisely the nature of the application, as for example*) to desist from giving any undue preference to themselves or other persons in the forwarding, or in the receiving, forwarding and delivering for themselves or other persons of goods or in their

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

charges for the same over the said A. B in the forwarding of such goods for him, and enjoining the said Railway Administration not to subject him to any undue prejudice in respect thereof.

Dated this day of 18 .

Signed A. B.
or C. D.
Legal Adviser to A. B.

No. 2.—*For a Through Rate.*

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

In the matter of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Between the A. Railway Administration ... *Plaintiff.*

And the Z Railway Administration ... *Defendant.*

The abovenamed plaintiff states as follows :

1. The plaintiff's railway system comprises, amongst other lines, a line on the statutory broad gauge running from X to Y.

2. The defendant's railway system comprises, amongst other lines, a line on the like gauge running from Y to Z.

3. There is a physical connection between the two lines abovementioned by a junction at A; x chains from the plaintiff's station at X and y chains from the defenpant's station at Y. By means of this connection carriages and wagons can freely pass and repass from the plaintiff's line to the defendant's line, and *vice versa*.

4. There is a considerable traffic in between X and Z, and it would be a great convenience, in the interests of the public, that goods should be carried from X to Z at through rates:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

5. On the day of the plaintiffs by their manager gave a written notice to the defendant, a copy whereof is set forth in the schedule hereto, No. 1.

6. On the day of the plaintiff received from the defendant a written notice of objection, copy whereof is set forth in the said schedule No. 2.

etc.,

7. On the day of the plaintiff applied to the Governor General in Council

etc. (*as in Form No. 1*).

n. The plaintiff prays for an order allowing the proposed through rate and the apportionment thereof, or fixing such other rate of apportionment as may seem to the Commissioners to be just and reasonable, or for such further or other order in the premises as the circumstances may require.

Dated this day of 189 .

Signed , etc.,

No. 3.—*For Terminals.*

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

In the matter of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Title as in No. 1.

A. B. the abovenamed plaintiff, states as follows :

1.

2.

3.

etc.,

m. On the day of 189 . (*as in No. 1*)

n. The plaintiff prays as follows :

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

1. That it may be declared that the terminal of so charged by the defendant as aforesaid is not a reasonable terminal under the circumstances herein appearing.

2. That the defendant may be restrained by injunction from continuing to charge the said terminal.

3. That it may be decided what is a reasonable sum to be paid to the defendant in respect of such terminal as aforesaid.

4. That such further or other order may be made as the circumstances may require.

Dated this day of 189 .

Signed , &c.

D.

Summons to appear and answer.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

In the matter of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Title.

To the defendant, the Z Railway Administration.

Whereas the Governor General in Council has referred to a Railway Commission the complaint of the abovenamed plaintiff, A. B., a copy whereof accompanies this summons, you are hereby required within thirty days from the service hereof upon you to put in your answer to the same, and take notice that in default of such answer being put in within such time the Railway Commission may proceed to hear the suit *ex parte*.

And you are further required along with your answer to file a complete list or memorandum of all documents in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

case, and of all documents, whether in your possession or not, upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Commissioners this day of 18 .

Signed M. N.

Registrar.

E.

Answer [*Rule 21* (*1*).]

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

In the matter of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Title.

In answer to the plaint of the above named plaintiff, the above-named defendant, the Railway Administration, states that—

1.

2.

This answer is made on behalf of the said Railway Administration by C. D. of , who is acquainted with the facts stated therein.

Dated this day of 18 .

Signed C. D.

F.

No. 1.—Reply—One defendant [*Rule 22*(*1*).]

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

In the matter of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*contd.*

Title.

In reply to the answer of the abovenamed Railway Administration, the abovenamed plaintiff states that—

1.

2. And the said A. B. admits that—

Dated this day of 18 .

Signed A. B.
or C. D.
Legal Adviser to A. B.

No. 2.—*Reply—More defendants than one* [*Rule 22* (*1*)].

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

In the matter of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Title.

The reply of the abovenamed plaintiff to the answers of the abovenamed defendants.

1. In reply to the answer of the defendant, the A. Railway Administration, the plaintiff states that—

2.

3.

4. In reply to the answer of the defendant, C. D., the plaintiff states that , etc.,

5.

6.

m. And the plaintiff admits that , etc.

Dated this day of 189 .

Signed etc.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for enabling Railway Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter V of the Act—*concld.*

(THE SECOND SCHEDULE.)

TABLE OF FEES (RULE 40).

To be taken in relation to Proceedings before Railway Commissioners.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Every plaint filed	5	0	0
Every summons	3	0	0
Every answer, reply or other written statement filed ...	3	0	0
Office copy of proceedings or other documents of the like nature, per hundred words or fraction of a hundred words	0	8	0
Note—Copies of maps, plans, sections and the like are to be paid for by the party requiring them according to the actual cost.			
Every hearing in the nature of an arbitration between Railway Administrations [Act IX, 1890, s. 28 (*b*) and (*c*)], each day or part of a day	200	0	0
Every decision of such difference	100	0	0
Every hearing in the nature of an arbitration, one of the parties being other than a Railway Administration [Act IX, 1890, s. 28 (*c*),] each day or part of a day ...	100	0	0
Every decision of such difference	50	0	0
Every decree or final order made in any suit	50	0	0
Note—The fee for the hearing is to be paid on each day by the party whose case is then being heard, unless the Commissioners otherwise order.			

NOTE—All fees shall be collected by court-fee stamps.

Stamps representing the fee for a summons shall be affixed to the application for the issue of the summons.

Stamps representing the fee for an office copy shall be affixed to the application for the copy.

The paper bearing stamps representing any other fee must have infaced thereon a description of the proceeding in respect of which the fee was paid.

Every stamp filed must be cancelled in accordance with the law and rules for the time being in force for the cancellation of court-fee stamps.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1892, Pt. I, p. 658.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic.

No. 480½, dated the 30th October, 1890.—Resolution No. 736-R.T., dated the 17th October, 1890.

The rules comprised in this Code shall be held applicable to, and are to be observed on, all lines of Railway in India under construction and not open for traffic on which locomotives have been authorised to run.

Each Railway Administration may hereafter make such subsidiary rules as may be found necessary or expedient, provided that no such subsidiary rules shall be inconsistent with these general rules.

Every railway servant is bound to obey both the general and the subsidiary rules.

SECTION I.

INTERPRETATION CLAUSES AND DEFINITIONS.

1. The catchwords in the margin of this Code have been added merely for the purpose of facilitating reference; they are not to be held either as an integral part of the Code, or in any way giving an interpretation to the clauses to which they are annexed. Catchwords.

2. In the rules comprised in this Code unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

"Written" instructions, orders, forms, etc., include documents which are printed, lithographed, or prepared by other processes and instructions which are sent by telegram; Written.

"Main line" means the line ordinarily used by trains to run through and between stations on any part of a Railway; Main line.

"Train" means an engine with or without vehicles attached; Train.

"System of working" means the system adopted for the time being on any portion of a railway as prescribed in rule 3 and as detailed in sections XI to XV. System of working.

"Station" means any place at which authority is given for trains to proceed under the "System of working"; Station.

"Station-limits" include all lines and premises within the distant signal or signals if such be provided; Station-limits.

Where no distant signal is provided, the "Station-limits" extend to the outside points;

Where there are no points and no distant signal, the "Station-limits" extend to the ends of the platform or other positions fixed in each case;

"Authorized Officer" means the person who usually issues instructions of the nature referred to in each case; Authorized Officer.

"Special instructions" means instructions given by the "authorized Officer"; Special instructions.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

Station Master. "Station Master" means the person on duty responsible for the time being for working the trains within "Station limits";

And includes—

(*a*) Assistant Station Master;

(*b*) Inspector;

(*c*) Clerk in charge;

(*d*) Any other person appointed to the charge of a Station;

Ganger. "Ganger" means the man in charge of a gang of men employed on repairing the permanent way, whatever he may be called on any particular railway;

Driver. "Driver" means the person in charge for the time being of a working locomotive engine;

Station signals. "Station signal" means the signal which on some Railways is called "Main" or "Home" or "Platform" signal;

Guard. "Guard" includes the under-guard and any Brakesman or other person who may for the time being be performing the duties of a guard;

Servant. "Servant" means any person employed to perform any function in connection with a railway.

SECTION II.

GENERAL.

System of working. 3. Every line or section of a line of railway upon which engine power is used must be worked on one of the following systems to be determined by the authorized officer, *viz* :—

"Line clear and caution message,"

"Absolute block,"

"Train Staff and Ticket,"

"Pilot Guard,"

"One Engine only,"

in accordance with the rules laid down in Sections XI to XV for the system adopted subject to the proviso that in exceptional circumstances ordinary working may under the orders of an authorized Officer be temporarily suspended on any section or sections, and the trains thereon be worked under such special regulations for their safe conduct as the Officer suspending the ordinary working may direct.

The working of trains on any of the above named systems does not in any way dispense with the use of station, distant or other signals, wherever such signals are provided and worked.

When line is blocked. 4. On the double line should an accident block one of the lines of railway so as to necessitate the passing of all up and down trains on a single line, immediate steps must be taken to establish single line

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

working, on the rules adopted by each railway for working in such cases.

5. Madras time shall be observed. Time.

6. All due precautions must be observed in the conveyance of explosives and combustibles. Dangerous articles.

7. Any person found smoking or having an open light or fire in goods sheds or store yards, and who persists in smoking after being warned by a railway servant or police officer to desist, on any other portion of the railway premises where such practice may be deemed dangerous by the authorized officer, shall be liable to immediate removal from the railway premises, and to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees. Smoking on railway premises.

8. In the event of any person being drunk and disorderly, or causing annoyance to others, the Station Master or other Railway servant is to use all reasonable means to stop the annoyance, and, if the offender persists, is to have him removed from the railway premises, and the offender is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act. Disorderly persons.

9. No trespassing upon the railway shall be allowed, and no person other than a railway servant shall be permitted to walk on the line, unless provided with a license to do so, signed by an authorized officer of the railway. If the trespasser on being requested to quit persists in remaining, he may be immediately removed from the railway by any railway servant or by any other person, and is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act. Trespassing.

SECTION III.

RULES GENERALLY APPLICABLE TO RAILWAY SERVANTS.

10. Each person in railway service must devote himself exclusively to the service of the railway on which he is employed, residing at whatever place may be appointed, attending at such hours as may be required, paying prompt obedience to all persons placed in authority over him, and conforming to all the rules and regulations of the railway. Obedience to instructions.

11. Any railway servant who shall quit the service without having given one month's previous notice in writing, or the notice required by his agreement of service, shall forfeit all claim for pay due and shall also be subject on conviction to the penalty prescribed in Rule 25. Leaving service.

12. When any one leaves the service he must deliver up all railway property in his charge; and no money due for wages will be paid until all articles, which have been supplied to him, shall have been delivered up in accordance with existing regulations. If not delivered up, or if any article be missing or be damaged from neglect or by improper use, the cost of such article, or of the repair of such Surrender of Railway property on leaving.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

damage, shall be deducted from any pay due to him, or from any moneys held for him by the railway authorities; and if such moneys should be insufficient to meet the claim, the balance will become a debt recoverable at law.

Misconduct, etc.

13. All railway servants are subject to immediate dismissal, or suspension without pay, for refusal of duty, disobedience of orders, negligence, misconduct, absent without leave, or for any neglect of these regulations; and may be held liable for all damages occasioned by misconduct or negligence; and are also subject on conviction to the penalty prescribed in Rule 25.

Absence from duty.

14. Any servant who absents himself from duty without proper permission, shall be subject on conviction to the penalty prescribed in Rule 25.

Pay.

15. The pay of every servant always includes his services during all hours, whether early or late, as may be determined from time to time by his superior.

Gratuities.

16. No money or gratuity, in the shape of fee or reward, is allowed to be taken by any railway servant, even although the regular hours of duty shall have expired, without the permission of the railway Administration. Any infringement of this rule renders the offender liable to immediate dismissal, and on conviction to imprisonment or to fine, or to both, under the [1]Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Spirituous liquors.

17. Drivers, Guards, and others directly connected with the working of trains, shall not, when on duty, be supplied with spirituous liquors at refreshment-rooms, except under rules framed by an authorized officer.

Intoxication.

18. Intoxication on duty renders the offender liable to dismissal; and also to criminal prosecution under the Railway Act.

Supply of books of rules.

19. A copy of these rules and regulations, or of such portion of them as may relate to his duties, in a language which he understands shall be supplied to each railway servant who is in any way connected with the out-door working of the railway, or with the working of trains, and he shall be bound to make himself acquainted with them.

Station Masters, Foremen, etc., responsible that their subordinates are acquainted with rules.

Station Masters, Foremen, and Gangers or Mistries of Platelayers are responsible that the subordinates working under them are acquainted with all the rules relating to their respective duties.

All persons must assist in carrying out rules.

20. Every servant is required to assist in carrying out the rules and regulations, and must immediately report to his superior any infringement thereof or any occurrence affecting the safe and proper working of the railway which may come under his notice.

[1] *See* the reprint as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

21. The safety of the public must under all circumstances be the chief care of railway servants. **Public safety.**

22. In the case of accident or obstruction, the safety of life and limb must be deemed of the first importance. The most prompt mode of communicating the circumstances to the station on each side and to head-quarters must be adopted, and all possible assistance may be demanded from, and must be promptly rendered by, the railway servant whose services may be needed. **Accident.**

23. On the occurrence of any serious railway accident, it shall be the duty of the nearest Station Master, or where there is no Station Master, the officer in charge of the section of the railway on which the accident occurs, without unnecessary delay, to give notice in writing or by telegraph of such accident to the nearest Magistrate and to the officer in charge of the police station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurs, or to such other Magistrate or police officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf. **Accidents to be reported.**

24. The staff along the line must always be prepared for trains without previous notice. **Special trains without notice.**

25. Any person committing a breach of Rules 11, 13 and 14 shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees. **Breach of rules.**

SECTION IV.

SIGNALS.

26. *Red* is a signal of "*Danger*"—Stop. **Colours.**
Green is a signal of "*Caution*"—Go slowly.
White is a signal of "*All right*"—Go on.

Hand Signals.

27. The hand signals shall be made by flags in the day and by lights at night or in foggy weather or in tunnels. **Hand Signals.**

28. When the line is clear, the Signalman must either stand erect with his flag in his hand, thus—

or display a white flag or white light.

ALL CLEAR.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

29. If it be necessary to proceed with "caution," the green flag will be elevated, thus—

CAUTION.

or the green light shown.

30. If it be necessary to proceed with "Caution" from any defect in the road or rails, the green flag will be depressed thus—

CAUTION. (RAILS).

or the green light shown, which will indicate that the speed must not exceed 15 miles an hour, or such lower speed as may be ordered over the portion of line protected by such signal.

31. If it be necessary to stop, the red flag will be shown and waved to and fro, the Signalman facing the engine, thus—

DANGER.

or the red light shown.

32. In the absence of flags, both arms raised above the head denotes "Danger," thus—

DANGER.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

One arm raised with the hand above the head denotes "Caution," thus—

CAUTION.

One arm held in a horizontal position across the line of rails denotes "All Right," thus—

ALL RIGHT.

Caution with white light.

33. In the absence of a green light, a white light waved slowly from side to side denotes "Caution"—Go slowly.

Danger signal with any light.

34. In the absence of a red light, any light moved up and down or waved violently denotes "Danger"—Stop.

Fixed Signals, when provided and worked.

Fixed signals.

35. The fixed signals are, for the most part, constructed with one or more semaphore arms for day signals, and with one or more lamps for night; but disc and other signals are in some cases used.

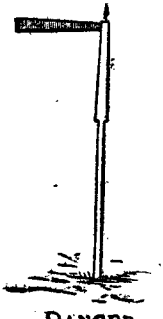
Fixed signals erected, but not in use.

Fixed signals when erected but not in use are to be kept permanently lowered to "Caution" or "All Right" as their construction admits.

Semaphores on the left hand side.

The day signal is invariably made by the arm on the left hand side of the post as seen by the Driver of an approaching engine

36. The "Danger signal" is shown in the day time by the arm on the left hand side of the post being raised to the horizontal position thus—



DANGER.

and by the exhibition of a *red* light by night.

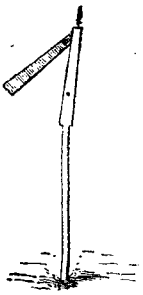
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

37. The "Caution signal" is shown in the day time by the arm on the left hand side of the post being placed half way to the horizontal position, thus—



CAUTION.

and by the exhibition of a *green* light by night.

38. The "All Right" signal is shown in the day time by the arm on the left hand side being lowered to the post, thus—

ALL RIGHT.

and by the exhibition of a *white* light by night.

Station signals, when provided and worked.

Station signals.

39. Station signals, also called "Main" or "Home" or "Platform" signals are placed at stations, junctions, sidings, outside station limits, and signal boxes and when in use must invariably stand at "Danger" except when lowered for an approaching train: when at "Danger" no train or engine must pass them or foul the crossings or points to which they apply, unless the Driver is signalled past by hand by a person duly appointed by an authorized officer.

Distant signals when provided and worked.

Distant signals.

40. Distant signals are fixed at a considerable distance from the station, and are constructed to exhibit the "Danger" and "All Right" signals only, or "Danger" and "Caution" signals only.

Distant signals to fly to danger.

41. Fixed distant signals must be constructed to exhibit danger in case of any failure of their connections.

Use of distant signals.

42. Distant signals must be replaced at "Danger" immediately they are passed by an engine.

Observance and working of signals.

Observance of distant signals.

43. When a distant signal is at "Danger" the Driver of an approaching train must bring his train to a *dead stop* outside of it, and must then ascertain if the line is clear to admit the train within it. If the line be clear, he must at once draw the train cautiously within the distant signal so as to be protected by it, and then stop until signalled into the station in accordance with rules

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic— *contd.*

prescribed by the authorized officer. If, however, there is any obstruction on the line so near to the distant signal as to prevent the whole of the train from passing safely within it, the rules for the protection of trains when stopped outside station-limits must be immediately carried out. (See Rule 63.)

Signals apply to proper direction.

44. Station and distant signals apply only to trains or engines running in the proper direction, and must not be used for any other purpose. Trains or engines shunting from one main line to another or shunting into or out of sidings connected with the main line must, unless special signals are provided for the purpose of signalling such operations, be signalled past the station signal, either verbally or by hand lamp or flag as occasion may require; it being necessary in such cases that the "Danger" signal should be exhibited at the station signal as well as at the distant signal for the protection of the train or engine so employed.

Signal lights.

45. Whenever any train or engine is timed to run or from any cause is expected to run on any portion of the line later than sunset and before sunrise, the signal lamps must be lighted and put out at such hour as may be directed by the authorized officer. During twilight in the mornings and evenings both day and night signals must be used.

In foggy or stormy weather when the day signals cannot be seen plainly, the signal lamps must be lighted and kept burning, and at such times both the day and night signals must be used.

Defective signals.

46. Every Station Master or other person must, in the event of any signal under his charge becoming defective, immediately report the case to his immediate superior and to the nearest Permanent-way Inspector, and the Station Master shall place a competent man or men with the necessary hand signals and detonators to signal in lieu of such defective signal until it is again in proper working order.

When the Station Master cannot provide proper men from his own staff, he must apply to the nearest Permanent-way Inspector for competent men.

Defective signals to be reported.

47. Drivers, Guards and others must invariably report to the nearest Station Master or the official designated by the authorized officer any defective signals or obstruction of them or neglect in working them.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic— *contd.*

Absence of signals.

48. Except at places specially exempted upon each railway, the absence of a signal at a place where a signal is ordinarily shown, or a signal imperfectly exhibited, must be considered a "Danger" signal, and treated accordingly.

Detonating Signals.

Use of detonators.

49. In thick foggy or tempestuous weather detonators must be used in addition to the regular day and night signals. When an engine passes over a detonator, the Driver must stop as quickly as possible, and then proceed cautiously to the place of obstruction or until he receives an "All Right" signal.

Detonators.

50. In foggy or tempestuous weather two detonators 10 yards apart must be placed on the rail by the signalman or other trained servant selected by the Station Master at least one hundred (100) yards outside the distant signal-post, or, in the absence of a distant signal, at least seven hundred (700) yards from the outside points. Drivers and Guards must report all cases of omission to do this.

Train Signals.

Engine and train lights.

51. On both double and single line, between sunset and sunrise and during foggy weather, every train must exhibit a red tail light and two red side lights in rear of the train, and every engine running alone must exhibit at least one red tail light. In both cases head lights prescribed by the authorized officer must be exhibited.

In the case of two or more engines running coupled together without a train, the first engine only must exhibit the prescribed head lights, and the last engine only must exhibit at least one red tail light.

Lights on shunting engines.

Shunting engines employed in station yards and sidings must after sunset and in foggy weather carry the head and tail lights prescribed by the authorized officer.

SECTION V.

TRAINS AND VEHICLES.

Brake power, &c.

52. Except in the case of an engine running without vehicles no train shall be despatched from any station without an adequate

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic— *contd.*

provision of brake power, either by engine brake, brake-van or other brake vehicle, sufficiently manned, and all necessary day and night signals.

53. A braked vehicle manned must be placed at the rear of every train unless special instructions are given to the contrary. **Brake on trains.**

54. Trains must be examined daily before starting by a Carriage Examiner or, in his absence, by the Driver. No vehicle which is pronounced unfit shall be run on a train; and no vehicle which has been off the road shall be allowed to run on the line between stations until it has been examined and passed by a competent Examiner, or, in his absence, by the Driver. **Unfit vehicles.**

55. No vehicle shall be loaded beyond its marked carrying capacity. **Load of vehicles.**

56. Carriages, machinery, timber and other large articles in open trucks must be loaded within the authorized loading dimensions, except under special instructions and precautions. **Loading vehicles.**

57. When the jib of a crane or a load projects beyond its truck, whether standing in a yard or on a running train, it must be protected by a dummy, which dummy may be loaded. **Dummy wagon.**

58. Before attaching any travelling crane, the Guard must see that the jib is properly lowered and secured. It must, when practicable, be so placed that the jib will point towards the rear of the train. **Travelling cranes.**

59. Before the commencement of any loading or other operation by which any line of rails may be fouled or obstructed, the person in charge of such operation must see that all necessary steps are taken for the protection of the line during such obstruction. **Protection of lines obstructed.**

60. Drivers and Guards, or other persons in charge of such operations, must see that the shunting of trains is performed only at such times and in such manner as will not incur danger. **Persons responsible for shunting.**

61. When vehicles are shunted at places situated on steep gradients, proper precautions must be taken to prevent any vehicle from running down the incline; a sufficient number of brakes must be put on, and sprags or hand-scotches used when necessary to prevent the possibility of any vehicle running away. At such places a supply of scotches must be kept for the purpose. **Shunting on inclines.**

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

Detaching engines on inclines.

62. When from any cause a train has been brought to a stand on the line, where the line is not level, and it is necessary for the engine to be detached from the train, the Guard must, before the engine is uncoupled, satisfy himself that the van-brakes have been put on securely, and, as an additional precaution, must pin down a sufficient number of other brakes, or carry out such other instructions as may be prescribed.

Where line is level.

When the line is level, the van-brakes must be put on securely.

Trains stopping between stations.

63. Trains, the working of which requires that they must stop outside station-limits, when not working on a blocked section (either as contemplated under absolute block rules, or temporarily under orders from the authorized officer, or by means of a written and signed understanding between Station Masters and Guards), and trains or parts of trains which have broken down or become detached between stations, must be secured and protected by the Guard, hand signals or detonators being placed half a mile on both sides, or in the direction from which a train can arrive.

Driver not aware of accident.

64. Should an accident to a train cause an obstruction, and the Driver run forward without being aware of it, the Guard must take steps in accordance with Rule 63 to protect either or both lines as may be necessary.

Train parting.

65. Should any part of a train become detached when in motion, care must be taken not to stop the front part before the rear portion has been stopped, and the rear Guard must promptly apply his brake to prevent a collision with the front portion.

To report accident.

66. In the case of accident or obstruction to trains, the Guard must take steps to report in the quickest possible manner to the nearest Station Master; and if the telegraph be injured, or if there be no telegraph, the report must be sent to the stations on both sides.

Securing wagons in sidings.

67. The person placing vehicles on any line or siding either within or without station-limits, or moving vehicles which may have been placed there, shall be responsible for leaving them properly secured. No vehicle shall be left in any siding outside station-limits without the wheels being secured clear of all running lines.

Securing point.

68. When no other arrangements are made for working safety or other points and catch sidings, the person last using them shall be responsible that they are properly set and secured for the protection of the line.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

SECTION VI.

STATION MASTERS.

Arrival and departure of trains.

69. It is the special duty of every Station Master, or such person as may be appointed for the purpose, to attend to the arrival and departure of trains. He is also responsible for the general working of the station being carried out in strict accordance with all rules, regulations and orders.

Misconduct to be reported.

70. The Station Master must report without delay to his superior officer neglect of duty or other misconduct on the part of any of the railway servants within station-limits.

Securing stock in sidings.

71. The Station Master is responsible that vehicles standing at the station or sidings are properly secured in accordance with rules prescribed by the authorized officer.

Safety and facing points.

72. The Station Master is responsible that all safety points and catch sidings, when it is not necessary that they should be opened, are closed against the line which they are intended to protect, and that facing points are securely fastened or held for the passage of trains or vehicles.

Vehicles escaping.

73. Should any vehicle or portion of a train escape from a station, immediate steps must be taken to warn the other station concerned, and prevent accident as far as practicable.

Points and signals.

74. The Station Master must report all defects in points, gates and signals to the nearest Permanent-way Inspector.

Accident.

75. In case of obstruction or accident, the Station Master must obtain all necessary assistance as soon as possible, and report the occurrence by telegraph, or by the most expeditious means, to the next station on the other side of the accident, so that notice may be given to the Drivers and Guards of approaching trains.

SECTION VII.

POINTSMEN AND SIGNALMEN.

Care of points.

76. Pointsmen must be careful to keep their points clear, and, whenever a train or engine has passed, they must remove anything that may have got within the points so as to prevent them from closing.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic— *contd.*

Facing points.

77. Facing points must in all cases be securely fastened or held for the passage of trains or vehicles.

Injured points to be reported.

78. Whenever points, crossings or guide rails are injured or damaged, the Pointsman must immediately report the circumstance to his superior officer.

Attention to signal rules.

79. Men in charge of signals must pay particular attention to the rules for working signals.

Signals ready for use, etc.

80. All working signals must be kept ready for immediate use. Every man who has charge of, or uses, signals must bring any defect to the notice of his superior.

Hand signals.

81. Signalmen and Pointsmen must have with them, when on duty, flags and hand signal lamps which must be lighted when necessary.

Signals in case of obstruction.

82. Should any impediment or obstruction exist upon the line within the sight or knowledge of the Pointsman or Signalman, he must exhibit the "Danger" signals, and must not allow any train or engine to pass in that direction until such impediment or obstruction has been removed, and the line made clear and safe; and he must as soon as practicable take steps to report the obstruction to his superior officer.

Passing trains to be observed.

83. If a Signalman or Pointsman observe anything wrong or unusual in a passing train, he must report the circumstance to his superior, but if it is of such a nature as to involve danger to the train or the public, he must at once take all practicable steps to stop the train.

SECTION VIII.

GUARDS, DRIVERS AND FIREMEN.

Attendance.

84. Guards, Drivers, and Firemen must be with their trains and engines at such time before starting as the authorized officer may require, and must satisfy themselves that their trains and engines are in proper order.

Equipment.

85. Every Guard and Driver must have with him, at all times when on duty, such flags, lamps, tools and other appliances as may be ordered by the authorized officer from time to time.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic— *contd.*

He must also have with him a copy of these Regulations. Regulations.

86. Every Guard and Driver must make himself acquainted with all instructions requiring his attention on those parts of the line over which he has to work. Acquaintance with instructions.

87. Guards will receive instructions from the Station Master or other authorized officer to whom they must apply for anything necessary for the working of their trains. To receive instructions from Station Master.

88. Guards are responsible that their brakes and lamps are in good working order, and that the lamps are trimmed and lighted and brightly burning between sunset and sunrise and during a fog. Inspection of train.

89. The Guard in charge must satisfy himself before starting, and during the journey, that the train is properly loaded, marshalled, coupled, lamped, greased, or oiled and sheeted; that lashings and chains are secure; also that the brakes are in good working order, and, as far as he can ascertain, that the train is in a state of efficiency for travelling, and has the proper signals attached to it. He must carefully examine the loading of any vehicles he may attach on the way; and should any vehicle become unsafe from the shifting or derangement of the load, he must at once have the load re-adjusted, or the vehicle removed from the train. Duties of Guard in charge.

90. The train is under the charge of the Guard when there is only one, and of the Head Guard when there are more than one (see Rule 110). Train under charge of Guard.

91. Each Guard must ride in his proper van and not on the engine, nor in a carriage or wagon except under special circumstances. Guards to travel in their vans.

92. The Guard or Brakesman of a train has authority to require those employed on the permanent-way and works to assist him in working signals. Public Works men to assist in working signals.

93. Guards in charge of trains must, before giving the starting signal, tell the coolies working with the train and riding in open trucks to sit down. Coolies.

94. The signal for starting a train must be given to the Driver To start trains.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

by the Guard upon receiving the necessary authority in accordance with the system adopted for working the railway.

Exchange signals.

95. Guards and Drivers must exchange signals with each other on leaving a station or other stopping place. This exchange of signals must also be made whenever a train runs through a station without stopping. The Driver must stop if the proper signals are not exchanged.

To keep a good look-out.

96. Every Guard, Driver and Fireman when travelling must keep a good look-out, and should they see any reason to apprehend danger, they must use their best endeavours to attract the attention of each other, and give notice of the apprehended danger.

Driver's signal to Guard.

97. In the absence of special rules to the contrary, when the Driver gives three or more short sharp whistles, or sounds the brake whistle (when a special whistle is supplied for that purpose), or applies the communication when such exists, the Guard or Guards must immediately apply the brakes.

Rear brake on steep inclines.

98. In travelling down steep inclines, Guards must, in order to steady the train, assist the Driver with their brakes if required.

Delivery of train.

99. Guards must not leave their trains until they have been properly handed over.

No unauthorized person to ride on engine.

100. No person other than the Driver and Fireman is to ride on the engine or tender without permission from a properly authorized officer.

Whistle to be sounded.

101. Drivers must always sound the whistle before putting an engine in motion, or, when running, on observing any obstruction on the line, or on approaching curves round which a clear view is not obtainable for a distance of a quarter of a mile ahead. The whistle must also be sounded on entering a tunnel, and repeated in long tunnels.

Train obscured by steam.

102. Should a Driver observe a train or engine obscured by steam or smoke on the opposite line to that on which he is travelling, or on a siding, he must sound his whistle and approach it cautiously, so as to be able to stop if necessary.

Drivers to receive orders from Guard.

103. The Driver will receive his orders from the Guard in all matters affecting the starting, stopping or movement of the train, and he must promptly obey all orders or signals given to him, whether by

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

the Station Master or the Guard, or other person designated by the authorized officer, so far as the safe and proper working of his engine will allow.

104. The Driver must afford such assistance with his engine as may be required for the formation, arrangement and despatch of his train. To assist in forming train.

105. Firemen must obey the orders of the Driver in all particulars. Fireman.

106. The Driver must before starting see that his lamps are in good order, and that his engine carries the proper distinguishing lights, or other indicators of the train. At and after sunset, and during foggy weather, he must have the necessary lamps lighted. He is responsible that they are always in proper order and trimmed, and that when lighted they burn brightly. Engine lamps.

107. The Driver and Firemen must carefully observe all signals, whether the cause of the signal being shown is known to them or not. When from fog or storm, or any cause, the fixed signals are not visible as soon as usual, every possible precaution must be used, specially in approaching stations and junctions, so that the train can be stopped short of any obstruction should the signals be against it. The Driver must not, however, trust entirely to signals, but must on all occasions be vigilant and cautious. Look-out for signals.

108. When two or more engines are employed in drawing the same train, the Driver and Firemen of the leading engine are responsible for the observance of the signals: the Drivers of the other engines must watch for, and take, signals from the Driver of the leading engine. Train drawn by more than one engine.

109. The Driver must start and stop his train steadily and without a jerk. To start and stop with care.

He must exercise care in approaching all stations at which his train is required to stop, and in passing stations at which he is not required to stop. In stopping his train, he must pay particular attention to the state of the weather and the condition of the rails, as well as to the length of the train, and these circumstances must have due weight in determining when to shut off steam.

110. If a train or portion of a train is without a Guard, the Driver is responsible for carrying out all rules and for taking all necessary Train without Guard.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

precautions which the Guard is required to observe for the safe working and protection of trains.

Water columns.

111. After taking water from tanks or water columns, Drivers must be careful to leave the hose or water crane clear of the main line and properly secured.

Driver leaving engine.

112. The Driver, when on duty at stations or on the line, must not leave his engine unless it is absolutely necessary for him to do so, and under no circumstances without a man being left in charge of it.

Speed.

113. Drivers with trains or engines must run within the limits of speed fixed by the authorized officer for the section of the line upon which they are running.

Pushing trains.

114. Trains may be run with a pushing engine, and engines may be run tender-foremost; but in such cases the speed must not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such lower speed as may be ordered.

Speed through facing points.

115. Drivers must not pass through facing points at a speed exceeding ten (10) miles per hour.

SECTION IX.

INSPECTORS, PLATELAYERS, GANGERS, AND OTHERS EMPLOYED ON THE PERMANENT-WAY.

Duties of Inspectors.

116. The Inspector or person in charge of each district of the line will be held responsible for the condition of the permanent-way and works in his district. He must also report promptly to the Engineer in charge of the district all accidents and all defects in the road or works that may interfere with the safe running of trains.

Lamps and signals to be supplied.

117. Each gang of platelayers or labourers must be supplied by the Inspector of permanent-way for the district with two sets of flag signals, two hand-signal lamps, and a proper number of detonators.

Fixed signals not to be used.

118. Platelayers and labourers must not, except in case of emergency, avail themselves of the fixed signals, and must in all cases use their own special signals for their own purposes.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

Signals.

119. The signals to be used by the men engaged in repairing the permanent-way are red and green flags, and hand lamps, and detonators. The flags must be used during daylight, the lamps after sunset and in foggy weather, and the detonators when necessary by day and night. The red and detonating signals indicate "Danger", and must be used only when it is necessary to stop a train. The green signal indicates "Caution", and must be used when it is necessary to slacken the speed of a train.

Protection of line when obstructed.

120. When it is necessary to obstruct the line, or to do any work of a character to make the exhibition of danger signals necessary, such signals must be exhibited half a mile on each side of the place at which the work is being carried on, and the work must not be commenced until these signals have been exhibited. These danger signals must not be withdrawn until the line is again clear and safe for trains.

Signals when repairing line.

121. When repairing, lifting the line, or performing any operation so as to make it necessary for a train to proceed cautiously, the Foreman or Ganger must send a man at least a quarter of a mile in either direction from which a train may approach, and as much further as the circumstances of the case render necessary, to exhibit the "Caution" signal, so as to be plainly visible to the Driver of an approaching train.

Rails not to be displaced in fog.

122. In no case, except when absolutely necessary, is a rail to be displaced, or any other work to be performed, by which an obstruction may be made to the passage of the trains during a fog or storm.

Responsibility for Lorries.

123. No Lorry used for the conveyance of material, or Trolly for the conveyance of men, may in any case be placed on the line, except by the authorized person who is responsible for its proper protection and use according to the rules in force on the railway.

Protection of Lorry or Truck on line.

124. A Lorry or Truck, loaded or empty, used for conveying materials must be preceded and followed on a single line, and followed on a double line, at a distance of not less than half a mile, by a man with Danger hand signals and detonators. A Lorry must not be run in the wrong direction on a double line. In exceptional cases, the authorized officer may issue special rules for the working of Lorries and Trollies upon any section of the line.

Security of Lorry.

125. No Lorry or Trolly shall under any circumstances be attached to a train, and all Lorries and Trollies, when not in use, must be taken

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

off the rails, placed well clear of the line, and the wheels secured with chain and padlock.

Road to be inspected.

126. Every portion of the permanent-way must be inspected daily on foot by some authorized person responsible for its condition, and bridges and all other works (including signals and signal wires wherever provided and used) must be regularly inspected in accordance with rules laid down by the authorized officer.

Defects of wires, etc.

127. Each Foreman, Ganger or Mistry must report to the Inspector of permanent-way when any telegraph post appears to be in an unsafe state, or any of the signal or telegraph wires are broken, slack, entangled or touching each other, or any building. He must also see that all grass, creepers, boughs of trees, and rubbish are removed from the wires.

Where the maintenance of the telegraph posts and wires is under the control of the Government Telegraph Department, the removal of grass, creepers, boughs of trees and rubbish will be carried out by the Government Telegraph Officers, and all reports of defects in posts and wires should be made to the officers of that Department by the Inspector.

Blasting.

128. No blasting shall be allowed on or near to the railway without the authority of the Engineer in charge.

Gates to be closed.

129. Gangers must close and fasten all gates they find open.

Works in floods.

130. Each Foreman, Ganger or Mistry must, in the event of a flood, carefully examine the action of the water through the culverts and bridges on his length of line; and should he see any cause to apprehend danger to the works, he must immediately exhibit the proper signals for the trains to proceed cautiously or to stop, as necessity may require, and inform the Inspector thereof; and, until the Inspector arrives, he must take precautionary measures for securing the safety and stability of the line.

Cleaning of points and signals.

131. Gangers must keep clean the working parts of points and signals, unless the duty is otherwise specially provided for.

Line to be kept clear.

132. Each Foreman or Ganger must keep his portion of the line clear and safe, and the fences in repair; and if any sheep, cattle, or other animals be on the line or within the fences, he must immediately remove them, and report the circumstances to the Inspector of permanent-way.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

133. Foremen or Gangers must see that all broken chairs, rails, sleepers, or other dangerously defective materials are removed from the road with the least possible delay, and sound materials substituted. Defects.

All tools, rails, sleepers, pieces of iron or wood, or other implements, or materials must be carefully placed so as to be quite clear of the line, and not within three feet of the rails. Materials clear of rails.

SECTION X.

REGULATIONS FOR GATEMEN, WHERE PROVIDED, AT LEVEL-CROSSINGS.

134. All level-crossings, of which the gates close across the railway, must be provided with red signal boards, and with lamps showing red, up and down the line, when the gates are closed across the line. The lamps must be kept lighted during the hours prescribed by the authorized officer. Gate signals.

135. Every gateman must be provided with day and night hand signals, which he must know how to use, and must keep in proper order. Gateman's signals.

136. At level-crossings where fixed signals are provided, the gateman must satisfy himself of the proper working of his signals, both by day and by night, and must report immediately any defect to the Inspector of permanent-way, or other person in charge of the repair of signals, and also to the Station Master or other person under whose supervision he acts. Fixed signals to be tested.

137. Unless specially ordered to the contrary, the gates at all thoroughfares must be kept open for the passage of trains, and securely closed across the thoroughfare, except when required to be open for the road traffic, and must then as quickly as possible be closed again across the thoroughfare. Before opening the gates, the gateman must look up and down the line to assure himself that no train is approaching. Gates open to railway.

138. Where special authority is given, gates made to close across the railway may be kept open to the public thoroughfare, except when an engine or train is due or expected, at which time such gates must be closed, and fastened across the public thoroughfare; and until such engine or train has passed, the gates must be kept closed, and no person or thing is to be allowed within them. While the gates are closed Gates open to roads.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic— *contd.*

across the railway and open to the thoroughfare, the "Danger" signal must be exhibited both up and down the line. In opening double gates closing across the railway for an approaching train where there is only one signal lamp to each gate, the half with the signal lamp attached is not to be moved until the other half is shut across the thoroughfare.

Further gates to be first open.

139. The gate towards which road traffic is approaching must not be opened until the opposite gate has been opened, so as to allow it to cross over without stopping upon the line.

Trains to be observed.

140. Every gateman must take particular notice of each train, and if he should see anything wrong, he must show a danger signal to the Guard and Driver.

Position of gateman.

141. In all cases the gateman, when signalling, is to stand in a position clear of the rails, where he can be seen by the approaching Driver.

Obstructions.

142. In the event of the road being from any cause obstructed, the gateman must do everything in his power by warning approaching trains to prevent accident.

SECTION XI.

GENERAL RULES FOR WORKING A LINE ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "LINE CLEAR AND CAUTION MESSAGE" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

System.

143. Under this system no train shall be permitted to leave one station for another—

Until it has been ascertained by means of the electric telegraph that the line between those stations is absolutely clear of trains and of all impediments as far as can be known, in which case a "Line clear" message must be obtained in the manner prescribed in the rules in force on each railway, or,

Unless the line is occupied only by trains running in advance and in the same direction at time intervals, in which case a "Caution" message must be obtained in the manner prescribed in the rules in force on each railway.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

144. Trains may follow one another between stations in the same direction on both single and double line, subject to the following conditions:— Following trains.

(*a*) No train or engine shall be allowed to follow any other train or engine on the same line of rails within ten minutes unless "Line clear" has been received.

(*b*) No train shall be allowed to follow another unless permission has been obtained in each and every case from the station to which the train is proceeding. No passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train from a station within fifteen minutes; and in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special instructions of the authorized officer.

(*c*) The "Caution" message shall contain an entry of the time at which the preceding train left the station.

145. No one except the Station Master or other duly authorized person is to give or seek a line clear or caution message. Authority to give "Line clear."

146. Except at train terminal stations, no Station Master must apply for a line clear message from the station in advance until he has received advice that the approaching train has left the station in rear. Time for seeking "Line clear."

147. No engine or train shall be moved from any station until the Driver has in his possession a "Line clear" or "Caution message" written on an authorized form showing that he can proceed. The Driver is to receive this written permission from no other person than the Guard of his own train or from the Station Master, or from one of the Station Staff duly authorized for such duty; but on all occasions when the Guard does not personally deliver the permission to the Driver, it must be countersigned by the Guard before delivery to the Driver. The Driver must also receive from the Guard the usual starting signal before moving. Drivers to obtain written permission.

When a train is arranged to run through a station without stopping, the written permission to proceed to the next station may be handed to the Driver direct by the Station Master or other authorized person of the Station Staff, and a duplicate of it handed to the Guard in the same manner.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

Station Master to hand message to Guard.

148. The Station Master or other authorized person of the Station Staff is to hand the written permission to the Guard, who must satisfy himself that it is properly filled up and dated, with the time added, and is signed in full and in ink, and that it applies to the particular train or engine for which it is given and received before it is handed to the Driver. The Driver must satisfy himself on these points before starting.

This written permission in never to be given to the Driver until the train is to start; and when waiting to pass another train, it must not be given to the Driver until the whole of such other train has come in and is clear of the points.

When a train is not timed to stop at a station, and the written permission is handed both to the Driver and Guard of the train, the Station Master will be held wholly responsible that it applies to the particular train or engine for which it is given, and that it is properly filled up and dated with the time added, and is signed in full and in ink.

Forms and books.

149. No forms other than those specially provided from time to time for the purpose are to be used in working under this system. And each station must keep the regular books provided for by the working orders in force.

Messages cancelled.

150. The leaves of these books are to be progressively numbered in type, and, when any message has from any cause to be cancelled, the form to which it applies must also be marked as cancelled both on the form and counterfoil, and must be carefully preserved by doubling it on the counterfoil.

Messages to be numbered.

151. In addition to the progressive printed number, every message from each station must be numbered to stations, on each side from midnight to midnight, commencing with number one to each station, and this number is to be treated as a portion of the message and entered on the counterfoil.

Number to be quoted.

152. When a message is in reply to another, each station's number must be quoted at the beginning of the message.

Number to be quoted.

153. When the message bears reference to a former message in the same direction, the number of that message must also be quoted at the beginning.

Train to be described.

154. In train messages the engine or train must be distinctly described, as for instance, "No. 2 down ballast," "No. 4 up goods,"

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

and so on; and for every train a separate enquiry and reply must be sent, but an enquiry and reply message must never be sent on one form.

155. In line clear enquiries, the time of arrival of the last train in the opposite direction must always be given. If the train follows another on a caution message, the time of departure of the preceding train must be endorsed on the message. Line clear enquiries.

156. After a line clear message has been given, and has been subsequently cancelled, no train is to be started in the opposite direction on a single line until a telegram has been received stating that the train for which the "Line clear" had been first given is and will be detained, and that the message has been cancelled. Cancellation of Line clear.

157. No part of any message affecting the passage of trains must be forwarded or acted upon until the whole is written out, except when an accident may be prevented, or in other case of emergency. Message to be wholly written before despatch.

158. Line clear or caution permissions are not to be written out in full or in part, or signed before they are required. Messages to be signed.

159. All messages connected with train-working including "Line clear" authorities, are to be written in ink or other indelible substance, and are also to be signed in full by the Station Master or other authorized person. Form of message.

160. Line clear and enquiry messages must be retained for at least a fortnight. Messages to be filed.

161. In case of accident to the line or train, or of failure or interruption of telegraph communication, trains must be worked between stations in accordance with rules prescribed by the authorized officer. Interruption of system.

SECTION XII.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR WORKING ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "ABSOLUTE BLOCK" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

162. The object of this system of Electric train-signalling is to prevent more than one train or engine being between any two signal stations on the same line at the same time. This is accomplished by Object.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

not allowing any train or engine to leave a signal station till the previous train or engine has been signalled clear.

Absolute block working.

163. On those portions of any railway which are worked on the absolute block system, a train or engine must not be allowed to enter any section until it has been ascertained by telegraph that the section is clear of trains or engines.

Except when otherwise specified, a section is to be understood to be the line between two stations outside station-limits.

Interruption of system.

164. In the event of accident to the line or train, or of failure of the train-signalling instruments used for block working, so that the ordinary signals cannot be forwarded and received, trains must be worked between stations in accordance with the rules to be prescribed by the authorized officer.

SECTION XIII.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINES OF RAILWAY ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "TRAIN STAFF AND TICKET" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

Staff station.

165. Necessary information shall be afforded from time to time as to the places which are appointed staff stations.

Staff or ticket.

166. A train staff or train staff ticket must be carried with each train or engine, and without this staff or ticket, no train or engine must be allowed to leave any station.

Staff at station.

167. No train or engine shall be permitted to leave any staff station unless the staff for that portion of the line over which it is to travel is then at that station.

Custody of staff.

168. The person in charge of the station for the time being is the only person authorized to receive and deliver the staff or ticket, and all tickets must be cancelled directly they are handed to him after use.

Staff given to Driver.

169. When a train or engine is ready to start from a station, and no second train or engine is intended to follow before the staff will be required for a train in the opposite direction, it is the duty of the person in charge of the station to give the staff to the Driver, who shall then place it in a conspicuous place provided for that purpose on the engine.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic— *contd.*

170. If other trains or engines are intended to follow in succession before the staff can be returned, a ticket indicating that the staff is following must be given by the person in charge of the station to the Driver of the first train or engine, the staff for the section being shown to him, and so on, with any other train or engine, except the last, the staff itself being given to the Driver of the last train or engine, as directed in rule 169. After the staff has been sent away, no other train or engine must under any circumstances leave the station to follow in the same direction until the staff for that station has been returned. **Tickets to Driver.**

171. No Driver with a train or engine shall leave a station until he has received the proper staff or ticket for that section of the line over which he is about to travel, and he must not take the staff or ticket from any other than the person in charge of the station for the time being. After receiving the staff or ticket, he must not start until the proper signals have been exhibited, nor when with a train, until a signal has also been given by the Guard. But he must not accept a ticket in any case unless he sees the staff at the same time in the possession of the person who gives him such ticket. On arriving at the station to which the staff or ticket extends, such staff or ticket must immediately be given up to the person in charge of the station, and all tickets so given up must be immediately cancelled. **Driver to have staff or ticket.**

172. Each staff must have shown upon it the name of the staff station at each end of the portion of line to which it applies. The staff, boxes, and tickets for the different portions of the line must be distinguished by different colours. **Distinguishing mark.**

173. The tickets must be kept in the proper ticket-box fastened by an inside spring, the key to open the box being the staff to which the tickets apply. **Tickets.**

174. The Station Master must keep a record in a book of each ticket issued, showing the number of tickets and the particular train or engine for which it is issued. **Record of tickets issued.**

175. The staff, when at the station, must not be left in the box, but must be in the safe custody of the Station Master. **Staff at station.**

176. Drivers must not take the staff or ticket beyond the station at which it ought to be left. **Staff or ticket to be left.**

177. When trains are assisted by a second engine in the front, the leading engine must carry the staff or ticket; but when the **Assisting engine.**

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic— *contd.*

assisting engine is pushing the train, the train engine must carry a ticket, and the assisting engine the staff, except in cases where the train and the assisting engine are travelling over the entire length of line to which the staff applies, and have to be followed by another train or engine, when the train and assisting engine must each have a ticket. When the assisting engine is intended to return to the station from which it started without running through the entire portion of line to which the staff applies, it must always carry the staff.

Engine carrying Staff disabled.

Engine carrying ticket disabled.

178. In the event of an engine which carries the staff breaking down between two stations, the Fireman must take the staff to the staff station in the direction whence assistance can be obtained in order that the staff may be at the station on arrival of the engine. Should the engine that fails be in possession of a ticket instead of the staff, assistance must only come from the station at which the staff has been left. But if assistance can be more readily obtained at a station other than that where the staff is, immediate steps must be taken to have the staff transferred to the other end of the section. The Fireman must accompany the assisting engine to the place where he has left his own engine.

Ballast train at work on the line.

179. When a Ballast train has to work between stations, the staff must be given to the Driver in charge of it. This will close the line whilst the Ballast train is at work. The Ballast train must proceed afterwards to one of the staff stations to open the line before the ordinary traffic can be resumed.

Ballast trains not stopping to work between stations may run with staff or ticket as ordinary or special trains.

SAMPLE-FORM OF TRAIN STAFF TICKET.

Form of train staff ticket

*Ticket No.*_____

_____Railway.

TRAIN STAFF TICKET.

Down.

Train No.

_____*h* _____*m.* *from*_____*to*_____

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic— *contd.*

To Driver and Guard.

You are authorized to proceed from

To

And the train staff will follow.

*Train No.*_____ *in front, left*_____ *h*____ *m*

*Signed*_____

Officer in charge at

*Date*_____

(*Back of Ticket.*)

When this ticket is given to the Driver, he must before starting see the train staff for the portion of line which he is about to enter.

This ticket is to be given up by the Driver immediately on arrival to the person in charge of the station to which he is authorized to proceed, and such person will be responsible that this ticket is at once cancelled.

SECTION XIV.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINES OF RAILWAY ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "PILOT GUARD" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

This system is only to be held as applicable to short branch lines.

180. The Pilot Guard will be distinguished by a red dress or badge; and no train or engine shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to run on the line unless it is either accompanied or personally started by the Pilot Guard wearing such dress or badge. Pilot Guard to start trains.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*contd.*

Pilot Guard, when practicable, to accompany every train. Exception.

181. The Pilot Guard will, when practicable, accompany every train; but, when it is necessary to start two or more trains from one end of the portion of line under his control before a train has to be started from the other end, the Pilot Guard must furnish the Guard in charge of each train not accompanied by himself with a printed Pilot Guard's ticket, where such are provided, properly filled up and signed, and personally start such train, and must himself accompany the last train. The ticket will apply only to the single journey to the station named on it, where it must be immediately given up to the person in charge of the station, and all tickets so given up must be immediately cancelled.

Driver to see Pilot Guard.

182. The Driver must not start his train without seeing the Pilot Guard. But if the Pilot Guard does not accompany the train, the Driver must not start until he has received from the Guard of his train the Pilot Guard's ticket authorizing him to proceed. A Driver working an engine, unaccompanied by a Guard, must observe the same regulations as herein laid down for a Guard with a train.

SECTION XV.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINE ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "ONE ENGINE ONLY" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

This system is only to be held as applicable to short branch lines.

One engine in steam.

183. Only one engine in steam, or two or more coupled together, which are then to be treated as one engine or train, must be allowed to be on the line at one and the same time, except as provided in Rule 184.

Disabled engine.

184. In the case of an engine or train becoming disabled and requiring assistance, or an accident occurring which renders it impossible for the engine to proceed, the Guard in charge must instruct the Driver to keep the engine stationary until his return, and then make the best of his way to the station whence assistance can be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for working Railways under construction and not open for traffic—*concld.*

obtained, and inform the person in charge there, of the circumstances, who will, on receipt of such information, allow a second engine to enter the line. The second engine must be accompanied by the Guard of the disabled engine or train, who must explain to the Driver where and under what circumstances the disabled engine or train is situated.

185. The Guard of the disabled engine or train will be held responsible for the safe and proper working of the line until both engines have left it, and it is again clear. Guard of disabled train.

186. Should an engine without a Guard become disabled, the Fireman, or, if necessary, the Driver must perform the duties prescribed for the Guard. Absence of Guard.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1890, Pt. I, p. 795.]

Warehousing of Goods on Railways in British India.

No. 231, dated the 3rd July, 1902.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following rules, made for and to be applicable to all railways in British India under sub-section (1), clause (*f*) of the said section, for regulating the terms and conditions on which railway administrations will warehouse or retain goods at any station or depôt on behalf of the consignee or owner, namely:—

I.—WHARFAGE.

ON GOODS FOR DESPATCH WAITING TO BE CONSIGNED.

1. For goods of every description brought on to railway premises for despatch but not consigned wharfage may be charged at a rate not exceeding one anna per maund or part of a maund per day or part of a day if consignment notes are not received before closing time of the day on which such goods are brought to the station.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Warehousing of Goods on Railways in British India—*contd.*

2. Goods will, in all cases, be at owner's risk until taken over by the railway administration for despatch and a receipt in the prescribed form has been granted duly signed by an authorized railway servant.

ON GOODS AVAILABLE FOR DELIVERY.

3. (*1*) A wharfage charge may be levied in respect of all goods not removed from railway premises before closing time of the day following that on which they are made available for delivery.

(*2*) The charge referred to in sub-rule (1) shall not exceed, per day or part of a day, one anna per maund or part of a maund, calculated—

(*a*) where freight is levied on weight, upon such weight ; and

(*b*) where freight is levied on the vehicle in or on which the goods are carried, upon the carrying capacity of such vehicle.

(*3*) The goods shall be warehoused either under cover or in the open as space may be available.

ON LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AVAILABLE FOR DELIVERY.

4. For unclaimed booked luggage and parcels a wharfage charge not exceeding two annas per maund or part of a maund per 24 hours or part of 24 hours, with a minimum charge as for one maund, may be made if they are not removed from railway premises within 48 hours from midnight of the day of arrival.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.

5. Subject to the provisions of section 56 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), notice of arrival will be sent when practicable, but the railway administration will accept no responsibility for non-receipt thereof.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Warehousing of Goods on Railways in British India—*contd.*

II.—DEMURRAGE.

ON VEHICLES ORDERED AND WAITING TO BE LOADED BY SENDERS.

6. Demurrage at a rate not exceeding one anna per ton or part of a ton of carrying capacity per hour or part of an hour may be charged on all vehicles ordered and not loaded, or loaded and not made available for despatch, after the expiry of nine hours of daylight from the time at which they are placed in position for the purpose.

ON LOADED VEHICLES WAITING TO BE DISCHARGED BY CONSIGNEES.

7. Demurrage at a rate not exceeding one anna per ton or part of a ton of carrying capacity per hour or part of an hour may be charged on all loaded vehicles requiring to be discharged by owners which are not discharged after the expiry of nine hours of daylight from the time on being placed in position for unloading. The railway administration may, at its option, unload the vehicle and charge the consignee for doing so and charge wharfage on the contents under rule 3.

III.—CALCULATION OF CHARGES.

8. In calculating wharfage and demurrage charges fractions of one anna less than six pies shall be dropped and six pies and over shall be charged as one anna. Where the total amount of demurrage or wharfage due on any consignment is less than two annas, it shall be foregone.

IV.—GENERAL.

9. In the event of goods requiring to be loaded or unloaded by owners becoming liable to both demurrage and wharfage charges, the railway administration may levy both demurrage and wharfage charges for such periods as the goods would be liable to such charges under these rules.

10. If and for so long as the state of the traffic or any sudden emergency makes it necessary, and after advertisement in the local newspapers, the rate of demurrage or wharfage may be increased and the free time curtailed.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Warehousing of Goods on Railways in British India—*contd.*

11. The railway administration shall have the same lien on goods for demurrage, wharfage, and, if incurred for unloading, as for freight; and these charges must, unless under special arrangements a running account is kept, be paid before the goods are removed.

12. Where the free time allowed in the previous rules includes either Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday, such days shall be allowed free in addition.

V.—TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AND OF LOST PROPERTY FOUND IN RAILWAY VEHICLES OR IN RAILWAY PREMISES.

13. Subject to the exception mentioned in rule 18 below, unclaimed goods shall be kept on hand at the station to which invoiced for a period of not less than one month during which time the notice prescribed in section 56, sub-section (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), will, if possible, be served upon the person appearing entitled thereto.

14. If not taken delivery of within a period of not less than one month after receipt at the station to which invoiced, unclaimed goods may be sent to the unclaimed goods or lost property office, and dealt with as laid down in rule 21 below.

15. Unclaimed articles shall be liable to the wharfage and demurrage charges hereinbefore referred to, as well as to all freight and special expenditure incurred by the railway administration on account of their custody and disposal.

16. After being on hand for one month unclaimed booked luggage and parcels may be transferred to the lost property office, and dealt with in the manner prescribed in rules 16, 17, 18, 21 and 22.

17. Where articles such as arms, ammunition, explosives, intoxicating liquors, opium and its preparations, and hemp drugs, the sale of which by unlicensed persons is prohibited by law, are left unclaimed in the possession of the railway administration, they will be made over to the police or excise authorities for disposal under the laws

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Warehousing of Goods on Railways in British India—*contd.*

affecting the article. When not of a dangerous, perishable or offensive character, they will, however, be retained in the possession of the railway administration for the same period as that prescribed for other unclaimed articles.

This rule in so far as it relates to explosives is supplemental to, and not in modification of, rule 6 IV of the rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and published under the Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 5528, dated the 11th October, 1901, in Part I of the Gazette of India of the 12th October, 1901 (*vide* Appendix B to Part II of the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India promulgated with the Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895, as revised by the Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 2 Railway, dated the 16th January, 1902), and any modifications of the same which may hereafter be made.

18. Unclaimed perishable articles may be disposed of by the Station Master of the station at which they may be left after the expiry of 24 hours or earlier if they are, or are likely to become, offensive.

19. Lost property found in railway vehicles or on railway premises may, subject to the exception mentioned in rule 18, be sent to the nearest lost property office and be similarly dealt with.

20. An account of all unclaimed luggage, and of any lost property found on the line or on railway premises, shall be kept by the Station Master.

21. Public sales by auction shall be held from time to time of all unclaimed or lost property which has remained in the possession of the railway administration over six months. At least fifteen days' previous notice of each auction shall be given by advertisement in a newspaper.

22. Any surplus proceeds arising out of sales of lost property or unclaimed consignments will, after payment of all charges and expenses due to the railway administration, be paid to the person or persons thereto entitled.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Warehousing of Goods on Railways in British India—*concld.*

VI.—CLOAK-ROOMS.

23. Passengers may leave small parcels or packages in the cloak rooms at such stations as may be specified from time to time by the railway administration.

24. A charge of two annas per maund or part of a maund with a minimum charge per package as for one maund, may be levied for each 24 hours or part of 24 hours during which the parcel or package remains in a cloak-room.

25. The responsibility of the railway administration for articles left in a cloak-room shall be that of a bailee under sections 151, 152 and 161 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).

26. A receipt ticket shall be given to any person depositing parcels and packages for custody in a cloak-room; and delivery will be made to any person presenting such receipt ticket, after which all responsibility of the railway administration in respect of such parcels or packages shall absolutely cease and determine.

27. Articles deposited in cloak-rooms which are unclaimed may, after a period of one month, be transferred to the lost property office, and dealt with as prescribed in rules 15, 17, 18, 21 and 22 for unclaimed consignments.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 504.]

General Rules for all open lines of Railway.

No. 183, dated 8th September, 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and by Notification No. 801, dated 24th March, 1905, and in supersession of the rules annexed to the resolutions of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, dated the 21st August, 1880, the 19th April, 1892, and the 12th March, 1895, and of all other rules made in this behalf, the Railway Board hereby make the following general rules for Railways in British India administered by the Government and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

CONTENTS.

PART I.—RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

RULE.

1. Definitions.
2. Classification of stations.

CHAPTER II.

SIGNALS.

A.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

3. General use of signals.
4. Kinds of signals.
5. Use of night signals by day.

B.—FIXED SIGNALS.

6. Use of semaphore Stop signals and Warning signals.
7. Description of Stop signals, and their indications.
8. Description of Warning signals, and their indications.
9. Placing of Warning signals.
10. Significance of various combinations of arms or lights.
11. Kinds of Stop signals for approaching trains.
12. Kinds of Stop signals for departing trains.
13. Description of the Outer Repeater.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

RULE.

14. Description of Shunting signals and Calling-on signals.
15. Use of Siding Miniature or Dwarf and D is signals.
16. Co-acting signals.
17. Description of Banner Flag.
18. Normal position of fixed signals.
19. Position of signal arms.
20. Painting of signal arms.
21. Rings for signal arms.
22. Signals out of use.
23. Position of fixed signals.
24. Bracket posts and signal posts when to be used.
25. Placing of more than one signal on the same post.
26. Relation of signals of particular roads.
27. Distinction between signals.
28. Back-lights.

C.—HAND SIGNALS.

29. Hand signals how made.
30. Stop signal how given.
31. Proceed with caution signal when used and how given.
32. Proceed signal how given.
33. Signals for shunting.

D.—DETONATING SIGNALS.

34. Detonating signals defined.
35. Stocks of detonators.
36. Placing of detonators in thick or foggy weather.
37. Placing of detonators in case of obstruction.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

RULE.

38. Placing of detonators on a mixed gauge.

39. Securing of detonators on the line.

40. Renewal of detonators on the line.

E.—SIGNALS AT STATIONS.

41. Obligation to provide fixed signals at stations.

42. Inspection of fixed signals.

43. Minimum equipment of fixed signals.

44. Additional fixed signals at Class B stations.

45. Exceptions to rules 43 and 44.

46. Additional fixed signals at stations generally.

47. Signals at Class D stations.

F.—SIGNALS AT GATES.

48. Signals at gates.

G.—WORKING OF FIXED SIGNALS.

49. Fixed signals generally.

50. Home signals.

51. The outer signal.

52. Calling-on signal.

53. Shunting.

H.—DEFECTIVE SIGNALS.

54. Duties of Station Master.

55. Use of other signals.

56. Intimation to station when defects remedied.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

CHAPTER III.

WORKING OF TRAINS GENERALLY.

RULE.

57. Standard time.
58. Adherence to advertised time.
59. Notice of running.
60. Permission to approach and authority to proceed.
61. Pushing engine.
62. Engine running tender foremost.
63. Guards and brake-vans.
64. Means of communication with passengers.
65. Loading.
66. Couplings.
67. Dangerous vehicles.
68 Travelling cranes.
69. Dummy truck.
70. Private engines and vehicles.
71. Train-lights.
72. Tail-board or tail-lamp.
73. Limits of speed generally.
74. Limit of speed through facing points.
75. Protection and working of points.
76. Care of facing points when train runs through station without stopping.
77. Working of ballast trains.
78. Warning before moving a ballast train.
79. Protection of ballast train when stabled.
80. Control of shunting.
81. Moving of vehicles so as to obstruct running road.
82. Shunting on steep gradient.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

RULE.

83. Loose shunting.
84. Double lines.
85. Working in case of accident or failure of electric connections.

TRAINS STOPPED BETWEEN STATIONS BY ACCIDENT, FAILURE, OR OBSTRUCTION.

86. Train stopped between stations.
87. Sending advice of accident or break-down.
88. Light engine stopped on line.
89. Train parting.
90. Portion of train left on line.

CHAPTER IV.

SYSTEMS OF WORKING.

91. Systems of working.

CHAPTER V.

THE ABSOLUTE BLOCK SYSTEM.

92. Essentials of the Absolute Block system.

CLASS A STATIONS—DOUBLE LINES.

93. Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.
94. Obstruction when train is approaching.
95. Obstruction outside Home signal, when block-section is clear.
96. Obstruction outside last Stop signal, when block-section is clear.
97. Obstruction when block-section is occupied by train travelling away from the station.
98. Thick or foggy weather.

CLASS A STATIONS—SINGLE LINES.

99. Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.
100. Obstruction when train is approaching.
101. Shunting.
102. Thick or foggy weather.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Rail

CLASS B STATIONS—DOUBLE LINES.

RULE.

103. Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.
104. Obstruction when train is approaching.
105. Obstruction outside Home signal, when block-section is clear.
106. Obstruction outside last Stop signal, when block-section is clear.
107. Obstruction when block-section is occupied by train travelling away from the station.
108. Thick or foggy weather.

CLASS B STATIONS—SINGLE LINES.

109. Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.
110. Obstruction in the face of an approaching train.
111. Obstruction within station section.
112. Obstruction outside station section.
113. Obstruction outside the Outer signal.

CLASS C STATIONS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE LINES.

114. Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SECTION CLEAR SYSTEM.

115. Essentials and application of the Section Clear system.

CLASS B STATIONS—SINGLE LINES.

116. Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.
117. Obstruction between the Outer signals.
118. Obstruction outside the Outer signal.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LINE CLEAR AND CAUTION MESSAGE SYSTEM.

119. Essentials of the Line Clear and Caution Message system.
120. Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.
121. Nature of the authority to proceed.
122. Restrictions on grant of authority to proceed.
123. Delivery of authority to proceed to Engine Driver or Guard.
124. Responsibilities as to proper preparation of authority to proceed.
125. Obstruction in face of approaching train followed by another train.
126. Obstruction when approaching train is not followed by another train.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

CHAPTER VIII.

RULE.

THE FOLLOWING TRAINS SYSTEM.

127. Essentials of the Following Trains system.
128. Introduction of the Following Trains system.
129. Conditions precedent to working of trains on the Following Trains system.
130. Conditions to be observed in working trains.
131. Report of orders and special instructions.
132. Application of certain rules.
133. Cessation of working on the Following Trains system.

CHAPTER IX.

THE TRAIN-STAFF AND TICKET SYSTEM.

134. Essentials of the Train-staff and Ticket system.
135. System where applicable.
136. General conditions.
137. Engine Driver to have staff or ticket.
138. Staff or ticket by whom to be delivered to Engine Driver.
139. Staff or ticket when to be delivered to Engine Driver.
140. Staff to be kept on engine.
141. Trains not to be started until staff returned.
142. Staff or ticket to be given up and ticket to be cancelled on arrival of train.
143. Procedure when engine is disabled.
144. Tickets how kept.
145. Train-staff how kept.
146. Distinguishing marks on staff tickets and boxes.
147. Form of ticket.
148. Record of tickets issued.

CHAPTER X.

THE PILOT GUARD SYSTEM.

149. Essentials of the Pilot Guard system.
150. System where applicable.
151. General conditions.
152. Pilot Guard's dress or badge.
153. Pilot Guard to accompany train or give authority to proceed.
154. Pilot Guard's tickets.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

CHAPTER XI.

RULE.

THE ONE ENGINE ONLY SYSTEM.

155. Essentials of the One engine only system.
156. Application of the One engine only system.
157. Procedure in case of accident.

CHAPTER XII.

USE OF ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS ON DOUBLE LINES.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

158. Means of working.
159. Provision of instruments.
160. Authority to proceed.
161. Caution order.

STATIONS AT WHICH ELECTRIC BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE PROVIDED.

162. Signalling of trains.
163. Certificate of competency.
164. Bell Code.
165. Acknowledgment of signals.
166. Train Register book.
167. The Attention signal.
168. The Is Line Clear signal when to be sent.
169. Acceptance of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of a Line Clear signal.
170. Refusal of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of the Obstruction Danger signal.
171. The Train Entering Section signal.
172. The Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal.
173. The Cancelling signal.
174. The Testing signal.
175. Failure of block instruments.

STATIONS AT WHICH ELECTRIC BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE NOT PROVIDED.

176. Transmission of signals.
177. Forms for messages.
178. Distinction of messages.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

RULE.

179. Writing and signing of messages.
180. Completion of messages.
181. Preservation of messages.

CHAPTER XIII.

USE OF ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS ON SINGLE LINES.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

182. Application of Chapter.
183. Means of working.
184. Provision of instruments.

STATIONS AT WHICH ELECTRIC BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE PROVIDED.

185. Signalling of trains.
186. Certificate of competency.
187. Bell Code.
188. Acknowledgment of signals.
189. The Train Register book.
190. Attention signal.
191. The Is Line Clear signal when to be sent.
192. Acceptance of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of a Line Clear signal.
193. Refusal of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of the Obstruction Danger signal.
194. The Train Entering Section signal.
195. The Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal.
196. The Cancelling signal.
197. The Testing signal.
198. Engine Driver to have authority to proceed.
199. Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver.
200. Token extracted from electrical instruments.
201. Line Clear ticket.
202. Responsibility of Station Master as to authority to proceed.
203. Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver stopping at station.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

RULE.

204. Who to deliver authority to proceed to Engine Driver.
205. Delivery of authority to proceed when there are two Engine Drivers.
206. Examination by Engine Driver of authority to proceed.
207. Failure of block instruments.

STATIONS AT WHICH BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE NOT PROVIDED.

208. Transmission of signals.
209. Forms for messages and authorities to proceed.
210. Distinction of message
211. Writing and signing of messages and authorities to proceed.
212. Completion of messages.
213. Preservation of messages and authorities to proceed.
214. Cancellation of permission to approach.
215. Engine Driver to have authority to proceed.
216. Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver.
217. Line Clear ticket.
218. Caution ticket.
219. Responsibility of Station Master as to authority to proceed.
220. Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver stopping at station.
221. Who to deliver authority to proceed to Engine Driver.
222. Delivery of authority to proceed when there are two Engine Drivers.
223. Examination by Engine Driver of authority to proceed.

CHAPTER XIV.

RAILWAY SERVANTS GENERALLY.

224. Supply of copies or translations of rules.
225. Production of rules.
226. Application for new copy of rules.
227. Acquaintance with rules.
228. Assistance in carrying out rules, and report of breaches.
229. Prompt obedience to orders.
230. Hours of attendance for duty.
231. Absence from duty.
232. Obtaining spirituous or fermented liquor at stations.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

RULE.

233. Conduct generally.
234. Duties for securing safety.
235. Consent required before interfering with signal.
236. Knowledge and possession of hand signals.
237. Signal lamps.
238. Leaving vehicles in sidings outside station limits.
239. Obstruction of line.
240. Preparation for running of trains.
241. Finding of lost articles.
242. Notice before leaving service.
243. Surrender of railway property on leaving service.

CHAPTER XV.

STATION MASTERS.

244. Responsibility of Station Master for working.
245. Responsibility for the whole working machinery.
246. Signal boxes.
247. Switches, points, facing points and signals.
248. Signal lamps.
249. Equipment of station for hand signalling.
250. Daily inspection of station.
251. Responsibility of Station Master for property.
252. Responsibility of Station Master before giving permission to start train.
253. Examination of trains before starting.
254. Tail-boards and tail-lamps of passing trains.
255. Supply of rules, and distribution or exhibition of other documents.
256. Obedience to orders, and keeping of books and returns.
257. Behaviour of railway servants.
258. Assistance to passengers.
259. Report of neglect of duty.
260. Shunting.
261. Securing of vehicles at station.
262. Vehicle escaping from station.
263. Searching of trains and vehicles shunted off at station.
264. Accident or obstruction.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*conta*

CHAPTER XVI.

GUARDS.

RULE.

265. Time of attendance of Guard at station.
266. Guard to be in charge of train.
267. Subordination of Guards in station limits.
268. Guard's equipment.
269. Permission to starting from station.
270. Guard to examine notices before starting.
271. Duties of Guard before starting a train and during the journey.
272. Setting watch.
273. Passengers.
274. Exchange of signals between Guard and Engine Driver.
275. Guard to keep a good look-out.
276. Attracting attention of Engine Driver.
277. Application of Guard's brakes.
278. Guard to see that train is stopped clear of fouling points.
279. Detaching engine.
280. Loads on open trucks.
281. Coolies on ballast train.
282. Guard not to leave train till handed over.

CHAPTER XVII.

ENGINE DRIVERS AND FIREMEN.

ENGINE DRIVERS AND FIREMAN.

283. Engine.Driver and Fireman when to attend.
284. Manning of engine in motion.
285. Riding on engine or tender.
286. Fireman to obey Engine Driver.
287. Engine Driver and Fireman to keep a good look-out.
288. Engine Driver and Fireman to look back.
289. Throwing out water, fire or cinders.

ENGINE DRIVER.

290. Engine Driver's equipment.
291. Engine Driver to examine engine before starting.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

RULE.
292. Duties of Engine Driver as regards engine lamps and discs.
293. Setting watch.
294. Engine Driver to examine notices before starting.
295. Duty of Engine Driver unacquainted with line.
296. Permission and signals, before entering on or crossing running road.
297. Engine Driver not to start without Guard's signal.
298. Moving of train carrying passengers, after it has been stopped at station.
299. Engine Driver to satisfy himself that correct signals are shown and line is clear.
300. Sounding the engine-whistle.
301. Engine Driver to obey certain orders.
302. Regulation of speed.
303. Starting and stopping train.
304. Proper running road.
305. Exchange of signals between Engine Driver and Guard.
306. Assistance from Guard's brake.
307. Engine Driver to see that train is stopped clear of fouling points.
308. Shutting off steam.
309. Permission of Guard to detaching of engine from train.
310. Hose or water-crane.
311. Engine Driver not to leave engine when on duty.

Attention to Signals.

312. Engine Driver to obey signals, and to be vigilant and cautious.
313. Duties of Engine Drivers as to signals when two or more engines are attached to train.
314. Duties of Engine Driver when Stop signal is "on" or defective.
315. Duties of Engine Driver when the "All right" or "Proceed with caution" signal is shown.
316. Duties of Engine Driver when engine explodes detonator.
317. Non-showing or imperfect showing of fixed signals.
318. Precautions when view of signal is obstructed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

POINTSMEN AND SIGNALMEN.

319. Points to be kept clean and clear.
320. Report when points, etc., are damaged.
321. Pointsmen and Signalmen not to leave signals.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

CHAPTER XIX.

RAILWAY SERVANTS EMPLOYED ON THE PERMANENT-WAY OR WORKS.

RULE.

322. Condition of permanent-way and works.
323. Maintenance of line.
324. Keeping of permanent-way material.
325. Inspection of permanent-way and works.
326. Supply of documents to Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Permanent-way.
327. Ganger in each gang.
328. Knowledge of signals, and equipment of gang.
329. Inspection of gauges, signals, tools and implements.
330. Responsibility of Ganger as to signals and safety of line.
331. Trespassing.
332. Fire.
333. Work involving danger to trains or traffic.
334. Work in thick or foggy weather.
335. Blasting.
336. Putting in or removing points or crossings.
337. Presence and responsibility of Ganger.
338. Duties of Ganger when apprehending danger.
339. Precautions before commencing operation which would obstruct the line
340. Showing of signals.
341. Protection of train.

Lorries and Trollies.

342. Distinction between lorries and trollies.
343. Railway servant to be in charge of lorry or trolly when on the line.
344. Attachment to train prohibited.
345. Time of running.
346. Red flag or light to be shown.
347. Protection of trolly on the line.
348. Protection of lorry on the line.
349. Lorries and trollies out of use.

CHAPTER XX.

GATEMEN.

350. Knowledge of signals.
351. Supply and care of hand signals.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*conta.*

RULE.

352. Road traffic.
353. Channel for flange of wheels.
354. Report of defects.
355. Obstructions.
356. Parting of a train.
357. Trespassing.
358. Transfer of charge of gate.

CHAPTER XXI.

PENALTIES.

359. Penalties.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

Part I.—Rules for the Guidance of Railway Servants.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "adequate distance" means the distance sufficient to ensure safety, having regard to the local conditions obtaining;

(*2*) "approved special instructions" mean special instructions approved of or prescribed by the Government Inspector;

(*3*) "authorised officer" means the person who is duly empowered by general or special order of the Railway Administration, either by name or by virtue of his office, to issue instructions or do any other thing;

(*4*) "authority to proceed" means the authority given to the Driver of a train, under the system of working, to leave the station with his train;

(*5*) "ballast train" means a train intended for the carriage of ballast, stone, material or fuel when picked up or put down either between stations or within station-limits;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*6*) to "block back" means to despatch a message from a station intimating to the station immediately in rear on a double line, or to the next station on either side on a single line, that the block-section is obstructed or is to be obstructed ;

(*7*) to "block forward" means to despatch a message from a station on a double line intimating to the station immediately in advance the fact that the block-section in advance is obstructed or is to be obstructed ;

(*8*) "block-section" means that portion of the running road between two stations on to which no running train may enter until permission to approach has been received from the station at the other end of the section ;

(*9*) the expression "connections," when used with reference to a running road, means the points and crossings or other appliances used to connect such road with other roads or to cross it ;

(*10*) "day" means from sunrise to sunset ;

(*11*) "Engine Driver" means the person for the time being in charge of a working locomotive engine ;

(*12*) "fixed signal" includes a semaphore arm for use by day and a fixed light for use by night ;

(*13*) "fouling point" means the point at which the infringement of fixed Standard Dimensions occurs, where two tracks cross or join one another ;

(*14*) "Ganger" means the person in charge of a gang of platelayers or other workmen employed on the permanent-way ;

(*15*) "goods train" means a train (other than a ballast train) intended solely or mainly for the carriage of animals or goods ;

(*16*) the expression "Government Inspector," when used with reference to any railway, means an Inspector appointed to exercise any functions under the Indian Railways Act, 1890, in respect of that railway ;

IX of 1890.

(*17*) "Guard" includes a brakesman or any other railway servant who may for the time being be performing the duties of a Guard ;

(*18*) "last Stop signal" means the Starting signal or (if there are two Starting signals) the Advanced Starting signal ;

(*19*) "main line" means the line ordinarily used for running trains through and between stations ;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*20*) "mixed train" means a train intended for the carriage of passengers and goods or of passengers, animals and goods;

(*21*) "night" means from sunset to sunrise;

(*22*) "obstruction" or "obstructing" means a train, vehicle or obstacle on or fouling a line, or any condition which is dangerous to trains;

(*23*) "ordinary train" means a train, whether passenger, goods or mixed, which is entered in the Working Time-tables;

(*24*) "passenger train" means a train intended solely or mainly for the carriage of passengers and other coaching traffic, and includes a troop train;

(*25*) "permission to approach" means the permission given from a station to a station in rear for a train to leave the latter and approach the former;

(*26*) "running road" means the track, which may consist of one or more lines with the cross-over roads connecting them, to be used by a train when entering or leaving a station or when passing through a station or between stations;

(*27*) "running train" means a train which has started under an authority to proceed and has not completed its journey;

(*28*) "special instructions" mean instructions issued from time to time by the authorised officer in respect to particular cases or special circumstances;

(*29*) "special train" means any train which is neither an ordinary train nor a ballast train;

(*30*) "station" means any place on a line of railway at which traffic is booked and dealt with, or at which an authority to proceed is given under the system of working;

(*31*) "station-limits" mean the portion of a railway which is under the control of a Station Master, and is situated between the outermost signals of the station;

(*32*) "Station Master" means the person on duty who is for the time being responsible for the working of the traffic within station-limits and includes any person who is for the time being in independent charge of the working of any signals and responsible for obtaining and sending the permission to approach and for giving the authority to proceed;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*33*) "station section" means that section of station-limits at a Class B station which is included—

(*a*) on a double line, between the Home signal and the last Stop signal of the station in either direction, or

(*b*) on a single line—

(1) between the Shunting Boards or Advanced Starters (if any), or

(2) between the Home signals if there are no Shunting Boards or Advanced Starters, or

(3) between the outermost facing points if there are no Home or Starting signals or Shunting Boards ;

(*34*) "system of working" means the system adopted for the time being for the working of trains on any portion of a railway ; and

(*35*) "train" means an engine, with or without vehicles attached.

Classification of stations.

2. Stations shall, for the purposes of these rules, be deemed to be divided into the following classes, namely :—

Class A Stations—where permission to approach may not be given for a train unless the line on which it is intended to receive the train is clear for at least a quarter of a mile beyond the Home signal or up to the Starting signal (if any) ;

Class B Stations—where permission to approach may be given for a train before the line has been cleared for the reception of the train within the station section or within the station-limits, as the case may be ;

Class C Stations—block-huts, at which no trains are booked to stop ; and

Class D Stations—stopping-places or flag stations, which are situated between two consecutive stations of Class A, Class B or Class C, and do not form the boundary of any block-section.

CHAPTER II.

SIGNALS.

A.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

General use of signals.

3. The signals prescribed in these rules shall be used for controlling the movement of trains in all cases in which exceptions are not allowed by approved special instructions.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

4. The signals to be used for controlling the movement of trains shall be— Kinds of signals.

fixed signals,
hand signals, and
detonating signals.

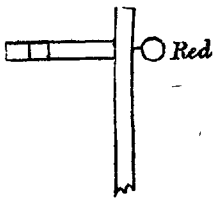
5. The signals prescribed in these rules for use by night shall also be used by day in tunnels and in thick or foggy weather. Use of night signals by day.

B.—FIXED SIGNALS.

6. Unless approved special instructions are issued to the contrary, all railways shall be equipped with semaphore signals which shall be either Stop signals or Warning signals. Use of Semaphore Stop signals and Warning signals.

7. (*1*) When a semaphore signal is used as a Stop signal, the arm shall be square-ended, and the signal shall be arranged to give two indications, namely, "Stop" and "Proceed," either by the position of the arm or by the showing of a light. Description of Stop signals, and their indications.

(*2*) The horizontal position of the arm, or, at night, the showing of a red light, thus—



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

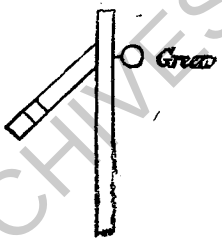
Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

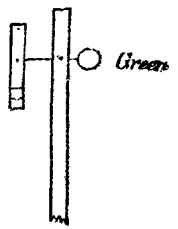
constitutes the "on" or "danger" position, and signifies "Stop dead," and do not pass till the arm is lowered or (at night) till the light is changed to green.

(*3*) The inclined position of the arm, lowered to an angle of from 45° to 60° below the horizontal, or, at night, the showing of a green light, thus—



constitutes the "off" position, and signifies "Proceed."

(*4*) If allowed by approved special instructions, the arm, when "off," may be vertical, thus—



Description of Warning signals and their indications.

8. (*1*) Warning signals (or Warners) are signals intended to warn Engine Drivers of the condition of the block-section ahead.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(2) Except under approved special instructions, the use of Warning signals is confined to interlocked stations.

(3) When a semaphore signal is used as a Warning signal, the arm shall be fish-tailed, and it shall be arranged to give two indications, namely, "Proceed with caution" and "All right."

(4) The horizontal position of the fish-tailed arm, or the showing at night of two lights, one at the root of the arm and red, and the other six to seven feet above it and green, constitutes the "Proceed with Caution" position, and signifies "Pass by without stopping, but with caution, and be prepared to stop at the next Stop signal or where required."

(5) The inclined position of the arm lowered to an angle of from 45° to 60° below the horizontal, or the showing at night of two lights, one at the root of the arm and green, and the other six to seven feet above it and also green, constitutes the "All right" or "off" position, and signifies "Proceed: the next block-section ahead is clear."

Placing of Warning signals.

9. (1) A Warner may be placed either—

(a) on a post by itself, at an adequate distance outside the Home signal, or

(b) on the same post as, but six to seven feet below, the arm of the Outer signal, or

(c) on the same post as, but six to seven feet below, the last Stop signal of a station.

(2) When the Warner is placed below a Stop signal, the variable light of the Stop signal shall take the place of the fixed green light of the Warner, and the mechanical arrangements must be such that the Warner cannot be taken "off" while the Stop signal above it is "on."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Significance of various combinations of arms or lights.

10. The significance of the various combinations of arms or lights described in rules 7, 8 and 9 is as follows :—[1]

Indication.	Meaning.	Explanation.
(*a*) Square-ended arm "off;" *single green light.*	*Proceed* ...	...
(*b*) Square-ended arm "on;" *single red light.*	*Danger* ...	Stop dead and do not pass till the arm is lowered or (at night till the light is changed to green.
(*c*) Upper (square) arm "on," lower (fish-tailed) arm horizontal; *red over red.*	*Danger* ...	Stop, and do not pass till the upper arm is lowered or (at night) till the upper light is changed to green.
(*d*) Upper (square) arm "off," lower (fish-tailed) arm horizontal; *green over red.*	*Proceed with caution.*	Proceed cautiously, and be prepared to stop at the next Stop signal or where required.
(*e*) Upper (square) arm "off," lower (fish-tailed) arm "off;" *green over green.*	*All right* ...	Proceed.
(*f*) Sngle (fish-tailed) arm horizontal; *green over red.*	*Proceed with caution.*	Proceed cautiously, and be prepared to stop at the next Stop signal or where required.
(*g*) Single (fish-tailed) arm "off"; *green over green.*	*All right* ...	Proceed.

Explanation.—The exhibition of a red over green light, or the corresponding position of the arms by day, or the absence of one or both lights shows that the signal is out of order and should be treated as a danger signal. The Engine Driver must stop at such signal, and ascertain if possible the cause. He may then proceed cautiously, being guided by the signals in advance, and must immediately on arrival at the station report the circumstances to the Station Master.

[1] This statement was explained by sketches in a column after that headed "Explanation," for these sketches, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Supplement, p. 1934.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Kinds of Stop signals for approaching trains.

11. (*1*) The stop signals which control the movement of trains approaching a station are of four kinds, namely, Outer, Home, Main and Track (or Routing) signals.

(*2*) The Outer signal is a signal fixed at an adequate distance outside the point up to which the line may be obstructed after permission to approach has been sent to the station in rear, or at an adequate distance outside the place where a train usually comes to a stand in accordance with the system of working.

(*3*) The Home signal is the first Stop signal of a station at which an Outer signal is not provided, and the second Stop signal of a station at which an Outer signal is provided.

(*4*) The main signal is a signal fixed within station limits, generally near the centre of a station. It may, under approved special instructions, be called the Home signal. It is ordinarily provided with two semaphore arms only, one on either side of the post, in which case the left hand arm only is applicable to approaching trains. No other arrangement of arms may be used without the sanction of the Government Inspector.

(*5*) The Track or Routing signal is a special bracketted signal used to indicate to an Engine Driver which of two or more diverging tracks is made for him when the Home signal is, in consequence of its position, inconvenient for that purpose.

Kinds of Stop signals for departing trains.

12. (*1*) The stop signals which control the movement of trains leaving a station are of two kinds, namely, Starting signals and Advanced Starting signals.

(*2*) Where there is only one Starting signal, it is called the Starting signal or Starter.

(*3*) Where there are two Starting signals, the outermost is the last Stop signal of a station and is called the Advanced Starting signal or Advanced Starter, while the other is called the Starting signal or Starter.

(*4*) The Starting signal, where only one such signal is provided, or the Advanced Starting signal, where two Starting signals are provided, must be fixed at the limit beyond which no train may pass unless the Engine Driver is given the authority to proceed which is required by the system of working, and must be fixed outside all connections on the line to which it refers.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

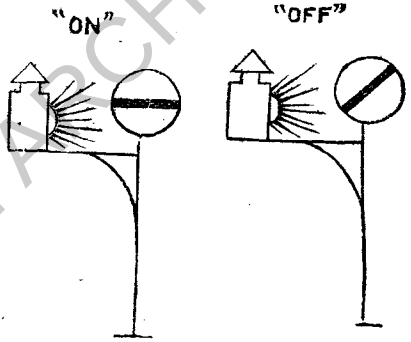
General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(5) Where an Advanced Starting signal is provided, the Starting signal must be placed so as to protect the first facing or fouling point on the line to which it refers.

Description of the Outer Repeater.

13. (1) The Outer Repeater is an indicator fixed at an adequate distance outside the Outer signal for the purpose of advising the Engine Driver whether the Outer signal is "off" or "on."

(2) An Outer Repeater may take the form of a white disc showing a black horizontal bar (signifying "Caution") when the Outer signal is "on" and a black diagonal bar (signifying "Proceed") when the Outer signal is "off," thus—



(3) If used at night, an Outer Repeater must be so illuminated as to make its indications clearly visible.

Description of Shunting signals and Calling-on signals.

14. Shunting signals and Calling-on signals are short auxiliary arms and auxiliary lights placed below the arms of Starters or Advanced Starters and Home signals, respectively; and when "off" authorise an Engine Driver to draw ahead although the arm above is "on."

Use of Siding, Miniature or Dwarf and Disc signals.

15. Siding, Miniature or Dwarf, and Disc signals are used to control shunting operations in sidings, the movements of trains between sidings and main lines, or between one main line and another. In the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

case of Siding, Miniature or Dwarf signals the "on" or "danger" position is shown in the day time by a short arm in the horizontal position, and at night by a red light. The "off" or "proceed" position is shown in the day time by the arm being lowered and at night by a green light.

In the case of Disc signals the "on" or "danger" position is shown in the day time by a red disc and at night by a red light.

The "proceed" or "off" position is shown in the day time by the disc being turned "off" and at night by a green light.

Explanation.—Point indicators are not signals, but are appliances fitted to, and working with, points, to indicate by day or by night the position in which the points are set.

Co-acting signals.

16. (*1*) Co-acting signals are duplicate signals fixed vertically below ordinary signals, and are provided where, in consequence of the great height of the signal post, or of there being an overbridge or other obstacle, the main arm or light is not in view of the Engine Driver during the whole time that he is approaching it.

(*2*) Co-acting signals must be fitted at such height that either the main arm or light or the co-acting arm or light may always be visible.

Description of Banner Flag.

17. A Banner Flag is a temporary fixed danger signal consisting of a red cloth supported at each end on a post and stretched across the line to which it refers.

Normal position of fixed signals.

18. (*1*) The normal position of every fixed signal, except Calling-on signals, shall be "danger."

(*2*) Every fixed signal shall be so constructed that, in case of failure of any part of its connections, it shall remain at, or return to, its normal position.

Position of signal arms.

19. Signal arms must be placed on the left-hand side of the post as seen by the Driver of any approaching train.

Painting of signal arms.

20. (*1*) Signal arms must be painted red with a white bar on the side facing trains to which they refer, and white with a black bar on the other side.

(*2*) On Warning signal arms the said bars must be parallel with the notching.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

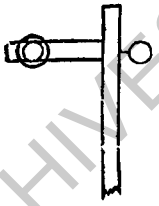
Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

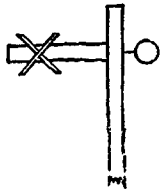
Rings for signal arms

21. Signal arms referring to lines other than passenger lines must, at places where distinction between signals for passenger lines and signals for other lines is necessary, be distinguished by rings, thus—



Signals out of use.

22. When semaphore signals are not in use the arms must remain fixed in the " on " position, and must be distinguished by having two crossed bars on them, thus—



Position of fixed signals.

23. Fixed signals shall be fixed on the side of the line on which they can be seen by Drivers of approaching trains, but the left-hand side of the track is to be preferred unless the sighting is greatly interfered with.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

24. Unless otherwise permitted by approved special instructions,— **Bracket-posts and signal posts when to be used.**

(*a*) where two or more lines diverge, the signals must be fixed on a bracket-post ; and

(*b*) where two or more lines converge, the signals must be fixed on separate posts or, where this is not practicable, then on a bracket-post :

Provided that, where the number of signals is considerable, they may be fixed on separate posts or dolls carried on a Signal-bridge provided for the purpose.

25. Not more than one signal referring to trains moving in the same direction (whether on the same track or on separate tracks) shall be placed on the same post, unless— **Placing of more than one signal on the same post.**

(*a*) there be only two signals on the post and the lower signal is a Warner fixed from six to seven feet below the other signal, or

(*b*) the lower signal is a Co-acting signal or Calling-on signal fixed at least fifteen feet below the next signal, or

(*c*) the sanction of the Government Inspector has been obtained.

26. (*1*) In the case of all bracket or bridge signals, the left-hand signal shall be read as referring to the left-hand road, and the second signal from the left shall be read as referring to the next road from the left, and so on. **Relation of signals to particular roads.**

(*2*) Where, with the sanction of the Government Inspector under rule 25, clause (*c*), two or more signals are placed on the same post, the top arm shall be read as referring to the left-hand diverging road, and the second arm shall be read as referring to the next road from the left, and so on.

27. Signals on brackets and bridges shall be distinguished as much as possible by grouping and by making the more important signals higher than the less important signals. **Distinctions between signals.**

28. (*1*) Every fixed signal, the light of which cannot be seen from the point from which the signal is worked, must be provided with a back-light or tell-tale, by which the Station Master may see whether the light is burning or not. **Back-lights.**

(*2*) Back-lights of signals must show a small white light when "on," and no light at all in any other position.

(*3*) When a Warner is used by itself, its fixed green light must show a white back-light.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

C.—HAND SIGNALS.

Hand signals how made.

29. A Hand signal shall be made—

by day, by showing a flag or hand, and, by night, by showing a light.

Stop signal how given.

30. The Stop signal shall be given—

by day,—

(*a*) by showing a red flag, thus—

(*b*) in the absence of flags, by raising both arms with the hands above the head, thus—

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

and, by night,—

(*i*) by showing a red light; or

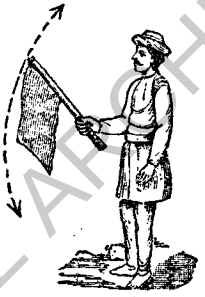
(*ii*) in the absence of a red light, by violently waving a white light.

Proceed with caution signal when used and how given.

31. The Proceed with caution signal must be used when it is intended that a train should proceed slowly, and shall be given—

by day,—

(*a*) by waving a green flag vertically, thus—



or

(*b*) in the absence of flags, by waving one arm in a similar manner, thus,—

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

and,

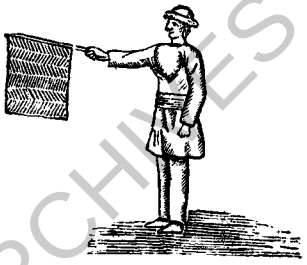
by night, by similarly waving a green light.

Proceed signal how given.

32. The Proceed signal shall be given—

by day,—

(*a*) by holding a green flag steadily, thus—



or

(*b*) in the absence of flags, by holding out one arm steadily, thus—

and, by night, by holding a green light steadily.

Signals for shunting.

33. In shunting operations, signals shall be given as follows:—

(1) *to move away from* the person signalling, a green flag or green light moved slowly up and down.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(2) *to move towards* the person signalling, a green flag or green light moved from side to side across the body.

(3) *to slow down*, the above signals to be displayed slower and slower until the Danger signal is given.

D.—DETONATING SIGNALS.

Detonating signals defined.

34. "Detonating" signals (otherwise known as "Fog" signals) are appliances placed on the rails so as to explode with a loud report when an engine passes over them, for the purpose of attracting the attention of Engine Drivers.

Stocks of detonators.

35. (1) All Station Masters, Guards, Engine Drivers, Gangers and Gatemen, and all other railway servants on whom this duty is laid by the Railway Administration, must keep a stock of detonators.

(2) Each Railway Administration shall be responsible for the supply, renewal, periodical testing and safe custody of such detonators, and for ensuring that their use is properly understood.

Placing of detonators in thick or foggy weather.

36. In thick or foggy weather, whenever it is necessary to indicate to the Driver of an approaching train the locality of a signal, two detonators must be placed on the line, by a railway servant appointed by the Station Master in this behalf, about ten yards apart and at least one hundred yards outside the outermost signal of the station.

Placing of detonators in case of obstruction.

37. (1) Whenever, in consequence of an obstruction of a line, it is necessary for a railway servant to show hand danger signals at some place short of such obstruction, he shall put on the line one detonator, half-way out to such place, and three detonators, about ten yards apart, at such place.

(2) If the said railway servant is re-called before the obstruction is removed, he must leave down three detonators and must on his way back pick up the intermediate detonator.

Placing of detonators on a mixed gauge.

38. In all cases where the use of detonators is necessary under these rules on a mixed gauge, detonators must be placed on one rail of each gauge, or on the rail common to both.

Securing of detonators on the line.

39. Detonators must be placed on the line with the label or brand upwards, and must be secured by bending the clasp round the upper flange of the rail.

Renewal of detonators on the line.

40. Every railway servant placing detonators on the line must see that they are, when necessary, renewed immediately after a train has passed over them.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

E.—SIGNALS AT STATIONS.

Obligation to provide fixed signals at stations.

41. The fixed signals prescribed in this sub-chapter shall be provided at every station except—

(*a*) stations between which trains are worked on the one engine only system mentioned in Chapter XI, and

(*b*) stations which are exempted from this rule by approved special instructions.

Inspection of fixed signals.

42. Fixed signals shall not be brought into use until they have been passed by the Government Inspector as being sufficient to secure the safe working of trains.

Minimum equipment of fixed signals.

43. The minimum equipment of fixed signals to be provided for each direction shall be as follows :—

(*a*) at a Class A station—

a Warning signal,
a Home signal, and
a Starting signal ;

(*b*) at a Class B station—

an Outer signal, and
a Home signal ; and

(*c*) at a Class C station—

a Warning signal, and
a Home signal.

Additional fixed signals at Class B stations.

44. Besides the minimum equipment prescribed in rule 43, the following fixed signals must be provided at Class B stations, namely—

(*a*) on a double line— a Starting signal for each direction ;

(*b*) on both a double and a single line—if trains run through at high speed without stopping, a Warning signal, to be fixed below the arm of the Outer signal ; and

(*c*) on a single line worked on the Absolute Block system—if the obstructing of the line outside the facing points in the direction of an approaching train is permitted under rule 110, a Shunting Board (bearing the words "shunting limit" on the side which faces the station and fitted with a lamp showing a white light in both directions to mark its position by night) or an Advanced Starter, to be fixed at

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

a distance not exceeding two hundred yards from the facing points, to mark the extreme limit up to which such obstructing may be permitted.

Exceptions to rules 43 an 44.

45. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 43 or rule 44,—

(*a*) if the station is already provided with an Outer signal and a Main signal the latter may remain in use instead of a Home signal, until the station is interlocked, or until the Government Inspector orders otherwise. At such stations on a double line, trains shall be worked in accordance with approved special instructions ;

(*b*) if the station has only one pair of points on the main line, signals shall be erected, and the station shall be worked, in accordance with approved special instructions ;

(*c*) on any railway where traffic is light and speeds are slow, all signals, except one Stop signal at each station for each direction, may, under the special sanction of the Government Inspector, be dispensed with, the said Stop signal being placed at such point within or outside the station-yard as he may approve, and trains being worked in accordance with approved special instructions ; and

(*d*) on any railway having very light traffic worked by day only, all or any signals may, with the special sanction of the Government Inspector, be dispensed with, trains being worked in accordance with approved special instructions.

Additional fixed signals at stations generally.

46. In addition to the equipment prescribed in rules 43 and 44 such other fixed signals (if any) must be provided at every station as may be necessary for the safe working of trains.

Signals at Class D Stations.

47. At a Class D station a train may be stopped either by hand signals or by a fixed Stop signal for each direction.

F.—SIGNALS AT GATES.

Signals at gates.

48. Unless exempted under approved special instructions, every gate which closes across the line at a level-crossing must, except when interlocked with station signals, be provided with semaphore signals fixed at an adequate distance from the gate and showing Stop signals both up and down the line when the gates are open for the passage of road traffic.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

G.—WORKING OF FIXED SIGNALS.

Fixed signals generally.

49. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of Rule 18 fixed signals must always be kept "on" (that is, at "danger,") except when taken "off" (that is, lowered) to allow a train to pass.

(*2*) No fixed signal shall be taken "off" without the permission of the Station Master.

(*3*) The Station Master shall not give permission to take signals "off" to admit a train until—

(*a*) all facing points over which the train will pass are correctly set and secured,

(*b*) all trailing points over which the train will pass are correctly set, and

(*c*) the line over which the train is to pass is clear and free from obstructions.

(*4*) Except in cases of emergency, a signal which has been taken "off" for the passage of a train shall not be placed "on" until the whole of the train which it controls has passed it or, in the case of a Main signal, has arrived at the place at which trains usually come to a stand.

(*5*) At stations on a single line, except under special instructions where the interlocking or the lay out of the yard renders a contrary procedure safe, when two or more trains are approaching simultaneously from any direction the signals for one train only at a time may be taken "off," all other signals being kept "on" until the train for which the signals have been taken "off" has come to a stand at the station or has cleared the station.

Home signals.

50. (*1*) When a train is approaching a Home signal otherwise than at a terminal station, the signal shall not be taken "off" until the train has first been brought to a stand outside the signal unless—

(*a*) (on a double line) the line is clear for an adequate distance beyond the Starting signal; or

(*b*) (on a single line) the line is clear for an adequate distance beyond the trailing points, or up to the farthest Outer signal, whichever distance is less or if allowed by approved special instructions for an adequate distance beyond the place at which the train is required to come to a stand.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*2*) The adequate distance referred to in sub-rule (*1*) shall be fixed by special instructions, but shall never be less than two hundred yards without the sanction of the Government Inspector.

The Outer signal.

51. (*1*) The Outer signal shall never be taken "off" to admit a train which has not been brought to a stand outside it, unless the line on which the train is to be received in the station is clear, in the case of a double line, up to the Starting signal, and, in the case of a single line, for an adequate distance beyond the first facing points.

(*2*) When a train which is booked to run through has to be stopped out of course at a station where Warners are not provided, the Outer signal shall not be taken "off" until the train has been brought to a stand outside it.

(*3*) The Warner shall never be taken "off" for a train that is booked to stop, or for a train that has to be stopped out of course.

Calling-on signal.

52. A Calling-on signal referring to a running train shall not be placed to "off" until the train has been brought to a stand at the signal below which the Calling-on signal is fixed.

Shunting.

53. (*1*) The Outer, Home and Main signals and the outermost Starting signal of a station shall not be taken "off" for shunting purposes.

(*2*) Starting signals, where Advanced Starting signals are provided, must be taken "off" for shunting purposes, except where the arrangement of the interlocking interferes with this practice, in which case Shunting arms must be provided.

H.—DEFECTIVE SIGNALS.

Duties of Station Master.

54. As soon as the Station Master becomes aware that any signal has become defective or has ceased to work properly, he shall—

(*a*) take measures, either by disconnecting the wire or by other means, to place the signal "on," if it is not already in that position;

(*b*) depute one or more competent railway servants, with such hand signals and detonators as may be required to give signals at the place where the defective signal is situated, until the Station Master is satisfied that such signal has been put into proper working order;

(*c*) if possible, advise the station in rear in order that the Drivers of all approaching trains may be warned; and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*d*) report the occurrence to the person who is responsible for the up-keep of the signal.

Use of other signals.

55. (*1*) If a Warner is out of order it must be kept in the horizontal position, and Engine Drivers will work to the other signals.

(*2*) If a Warner on a post by itself is out of order and cannot be kept in the horizontal position, a red hand signal must be shown at the foot of the signal post, and by night the fixed green light must be extinguished ; and trains, after having first been brought to a stand, may then be hand signalled past.

(*3*) If a Home or Main signal, or a Starter or Advanced Starter, is out of order, the railway servant stationed at the signal must show hand signals in accordance with instructions from the Station Master.

(*4*) If the Outer signal is out of order, the railway servant stationed at it—

(*a*) must repeat by hand signal the indication given by the Home signal, or

(*b*) if the Home signal is also out of order, must repeat the indication given by the hand signal at the Home signal.

Intimation to station when defects remedied.

56. As soon as a defective signal has been put into good working order, the Station Master must intimate the fact to the station which was advised of its being defective.

CHAPTER III.

WORKING OF TRAINS GENERALLY.

Standard time.

57. The working of trains between stations shall be regulated by the standard time prescribed by the Governor General in Council, which must be sent daily to all the principal stations on the railway.

Adherence to advertised time.

58. No passenger train or mixed train shall be despatched from a station before the advertised time.

Notice of running.

59. No train shall be allowed to run unless previous notice has been given, when practicable, to all stations concerned.

Permission to approach and authority to proceed.

60. (*1*) No persons other than the Station Master may ask for or give permission to approach or give authority to proceed.

(*2*) An authority to proceed given to a running train shall lapse as soon as the last vehicle of the train has passed—

(*a*) on a double line, inside the Home signal ; or

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*b*) on a single line,—

(*i*) inside the Home signal, or

(*ii*) where there is no Home signal, inside the facing points.

Pushing engines.

61. (*1*) No engine shall be allowed, outside station limits, to push any train, except in accordance with special instructions and at a speed not exceeding fifteen miles an hour.

(*2*) Sub-rule (*1*) shall not apply to an engine assisting in rear of a train.

Engine running tender foremost.

62. (*1*) A passenger train or a mixed train shall not be drawn outside station limits by an engine running tender foremost, except—

(*a*) under a written order issued by the authorised officer, or

(*b*) in a case of unavoidable necessity, to be established by the Engine Driver.

(*2*) When any such train is so drawn, the speed shall not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such higher speed, not exceeding twenty-five miles an hour, as may be authorised by approved special instructions.

Guards and brake-vans.

63. (*1*) Except under special instructions, no engine with vehicles attached shall be despatched from any station without one or more Guards and one or more brake-vans or hand braked vehicles.

(*2*) Every Guard must, except under special circumstances, ride in his own brake-van or braked vehicle.

(*3*) Unless it be otherwise directed by special instructions, one brake-van must be attached to the rear of the train :

Provided that reserved carriages or other vehicles may, under special instructions, be placed in rear of such van.

Means of communication with passengers.

64. No passenger train or mixed train shall be despatched from any station unless it be provided with means by which a Guard can communicate with, or get access to, every passenger carriage in the train.

Explanation.—A goods vehicle in which passengers are carried is not a "passenger carriage" within the meaning of this rule.

Loading.

65. (*1*) No wagon or truck shall be so loaded as to exceed the maximum gross load on the axles fixed under section 53, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or such less load (if any) as may have been prescribed by the Railway Administration.

X of 1890

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*c*) Except under approved special instructions, no vehicles shall be so loaded as to exceed the maximum moving dimensions prescribed from time to time by the Railway Board.

Couplings.

66. No vehicle that is not furnished with screw couplings or with a central buffer coupling of approved pattern shall be attached to a passenger or mixed train.

Dangerous vehicles.

67. (*1*) No vehicle which has been off the line shall be allowed to run between stations until it has been examined and passed by a competent Carriage and Wagon Examiner :

Provided that, in case of a derailment between stations, the Engine Driver may, if he considers it safe to do so, take slowly to the next station, a vehicle that has been off the line.

(*2*) If a Guard or Station Master has reason to apprehend danger from the condition of any vehicle on a train before it can be inspected by a Carriage and Wagon Examiner, the Engine Driver shall be consulted, and, if he so requires, the vehicle shall be detached from the train.

Travelling cranes.

68. When attaching a travelling crane to a train, the Guard in charge of the train must see that the jib is properly lowered and secured, and that the crane is, if practicable, so placed that the jib will point towards the rear.

Dummy truck.

69. When the jib of a travelling crane projects beyond its truck, or when the load in a truck projects to an unsafe extent beyond the end of the truck, an additional truck shall be attached, to act as a dummy.

Private engines and vehicles.

70. No engine or other vehicle, the property of a private owner, shall be allowed to enter upon the railway, except in accordance with special intructions.

Train-lights.

71. At night, and in thick or foggy weather,—

(*1*) no train shall be worked outside station limits unless it has—

(*a*) the head-lights prescribed by the Railway Administration ; and

(*b*) in case of an engine with vehicles attached, at least one red tail-light and two side-lights showing red towards the rear and white towards the engine ; and

(*c*) in the case of a single engine without vehicles attached, at least one red tail-light ; and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*d*) in the case of two or more engines coupled together without vehicles attached, at least one red tail-light affixed to the rear engine ;

Exception.—Where trains may run in the same direction on parallel lines the side-lights may be arranged in accordance with special instructions.

(*e*) no engine shall be employed in shunting within station limits or in a siding unless it has the head-lights and tail-lights prescribed by the Railway Administration ; and

(*f*) when a train has been shunted for a following train to pass, the tail-light and side-lights must be dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Railway Administration.

Tail-board or tail-lamp.

72. In order to indicate by day to the staff that a train is complete, the last vehicle must be distinguished by affixing to the rear of it either a tail-board, a tail lamp, a red flag or such other device as may be authorised by special instructions.

Limits of speed generally.

73. Every train must be run on each section of the line within the limits of speed sanctioned for that section by special instructions.

NOTE.—The sectional speed sanctioned shall be shown in the Working Time-table, a copy of which shall be supplied on issue to the Government Inspector.

Limit of speed through facing points.

74. No train shall be run through facing points at a speed exceeding ten miles an hour, or such lower rate as may be prescribed by special instructions :

Provided that, if the points are interlocked with a fixed signal, or are locked in a manner approved by the Government Inspector, trains may run over them at such speed as may be approved by the Government Inspector.

Protection and working of points.

75. Where there are points in the main line at a place which is not a station, provision for the protection of such points, by signals or otherwise, and for working them, shall be made in order to secure the safe working of trains to the satisfaction of the Government Inspector.

Care of facing points, when train runs through station without stopping.

76. When a train is to run, without stopping, through any station that is not interlocked, the Station Master of that station, or some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions, must proceed to the facing points and satisfy himself that all facing points over which the train will pass are properly set and locked.

Working of ballast trains.

77. A ballast train may be worked only with the permission of the Station Master on each side and in accordance with special instructions.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Warning before moving a ballast train.

78. Before a ballast train is moved, the Engine Driver must give two clear whistles at an interval of half a minute, as a warning to the coolies that the train is about to move.

Protection of ballast train when stabled.

79. When a ballast train with coolies is stabled at a station for the night it must be protected in the following manner :—

(*1*) the Guard in charge of the train must see that all necessary points connected with the siding on which the train is stabled are correctly set against the train, and must then inform the Station Master, and until the train is ready to start,—

(*a*) if the station is not interlocked—must padlock all necessary points connected with the siding on which the train is stabled and keep the keys in his possession ; or

(*b*) if the station is interlocked—must tie a red flag on the lever-handle working the points ; and

(2) when under clause (*1*) (*b*) a red flag has been affixed, the Station Master must take steps to ensure that the lever is not worked until the said Guard has removed the flag.

Control of shunting.

80. Shunting operations shall be controlled by Semaphore signals, Shunting signals, Siding signals, Miniature signals, Dwarf signals, Disc signals or Hand signals or by verbal directions, as occasion may require.

Moving of vehicles so as to obstruct running road.

81. No vehicle shall be moved so as to foul or obstruct any running road unless the previous sanction of the Station Master has been obtained.

Shunting on steep gradient.

82. When any vehicle is being shunted on a steep gradient, the railway servant in charge of the operation must see that a sufficient number of brakes are put on, that sprags or hand-scotches are used when necessary, and that all necessary precautions are taken to prevent the vehicle getting out of control.

Loose shunting.

83. Loose shunting of, or against, vehicles containing passengers, explosives or live-stock is prohibited.

Double lines.

84. Where there is a double line, every train must, unless special instructions otherwise provide, be run on the left-hand line :

Provided that, if one of the lines should be blocked so as to necessitate single-line working, such special instructions as may be necessary shall immediately be issued for establishing single-line working.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Working in case of accident or failure of electric connections.

85. In case of accident to the line or to any train, or of failure or interruption of electric connections, trains must be worked between stations in accordance with special instructions.

TRAINS STOPPED BETWEEN STATIONS BY ACCIDENT, FAILURE OR OBSTRUCTION.

Train stopped between stations.

86. When a train is stopped between stations, the Guard in charge of the train must, unless the stoppage will only be one for a few minutes, immediately ascertain the cause; and, if the stoppage is other than incidental or authorised, and if he finds that through accident or for any other reason the train cannot proceed, the following action shall be taken, namely :—

(*1*) the said Guard must immediately either himself go back or send a qualified person back to protect the train;

(*2*) the person so going back to protect the train must plainly show his hand Danger signal to stop any approaching train, and in addition to his hand signals must take detonators (to be used by day as well as by night), and must place them upon the line on which the stoppage has occurred, as follows, namely :—

(*a*) one detonator, three-eighths of a mile from his train, to be placed on the way out; and

(*b*) three detonators, ten yards apart, not less than half a mile from his train, or at such distance as has been fixed by special instructions;

and must also continue to show his hand Danger signal, to stop any approaching train, until he is recalled;

(*3*) when such person is recalled, he must leave down three detonators, and must on his way back pick up the intermediate detonator;

(*4*) the Engine Driver must at once show a Danger signal to the front, and must proceed to protect the train in front in the manner prescribed in clauses (*2*) and (*3*), either by going himself or by sending his Fireman or some other qualified person;

(*5*) if the stoppage has occurred on a double line, the Danger signal hereinbefore referred to must be shown on both lines; but, if it be subsequently found that the unoccupied line is not obstructed, the said Danger signal may be removed;

[1][(*6*) if the stoppage has occurred on one of two or more parallel tracks, whether of the same or different gauges, the Danger signals hereinbefore referred to must be shewn on all the lines. If it is found that the unoccupied line or lines are also obstructed, the persons deputed to protect

[1] Added by Notification No. 205, dated 5th October, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 728.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines o Railway—*contd.*

the train under sub-clauses (*1*), (*2*), (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*) of this rule must, while carrying out the duties therein laid down, protect in a similar manner the unoccupied line or lines obstructed; but if it be subsequently found that the unoccupied line or lines are not obstructed, the said Danger signal may be removed from such lines as are not obstructed.]

Sending advice of accident or break-down.

87. If the engine is for any reason unable to proceed, the Guard in charge of the train shall send advice to the nearest station, stating the nature and cause of the accident, and, if assistance has been asked for, he shall not allow the engine or any portion of his train to be moved until such assistance arrives, provided that if the train is subsequently able to move, it may do so at walking pace, but not unless a man has been sent with hand signals and detonators to protect the train, such man keeping at least a quarter of a mile in advance of the train, the other end of the train being protected in a similar manner.

Light engine stopped on line.

88. If any light engine should, while on the line outside station limits be unable to proceed, the Engine Driver must see that the precautions prescribed by rule 86 are taken for the protection of the engine, both in front and rear, employing the Fireman or some other competent person to assist him.

Train parting.

89. (*1*) If any portion of a train should, while in motion, become detached,—

(*a*) the Engine Driver must use his judgment to keep the front portion in motion if possible until the rear portion has been brought to a stand, so as to avoid the chance of a collision between the two portions, and

(*b*) the Guard or Guards in the rear portion must promptly apply their brakes and do all they can to prevent a collision with the front portion.

(*2*) As soon as the rear portion of the train has been brought to a stand, the Guard in charge of the train must protect that portion, in accordance with rule 86, both in front and rear.

Portion of train left on line.

90. (*1*) When a train stopped between stations, has to be divided in consequence of an accident or the inability of the engine to take the whole train forward, the Guard in charge of the train must, before uncoupling, put down the brakes, and must, if necessary, otherwise carefully secure the rear portion of the train to ensure its remaining stationary.

(*2*) If the engine is capable of proceeding either with or without vehicles, the said Guard shall give permission to the Engine Driver to uncouple and proceed to the next station, and may, if he thinks fit, give him written instructions to return on the same line.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(3) When the said Guard has taken action under sub-rule (2), he must immediately take steps to protect the rear portion of his train in accordance with rule 86.

(4) At night, or in thick or foggy weather as soon as the engine, whether with or without vehicles, is drawn forward, the said Guard must see that a white light is shown on the front vehicle of the rear portion of the train.

(5) When the front portion of the train is taken forward, the Fireman, or, if there are two Guards with the train, the second Guard must, if it is practicable and safe to do so, ride upon the last vehicle of the said front portion of the train until it reaches the next station; but no tail-lamp or tail-board shall be placed on it.

(6) When, under the written instructions referred to in sub-rule (2), the engine is to be brought back, the Guard in charge of the train must, until the arrival of the engine, continue to take the precautions prescribed in rule 86, for the protection in rear of the portion of the train left on the line, and shall not permit a following train to move any of the vehicles under his charge.

(7) The Engine Driver shall not bring his train back on the same line unless he has received written instructions, under sub-rule (2), from the Guard in charge of the train to do so.

(8) If there is a double line, the Engine Driver may, under instructions from the Station Master, take the train back on the proper line according to the system of working until he can cross on to the line on which he has left the rest of his train, and may then proceed by that line; and, after attaching the engine, must work the train to the station to which he is directed.

(9) When moving in the wrong direction on a double line under the written instructions referred to in sub-rule (2), the Engine Driver must proceed cautiously, travel at reduced speed, and make frequent use of the engine whistle.

CHAPTER IV.

SYSTEMS OF WORKING.

Systems of working.

91. (1) All trains working between stations must be worked on one or other of the following systems, namely:—

(a) Absolute Block;

(b) Section Clear;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(*c*) Line Clear and Caution Message ;

(*d*) Following Trains;

(*e*) Train-staff and Ticket;

(*f*) Pilot Guard; or

(*g*) One engine only.

(*2*) The Absolute Block system alone shall be used on every railway except any railway or portion of a railway on which the Railway Board may expressly sanction the use of any other system mentioned in sub-rule (*1*).

CHAPTER V.

THE ABSOLUTE BLOCK SYSTEM.

Essentials of the Absolute Block system.

92. (*1*) Where trains are worked on the Absolute Block system,—

(*a*) no train shall be allowed to leave a station unless permission to approach has been received from the station ahead, and

(*b*) such permission shall not be given unless the line is clear, not only up to the first Stop signal at the station at which such permission is given, but also for an adequate distance beyond it.

(*2*) The distance referred to in clause (*1*) (*b*) shall not be less than one quarter of a mile, unless otherwise directed by special instructions.

CLASS A STATIONS—DOUBLE LINES.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

93. The line shall not be considered clear and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(*a*) the whole of the last preceding train has arrived,

(*b*) all signals have been put back to "on" behind the said train,

(*c*) the line on which it is intended to receive the incoming train is clear up to the starting signal, and

(*d*) all points have been correctly set for the admission of the train on the said line.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

94. When permission to approach has been given, no obstruction shall be permitted outside the Home signal, or, on the line on which it is intended to admit the train, up to the Starting signal. Obstruction when train is approaching.

95. If, when the block-section is clear, it becomes necessary to obstruct the line outside the Home signal, the line must be blocked back. Obstruction outside Home signal, when block-section is clear.

96. If, when the block-section is clear, it becomes necessary to obstruct the line outside the last Stop signal,— Obstruction outside last Stop signal, when block-section is clear.

(*a*) either a shunting-arm (which may for this purpose be provided on the post of the last Stop signal) must be taken "off" or a written shunting order must be given to the Engine Driver, and

(*b*) the line must be blocked forward.

97. If the block-section is occupied by a train travelling in the section away from the station at which shunting operations have to be performed, such shunting shall be permitted only under either of the conditions prescribed in clause (*a*) of rule 96; and as soon as intimation has been received that the train has arrived at the station ahead, the line must be blocked forward, if it is still obstructed by the shunting. Obstruction when block-section is occupied by train travelling away from the station.

98. In thick or foggy weather, a train waiting for an authority to proceed shall not be allowed to draw out to a Starting signal in an advanced position, or up to an Advanced Starting signal. Thick or foggy weather.

CLASS A STATIONS—SINGLE LINES.

99. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless— Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

(*a*) the hole of the last preceding train has arrived,

(*b*) all signals have been put back to "on" behind the said train,

(*c*) the line on which it is intended to receive the incoming train is clear up to the Starting signal, and

(*d*) all points have been correctly set for the admission of the train on the said line.

100. When permission to approach has been given, no obstruction shall be permitted outside the Home signals, or, on the line on which it is intended to admit the train, up to the Starting signal which controls the train. Obstruction when train is approaching.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Shunting.

101. The block-section shall not be obstructed for shunting purposes, unless—

(*a*) the Station Master has received a permission to approach from the Station Master at the opposite end of the section, or

(*b*) the section has been blocked back, or is occupied by a train travelling away from the station at which the shunting is to be performed, and

(*c*) the Engine Driver or other person in charge of the shunting operations has received distinct orders from the Station Master to shunt in a manner directed by special instructions.

Thick or foggy weather.

102. In thick or foggy weather, a train waiting for an authority to proceed shall not be allowed to draw out to a Starting signal in an advanced position, or up to an Advanced Starting signal.

CLASS B STATIONS—DOUBLE LINES.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

103. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(*a*) the whole of the last preceding train has passed inside the Home signal,

(*b*) the Home and Outer signals have been put back to "on" behind the said train, and

(*c*) the line is clear up to the Home signal.

Obstruction when train is approaching.

104. When permission to approach has been given, no obstruction of the line outside the Home signal shall be permitted; but shunting between the Home signal and the last Stop signal of the station may go on continuously, provided the necessary signals are kept "on."

Obstruction outside Home signal, when block-section is clear.

105. If, when the block-section is clear, it becomes necessary to obstruct the line outside the Home signal, the line must be blocked back.

Obstruction outside last Stop signal, when block-section is clear.

106. If, when the block-section is clear, it becomes necessary to obstruct the line outside the last Stop signal,—

(*a*) either a shunting-arm (which may for this purpose be provided on the post of the last Stop signal) must be taken "off," or a written shunting order must be given to the Engine Driver, and

(*b*) the line must be blocked forward.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Obstruction when block-section is occupied by train travelling away from the station.

107. If the block-section is occupied by a train travelling in the section away from the station at which shunting operations have to be performed, such shunting shall be permitted only under either of the conditions prescribed in clause (*a*) of rule 106; and, as soon as intimation has been received that the train has arrived at the station ahead, the line must be blocked forward, if it is still obstructed by the shunting.

Thick or foggy weather.

108. In thick or foggy weather a train waiting for an authority to proceed shall not be allowed to draw out to a Starting signal in an advanced position, or up to an Advanced Starting signal.

CLASS B STATIONS—SINGLE LINES.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

109. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(*a*) the whole of the last preceding train has passed within the Home signal, or in the case of a Main signal, has arrived at the place at which trains usually come to a stand,

(*b*) the Home (or Main) signal has been put "on", and

(*c*) the line is clear—

(*i*) to the Shunting Board or Advanced Starter (if any), at that end of the station nearest the expected train, or

(*ii*) to the Home signal, if there is no Shunting Board or Advanced Starter, or

(*iii*) to the facing points, if there is no Shunting Board or Advanced Starter and no Home signal.

Obstruction in the face of an approaching train.

110. Obstructing the line, outside the facing points, in the direction of an approaching train, whether a Shunting Board or an Advanced Starter is provided or not, shall be permitted only under special instructions which take into consideration the speed, weight and brake-power of trains, the gradients, the position of the Outer signal and the distance from which that signal can be seen by the Driver of an approaching train.

Obstruction within station section.

111. If the special instructions referred to in rule 110 are obeyed, and if the necessary signals are kept "on", shunting may be carried on continuously either—

(*a*) between the Shunting Boards or Advanced Starters (if any), or

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*b*) between the Home signals, if there are no Shunting Boards or Advanced Starters, or

(*c*) between the outermost facing points, if there are no Home or Starting signals or Shunting Boards.

Obstruction outside station section.

112. Obstructing the line between the station section and the Outer signal shall not be permitted unless a railway servant specially appointed in this behalf by the Station Master is in charge of the operation, and unless—

(*a*) the block section into which the shunting is to take place is clear of an approaching train; or

(*b*) if an approaching train has arrived at the Outer signal, the Station Master has personally satisfied himself that the train has been brought to a dead stand at that signal:

Provided that the line may not be obstructed under clause (*b*) in thick or foggy weather, or in any case unless authorised by special instructions.

Obstruction outside the Outer signal.

113. Obstructing the line outside the Outer signal is prohibited unless the line has been blocked back.

CLASS C STATIONS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE LINES.

Conditions under which permission to approach may may be given.

114. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless:—

(*a*) the whole of the last preceding train has passed at least a quarter of a mile beyond the Home signal and is continuing its journey, and

(*b*) the Home and Warning signals have been put back to the "on" position.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SECTION CLEAR SYSTEM.

Essentials and application of the Section Clear system.

115. (*1*) Where trains are worked on the Section Clear system,—

(*a*) no train shall be allowed to leave a station unless permission to approach has been received from the station ahead, and

(*b*) such permission shall not be given unless the line is clear up to the first Stop signal of that station.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*2*) The said system is applicable only to Class B stations; and to single lines only, unless otherwise authorised by approved special instructions.

CLASS B STATIONS—SINGLE LINES.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

116. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(*a*) the whole of the last preceding train has either passed inside the facing points or arrived at the place at which trains usually come to a stand,

(*b*) the Outer signal has been put back to "on" behind the said train, and

(*c*) the line is clear up to the Outer signal.

Obstruction between the Outer signals.

117. (*1*) Shunting shall not be carried on between the Outer signals, unless—

(*a*) the said signals are kept "on"; and

(*b*) after permission to approach has been given for a train, the line between the facing points and the Outer signal, in the direction from which the train will approach, is cleared not less than fifteen minutes before the expected arrival of the train, and is kept clear until the train has arrived or until it has been brought to a stand at the Outer signal.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of clause (*b*) of sub-rule (*1*), obstructing the line between the facing points and the Outer signal, in face of an approaching train after intimation has been received that such train has entered the block-section, is prohibited, unless—

(*i*) the weather is clear;

(*ii*) the time allowed for the run of the train is more than twenty minutes;

(*iii*) the Station Master has personally satisfied himself that the Outer signal is clearly showing "danger" in the direction of the approaching train; and

(*iv*) if the train has arrived at the Outer signal, the Station Master has personally satisfied himself that the train has been brought to a dead stand at that signal,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Obstructions outside the Outer signal.

118. Obstructing the line outside the Outer signal is prohibited unless the line has been blocked back.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LINE CLEAR AND CAUTION MESSAGE SYSTEM.

Essentials of the Line Clear and Caution Message system.

119. Where trains are worked on the Line Clear and Caution Message system, no train shall be allowed to leave a station, unless—

(*a*) permission to approach has been obtained by telegram from the station ahead, and

(*b*) the Engine Driver has been given a written authority to proceed, certifying that the line on which he has to travel is either—

(*i*) absolutely clear of trains; or

(*ii*) occupied only by trains running in the same direction at time intervals.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

120. Such permission to approach shall not be given, unless either—

(*1*) the line on which the train is to travel is absolutely clear of trains and all other known obstructions up to the Outer signal, and the whole of the last preceding train has passed inside the facing points or has arrived at the place at which trains usually come to a stand, or

(*2*) the line, outside the facing points, on which the train is to travel is occupied only by a train running in advance in the same direction, at an adequate interval of time, and a line has been prepared in the station for the reception of the train running in advance.

Nature of the authority to proceed.

121. (*1*) In case (*1*) of rule 120, the authority to proceed referred to in rule 119 shall be a Line Clear Certificate stating that the line is clear.

(*2*) In case (*2*) of rule 120, the said authority to proceed shall be a Caution Certificate stating—

(*a*) that the line is occupied only by a train running in advance in the same direction at a stated interval of time; and

(*b*) the time of the departure of the said train, and the place at which it will next stop.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Restrictions on grant of authority to proceed.

122. An authority to proceed shall not be granted at any station in case (*2*) of rule 120—

(*a*) if the train which is to follow a train running in advance is to be allowed to run at more than thirty miles an hour, or

(*b*) if the distance to the station ahead is less than five miles, or

(*c*) except in accordance with special instructions, unless the train running in advance has left the station at least fifteen minutes previously, or at such greater interval as may enable the said train at its booked speed to reach the next station at least fifteen minutes before the following train at its booked speed can do so.

Delivery of authority to proceed to Engine Driver or Guard.

123. (*1*) Every authority to proceed shall be delivered by the Station Master, or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf under special instructions,—

(*a*) to the Engine Driver, if the train runs through the station without stopping, or

(*b*) to the Guard in charge of the train, if the train stops at the station.

(*2*) When an authority to proceed is delivered to the Engine Driver under clause (*1*) (*a*) of this rule, a duplicate shall be given to the said Guard.

(*3*) When an authority to proceed is delivered to the said Guard under clause (*1*) (*b*) of this rule, it must be either—

(*i*) handed personally by the Guard to the Engine Driver, or

(*ii*) countersigned by the Guard, and then handed to the Engine Driver either by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

(*4*) An authority to proceed shall not be handed to the Engine Driver under sub-rule (*3*)—

(*i*) until the train is nearly ready to start, or

(*ii*) if the train is waiting to pass another train—until the whole of the latter train has come in and is clear of the running road for the former train.

Responsibilities as to proper preparation of authority to proceed.

124. (*1*) When an authority to proceed is delivered to the Engine Driver under clause (*1*) (*a*) of rule 123, the Station Master must see—

(*a*) that it is properly filled up,

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*b*) that the date and time of the receipt of the line clear or caution telegram upon which it is based are noted thereon,

(*c*) that it applies to the particular train to which such telegram refers, and

(*d*) that it is signed in full and in ink.

(*2*) When an authority to proceed is delivered to the Guard in charge of the train under clause (*1*) (*b*) of rule 123, he must, before it is handed to the Engine Driver, satisfy himself on the several points mentioned in sub-rule (*1*) of this rule.

(*3*) Whether the train stops or runs through a station, the Engine Driver must satisfy himself, so far as he may be able to do so, on the several points mentioned in sub-rule (*1*) of this rule, and if he finds that any of them are not complied with, he must not proceed with his train until the mistake or the omission is rectified.

Obstruction in face of approaching train followed by another train.

125. Obstructing the line outside the facing points in face of an approaching train followed by another train for which a permission to approach has been given is prohibited.

Obstruction when approaching train is not followed by another train.

126. At a station where an approaching train is not being followed by another train, shunting shall not be carried on except—

(*a*) in accordance with rule 117; or

(*b*) where the special instructions referred to in rule 110 are obeyed, and the necessary signals are kept "on," then in accordance with rules 112 and 113.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FOLLOWING TRAINS SYSTEM.

Essentials of the Following Trains system.

127. Where trains are worked on the Following Trains system, they may be despatched from one station to the next, following each other in succession in the same direction, on the same line, at such intervals of time as may be prescribed by special instructions, until it has been mutually arranged by telegraph between the Station Master at either end of the section that such succession is to cease.

Introduction of the Following Trains system.

128. The Following Trains system may, notwithstanding anything contained in rule 91, be introduced in case of emergency when specially ordered by the authorized officer.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Conditions precedent to working of trains on the Following Trains system.

129. Trains shall not be worked on the Following Trains system unless the Station Master of the station ahead has telegraphed his readiness to receive the trains, and has given his assurance that no train will be allowed to leave his station for the station from which the Following Trains are to be despatched until the latter have all arrived at his station, and until he has received permission to despatch trains in the opposite direction.

Conditions to be observed in working trains.

130. When the Following Trains system is adopted, the following conditions must be observed, namely :—

(*a*) no train shall be allowed to start until the Engine Driver has been given a written authority to proceed and a written acknowledgment thereof has been obtained from him, the train being stopped for the purpose, if not booked to stop ;

(*b*) the authority to proceed shall state the time of the actual departure of the preceding train, the place at which it is next to stop, and the speed at which it is to run ;

(*c*) the Engine Driver and Guard of each preceding train must have been informed of the fact that a train will follow, and of the probable period which will elapse before the following train will be allowed to start ;

(*d*) a train shall not be allowed to follow another from a station unless there has elapsed, since the departure of the previous train, an interval of not less than fifteen minutes, or such shorter interval (if any) as may be fixed by special instructions ;

(*e*) all the trains shall be timed to run at the same speed, and such speed shall not exceed fifteen miles an hour, except under special instructions ;

(*f*) no shunting shall be carried on between the Outer signal and the facing points while following trains are approaching ;

(*g*) the actual time of the departure of each train must at once be intimated by telegraph to the station ahead, and the actual time of arrival of each train must at once be intimated to the station in rear ; and

(*h*) the number of following trains running at the same time between any two stations shall not be more than one for each

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

three miles of station interval; and, unless permitted by special instructions, shall never exceed four, whatever may be the length of the station interval.

Report of orders and special instructions.

131. When any order is given under rule 128, and when any special instructions are issued under rule 130, the same must immediately be reported by telegram to the Government Inspector.

Application of certain rules.

132. Rules 123 to 125 shall apply to working on the Following Trains system.

Cessation of working on the Following Trains system.

133. When it is intended that no more Following Trains shall be despatched in the same direction, the Station Master shall intimate such intention by telegraph to the station ahead, after which no more trains in either direction may be despatched between the two stations until the last train has arrived at the station ahead and the line has been cleared between the two stations.

CHAPTER IX.

THE TRAIN-STAFF AND TICKET SYSTEM.

Essentials of the Train-staff and Ticket system.

134. Where trains are worked between two stations on the Train-staff and Ticket system—

(*a*) a single Train-staff must be kept at one of such stations, and

(*b*) no train shall be permitted to start from either of such stations to the other unless the said Train-staff is at the station from which the train starts and has either been handed to or shown to the Engine Driver by the Station Master when giving such permission.

System where applicable.

135. Trains may be worked on the Train-staff and Ticket system only when the line is single, and only between such stations as have been declared by special instructions to be staff-stations.

General conditions.

136. Trains shall not be allowed to follow one another in the same direction between staff-stations, unless the Engine Driver has been properly warned of the time of departure of the preceding train and of the place at which it will next stop, and

(*a*) in the case of a passenger train to follow a goods train, or a goods train to follow a slow passenger train, an interval of fifteen minutes (or, if the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, such longer interval as is prescribed by special instructions) has elapsed since the departure of the preceding train, and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(2) in any other case, either—

(*i*) it has been ascertained that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance, or

(*ii*) an interval of ten minutes has elapsed since the departure of the preceding train.

Engine Driver to have staff or ticket.

137. No train shall be started from a station unless the Engine Driver has in his possession to be carried with him on the journey, either the Train-staff or a Train-staff Ticket, for the section of the line over which the train is about to travel.

Staff or ticket by whom to be delivered to Engine Driver.

138. The Train-staff or Train-staff Ticket shall be delivered to the Engine Driver by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

Staff or ticket when to be delivered to Engine Driver.

139. (*1*) When no other train is intended to follow before the Train-staff will be required for a train running in the opposite direction, then, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*3*), the Train-staff shall be delivered to the Engine Driver.

(*2*) When other trains are intended to follow before the Train-staff can be returned, then subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*3*), a Train-staff Ticket, indicating that the Train-staff is following, shall be delivered to the Driver of each train except the last; and the Train-staff shall be delivered to the Driver of the last train.

(*3*) When a train is assisted by a second engine in the rear, a Train-staff Ticket shall be delivered to the Driver of the front engine, and the Train-staff shall be delivered to the Driver of the rear engine:

Provided that, if both the engines attached to the train are to travel over the entire length of line to which the Train-staff applies, and the train is to be followed by other trains, a Train-staff Ticket shall be delivered to the Driver of each of the engines attached to the first-mentioned train.

(*4*) When a train is assisted by a second engine in the front, the Train-staff or a Train-staff Ticket, as the case may be, must be delivered to the Driver of the leading engine.

(*5*) When a ballast train has to stop between stations, the Train-staff shall be delivered to the Engine Driver.

(*6*) The Train-staff or a Train-staff Ticket shall not be delivered to the Driver of any train until the train is ready to start.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railways—*contd.*

(7) The Engine Driver shall not accept a Train-staff Ticket unless he sees the Train-staff at the same time in the possession of the person who delivers the Ticket to him.

Staff to be kept on engine.

140. When the Train-staff is delivered to the Driver of a train, he shall place it in a conspicuous place provided for the purpose on the engine.

Trains not to be started until staff returned.

141. When the Train-staff has been taken away from a station by the Driver of a train, no other train shall be started from that station to follow the first-mentioned train until the Staff has been returned to the station.

Staff or ticket to be given up, and ticket to be cancelled, on arrival of train.

142. (1) Upon the arrival of a train at the station to which the Train-staff or a Train-staff Ticket extends, the Engine Driver must immediately give the Staff or Ticket to the Station Master, or to some railway servant appointed by special instructions to receive it.

(2) The person to whom any such ticket is so delivered must immediately cancel the same.

Procedure when engine is disabled.

143. (1) If an engine which carries the Train-staff breaks down between two stations, the Fireman must take the Staff to the staff-station in the direction whence assistance can best be obtained, in order that the Staff may be available at the station for delivery to the Driver of the assisting engine.

(2) If an engine which carries a Train-staff Ticket breaks down between two stations, assistance must ordinarily be obtained only from the station at which the Train-staff has been left. But if assistance can more readily be obtained from another station in the opposite direction, immediate steps must be taken to have the Staff transferred to the other end of the section.

(3) Whenever an engine has broken down between two stations, the Fireman must accompany the assisting engine to the spot.

Tickets how kept.

144. Train-staff Tickets must be kept in a ticket-box provided for the purpose and fastened by an inside spring, the key to open the box being the Staff to which the tickets apply.

Train-staff how kept.

145. The Train-staff, when at a station, shall not be left in the box, but must be kept by the Station Master in safe custody.

Distinguishing marks on staff tickets and boxes.

146. (1) Each Train-staff must have shown upon it the name of the staff-station at each end of the portion of line to which it applies.

(2) The Train-staffs and Train-staff Tickets and boxes for the different portions of the line must be distinguished by different colours.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

G (Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(3) "Up" and "down" Train-staff Tickets must also have distinguishing marks.

147. Every Train-staff Ticket shall be in the following form— Form of ticket.

Ticket No. —— ——Railway.

TRAIN-STAFF TICKET.

DOWN (*or* UP).

Train No.——.

——*h.*——*m. From* ——*to*——

TO ENGINE DRIVER AND GUARD.

You are authorised to proceed from

——

to

——

and the Train-staff will follow.

Train No.——*in front left*——*h.*——*m.*

Signed——

Station Master at

Date——

(*Back of ticket.*)

The Engine Driver shall not accept this ticket unless he sees the Train-staff for the portion of line which he is about to enter.

This ticket is to be given up by the Engine Driver immediately on arrival to the Station Master or other person authorised to receive it, and such person must immediately cancel it.

148. The Station Master must keep a record in a book of each Train-staff Ticket issued, showing the number of each ticket and the particular train for which it was issued. Record of tickets issued.

CHAPTER X.

THE PILOT GUARD SYSTEM.

149. Where trains are worked on the Pilot Guard system,— Essentials of the Pilot Guard system.

(*a*) a railway servant (hereinafter called a Pilot Guard) must be specially deputed to pilot trains, and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*b*) no train shall be allowed to leave a station except under the personal authority of the Pilot Guard.

System where applicable.

150. Trains may be worked on the Pilot Guard system—

(*a*) on short branch lines having a single line of rails, or

(*b*) on lines to which the application of the system is authorised by special instructions.

General conditions.

151. Trains shall not be allowed to follow one another in the same direction between stations, except under the conditions prescribed in rule 136.

Pilot Guard's dress or badge.

152. The Pilot Guard must be distinguished by a red dress or badge.

Pilot Guard to accompany train or give authority to proceed.

153. (*1*) No train shall be started from a station unless the Engine Driver sees that it is accompanied by, or that the authority to proceed is given personally by, the Pilot Guard wearing the dress or badge prescribed by rule 152.

(*2*) The Pilot Guard must accompany every train :

Provided that, when it is necessary to start two or more trains from one end of the line before a train has to be started from the other end, the Pilot Guard shall accompany only the last of such trains, and shall personally give the authority to proceed for the preceding trains.

(*3*) When accompanying a train, the Pilot Guard must ride on the foot-plate of the engine.

Pilot Guard's tickets.

154. (*1*) When the Pilot Guard does not accompany a train, he shall deliver to the Guard in charge (or, if there be no Guard in charge, to the Engine Driver) a Pilot Guard's ticket (on a printed form, where such are provided), properly filled up and signed, as the authority to proceed.

(*2*) Every such ticket shall apply only to the single journey to the station named on it.

(*3*) If the train is in charge of a Guard, he shall, before the train is started, deliver the ticket to the Engine Driver.

(*4*) Immediately on the arrival of the train, the Engine Driver shall deliver the ticket to the Station Master, who shall at once cancel it.

CHAPTER XI.

THE ONE ENGINE ONLY SYSTEM.

Essentials the One engine only system.

155. Where trains are worked on the One engine only system, only one engine in steam, or two or more engines coupled together, shall be allowed on the line at one and the same time.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

156. Trains may be worked on the One engine only system, only on short branch railways having a single line of rails. Application of the One engine only system.

157. (*1*) If a train becomes disabled and requires assistance, or if an accident occurs which renders it impossible for the engine (or, if two or more engines are coupled together, for either or both of such engines) to proceed, the Guard in charge of the train must instruct the Engine Driver to keep the engine stationary until his return, and must then proceed to the station from which assistance can best be obtained, and must inform the Station Master there of the circumstances. Procedure in case of accident.

(*2*) Such Station Master may then allow another engine to enter the line.

(*3*) Such other engine must be accompanied by the Guard in charge of the disabled train, who must explain to the Engine Driver where, and under what circumstances, the disabled train is situated.

(*4*) Such Guard shall be responsible for the safe and proper working of the line until each engine has left it and it is again clear.

(*5*) If there be no Guard in charge of the disabled train, the Fireman, or, if necessary, the Engine Driver, must perform the duties imposed by this rule on the Guard.

CHAPTER XII.

USE OF ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS ON DOUBLE LINES.

General Provisions.

158. Trains may be worked by means of— Means of working.

(*a*) electric block instruments, or

(*b*) electric speaking instruments.

159. (*1*) Electric speaking instruments must be provided at every station except class D stations. Provisions of instruments.

(*2*) The electric block instruments (where provided) and electric speaking instruments at any station must be of a type approved by the Government Inspector.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Authority to proceed.

160. The Engine Driver shall not take his train from a station unless he has been given an authority to proceed by the taking "off" of the last Stop signal of the station.

Caution order.

161. On a double line, whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair or for any other reason, it becomes necessary to advise an Engine Driver to reduce speed or take special precautions, a caution order defining the place or places at which such precautions are necessary shall be handed to him at the stopping station immediately short of the place where special precautions are needed.

STATIONS AT WHICH ELECTRIC BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE PROVIDED.

Signalling of trains.

162. Every running train must, in its progress from station to station, be signalled on the electric block instruments.

Certificate of competency.

163. No person shall operate the block instruments until he has passed a satisfactory examination, and unless he holds a certificate of competency granted by a railway servant appointed in this behalf by the Railway Administration.

Bell Code.

164. Except under approved special instructions, the following uniform Bell Code shall be used, and a copy thereof shall be hung up in each station above the block instruments:—

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

DOUBLE LINE BLOCK INSTRUMENTS.

Code of bell signals.—The following Code of Signals is to be used, and each signal must be given slowly and distinctly :—

Reference No.	Indication.	Code.	How signalled.	How acknowledged.
1	CALL ATTENTION	... ... ●	One stroke or beat ...	One stroke.
2	IS LINE CLEAR, OR LINE CLEAR ENQUIRY for (*a*) Mail train			
	,, (*b*) Postal Express			
	,, (*c*) Express passenger or Troop train.	... ... ●●	Two	Two ; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*d*) Relief train, or Engine going to accident.			
	,, (*e*) Inspection Special going through.			
	,, (*f*) Ordinary Passenger train ...	... ●●—●	Two *pause* one ...	Two *pause* one ; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*g*) Mixed train			
	,, (*h*) Through Goods			
	,, (*i*) Ballast train going through ...	... ●●—●●	Two *pause* two ...	Two *pause* two ; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*j*) Relief train returning from accident.			
	,, (*k*) Van Goods, Pick-up or Working train.	... ...●●—●●●	Two *pause* three ..	Two *pause* three ; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*l*) Ballast train stopping in Section			
	,, (*m*) Inspection train stopping in section.	... ●●—●●●●	Two *pause* four ...	Two *pause* four ; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*n*) Light Engine or coupled Light Engines.	... ●●—●●●●●	Two *pause* five ...	Two *pause* five ; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*o*) Remount Special train ...			
	,, (*p*) Cattle Special	... ●●—●●●●●●	Two *pause* six ...	Two *pause* six ; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*q*) Express Goods	... ●●—●●●—●	Two *pause* three *pause* one.	Two *pause* three *pause* one ; and sending Line Clear.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

DOUBLE LINE BLOCK INSTRUMENTS.

Code of bell signals—The following Code of Signals is to be used, and each signal must be given slowly and distinctly—contd.

Reference No.	Indication.	Code.	How signalled.	How acknowledged.
3	(*a*) TRAIN ENTERING SECTION	●●●	Three	Three; and sending Train on Line.
	(*b*) Train Entering Section to shunt for following train to pass.	●●●—●	Three *pause* one ...	Three *pause* one; and sending Train on Line.
	(*c*) Train Entering Section for Branch	●●●—●●	Three *pause* two ...	Three *pause* two; and sending Train on Line.
	(*d*) ,, ,, with engine in rear. ...	●●●—●●●	Three *pause* three ...	Three *pause* three; and sending Train on Line.
4	(*a*) TRAIN OUT OF SECTION	~	Four	Four.
	(*b*) Obstruction removed	●●●●		
5	(*a*) CANCEL LAST SIGNAL	~	Five	Five.
	(*b*) Signal given in error	●●●●●		
6	(*a*) OBSTRUCTION DANGER SIGNAL (general).	●●●●●●	Six	Six.
	(*b*) Stop and Examine Train	●●●●●—●	Six *pause* one ...	Six *pause* one.
	(*c*) Train passed without Tail-Lamp or Tail-Board.	●●●●●—●●	Six *pause* two ...	Six *pause* two.
	(*d*) Train divided	●●●●●—●●●	Six *pause* three ...	Six *pause* three.
	(*e*) Vehicles running away on *Wrong* Line	●●●●●—●●●●	Six *pause* four ...	Six *pause* four.
	(*f*) Vehicles running away on *Right* Line ...	●●●●●—●●●●●	Six *pause* five ...	Six *pause* five.
7	TESTING SIGNAL	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●	Sixteen	Sixteen.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Acknowledgment of signals.

165. (*1*) Each signal received must be acknowledged by the sending of its authorised acknowledgment.

(*2*) No signal shall be acknowledged until it is clearly understood.

(*3*) A signal shall not be considered to be complete until it is acknowledged.

(*4*) Should the station to which a signal is sent not reply, the signal must be repeated at intervals of not less than twenty seconds until the reply is received.

Train Register book.

166. (*1*) A Train Register book shall be kept by the Station Master or under his orders.

(*2*) The person who keeps the said book shall enter therein :—

(*a*) immediately after acknowledgment, all signals (except Testing signals) received or sent on the block instruments and the times of receipt and despatch ; and

(*b*) every instance of a train being shunted at a station for another train to pass.

(*3*) The times entered in the book must be the actual times except that any fraction of a minute must be counted as one minute.

(*4*) All entries in the book must be made in ink.

(*5*) No erasure shall be made in the book ; but if any entry is found to be incorrect a line must be drawn lightly through it, so that it may be read at any time, and the correct entry must be made above it.

(*6*) The person who keeps the book shall be responsible for all entries made therein, and for correctly filling in each column thereof.

The Attention signal.

167. (*1*) The Attention signal must be given when it is necessary to direct attention to the block instrument.

(*2*) When the Attention signal is sent before the despatch of the Is Line Clear signal, it shall not be given until the Train out of Section signal has been received for the last preceding train.

The Is Line Clear signal when to be sent.

168. In order to ascertain whether the station in advance is in a position to give a permission to approach to the station in rear, and in order to describe the train, the Is Line Clear signal (as in the Bell Code, according to the description of train) must be sent to the station in advance.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Acceptance of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of a Line Clear signal.

169. (*1*) If on the receipt of an Is Line Clear signal, the conditions under which a permission to approach can be given are complied with, the station in advance must accept the signal by sending the signal prescribed by special instructions to indicate Line Clear on the particular block instruments in use.

(*2*) Except in case of failure of the block instruments, a train shall not be allowed to leave a station unless the instrument for the section into which it is about to proceed shows Line Clear.

(*3*) When Line Clear is so shown, the semaphore signals applying to the train may be taken "off" to allow the train to proceed.

Refusal of the Is Line Clear signal and sending of the Obstruction Danger signal.

170. (*1*) If, by reason of the line being blocked by the presence of a train in the section, or for any other reason, the station in advance is unable to accept the Is Line Clear signal, such station must refuse it by sending the Obstruction Danger signal.

(*2*) If the station in advance does not accept the Is Line Clear signal, the train must be stopped at the station, and shall not be allowed to leave it until a fresh Is Line Clear signal has been given to and accepted by the station in advance.

The Train Entering Section signal.

171. (*1*) On the departure of a train from a station, the Train Entering Section signal must be sent to the station, in advance, and must be duly acknowledged.

(*2*) When so acknowledged, the section shall be considered to be blocked against any other train following.

The Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal.

172. (*1*) On the arrival of a train, or on the removal of the cause which blocked the section, the Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal must be given by the station in advance.

(*2*) Before the Train out of Section signal is given, the Station Master must—

(*a*) satisfy himself that the train has arrived complete, and

(*b*) satisfy himself that the conditions under which permission to approach can be given are complied with.

The Cancelling signal.

173. (*1*) The Cancelling signal cancels the last signal given from the station from which it is sent.

(*2*) Where an Is Line Clear signal has been forwarded, and it is afterwards found that the train to which it referred has to be detained

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

for shunting or other purposes at, or has returned to, the station from which that signal was sent, the Cancelling signal must be sent to the station in advance, so that the previous signal may be cancelled.

The Testing signal.

174. The Testing signal shall be used only for the purpose of testing the instruments.

Failure of block instruments.

175. (*1*) If the block instruments or their electric connections should fail, permission to approach must be obtained through the electric speaking instruments.

(*2*) When permission to approach has been so obtained, an entry to that effect must be made in the Train Register book, and the train may then be allowed to proceed.

STATIONS AT WHICH ELECTRIC BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE NOT PROVIDED.

Transmission of signals.

176. The signals referred to in rules 164, 165 and 168 to 173 (both inclusive), or such modifications thereof as may be prescribed by special instructions, shall be transmitted, as occasion may require, on the electric speaking instruments.

Forms for messages.

177. (*1*) All messages despatched in connection with the working of trains shall be written on forms specially provided for the purpose by the Railway Administration.

(*2*) Such forms shall be bound up in books and kept at each station by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

Distinction of messages.

178. (*1*) Every message despatched in connection with the working of a train must distinctly describe the train to which it relates.

(*2*) For every train a separate inquiry and reply must be sent.

Writing and signing of messages.

179. (*1*) All messages despatched in connection with the working of trains shall be written up in ink or with some other indelible substance, and shall be signed by the person authorised to despatch or issue the same.

(*2*) No message shall be written out, either in full or in part, or signed, until necessary.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Completion of messages.

180. No part of any message shall be despatched or acted upon until the whole message has been written out, except in view to the prevention of an accident or in some other case of emergency.

Preservation of messages.

181. Messages shall be destroyed at such time after issue as may be prescribed by special instructions:

Provided that no message shall be destroyed in less than a fortnight after issue.

CHAPTER XIII.

USE OF ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS ON SINGLE LINES.

General Provisions.

Application of Chapter.

182. This Chapter applies only to working on any of the following systems, namely:—

(*a*) Absolute Block,
(*b*) Section Clear,
(*c*) Line Clear, and Caution message,
(*d*) Following Trains.

Means of working.

183. Trains may be worked by means of—

(*a*) electric token instruments, of such construction that only one of the tokens applying to the same section can be in use at the same time,
(*b*) electric block instruments, or
(*c*) electric speaking instruments.

Provision of instruments.

184. (*1*) Electric speaking instruments must be provided at every station except class D stations.

(*2*) The electric block instruments (where provided) and electric speaking instruments at any station must be of a type approved by the Government Inspector.

STATIONS AT WHICH ELECTRIC BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE PROVIDED.

Signalling of trains.

185. Every running train must, in its progress from station to station, be signalled on the electric block instruments.

Certificate of competency.

186. No person shall operate the token instruments or the block instruments until he has passed a satisfactory examination, and unless he holds a certificate of competency granted by a railway servant appointed in this behalf by the Railway Administration.

Bell Code.

187. Except under approved special instructions, the following uniform Bell Code shall be used, and a copy thereof shall be hung up in each station above the instruments:—

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

SINGLE LINE TOKEN OR BLOCK INSTRUMENTS.

Code of bell signals.—The following Code of Signals is to be used, and each signal must be given slowly and distinctly:—

Reference No.	Indication.	Code.	How signalled.	How acknowledged.
1	CALL ATTENTION	... ... ●	One stroke or beat ...	One stroke.
2	Is LINE CLEAR, OR LINE CLEAR ENQUIRY.			
	for (*a*) Mail train ...			
	,, (*b*) Postal Express			
	,, (*c*) Express Passenger or Troop train.	... ... ●●	Two	Two.
	,, (*d*) Relief train, or Engine, going to accident.			
	,, (*e*) Inspection Special going through.			
	,, (*f*) Ordinary Passenger train ...	... ... ●●–●	Two *pause* one ...	Two *pause* one.
	,, (*g*) Mixed Train			
	,, (*h*) Through Goods			
	,, (*i*) Ballast train going through ...	... ... ●●–●●	Two *pause* two ...	Two *pause* two.
	,, (*j*) Relief train returning from accident.			
	,, (*k*) Van Goods, Pick-up, or Working train.	... ... ●●–●●●	Two *pause* three ...	Two *pause* three
	,, (*l*) Ballast train stopping in Section.			
	,, (*m*) Inspection train stopping in Section.	... ... ●●–●●●●	Two *pause* four ...	Two *pause* four.
	,, (*n*) Light Engine or Coupled Light Engines	... ... ●●–●●●●●	Two *pause* five ...	Two *pause* five.
	,, (*o*) Remount Special train ...	... ... ●●–●●●●●●	Two *pause* six ...	Two *pause* six.
	,, (*p*) Cattle Special			
	,, (*q*) Express Goods	... ... ●●–●●●–●	Two *pause* three *pause* one.	Two *pause* three *pause* one.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

SINGLE LINE TOKEN OR BLOCK INSTRUMENTS.

***Code of bell signals.—The following Code of Signals is to be used, and each signal must be given slowly and distinctly*—concld.**

Reference No.	Indication.	Code.	How signalled.	How acknowledged.
3	(*a*) TRAIN ENTERING SECTION	... ... ●●●	Three	Three beats.
	(*b*) Train Entering Section to shunt for following train to pass.	... ... ●●●—●	Three *pause* one ...	Three *pause* one.
	(*c*) Train Entering Section for Branch ...	... ... ●●●—●●	Three *pause* two ...	Three *pause* two.
	(*d*) Train Entering Section with engine in rear.	... ●●●—●●●	Three *pause* three ...	Three *pause* three.
4	(*a*) TRAIN OUT OF SECTION	... ... ●●●●	Four	Four.
	(*b*) Obstruction removed			
5	(*a*) CANCEL LAST SIGNAL	... ... ●●●●●	Five	Five.
	(*b*) Signal given in error			
6	(*a*) OBSTRUCTION DANGER SIGNAL (general)	... ... ●●●●●●	Six	Six.
	(*b*) Stop and Examine Train	... ... ●●●●●—●	Six *pause* one ...	Six *pause* one.
	(*c*) Train passed without Tail-lamp or Tail-Board.	... ●●●●●—●●	Six *pause* two ...	Six *pause* two.
	(*d*) Train divided	... ●●●●●—●●●	Six *pause* three ...	Six *pause* three.
	(*e*) Vehicles running away	... ●●●●●—●●●●	Six *pause* four ...	Six *pause* four.
7	TESTING SIGNAL	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●	Sixteen	Sixteen.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Acknowledgment of signals.

188. (*1*) Each signal received must be acknowledged by the sending of its authorised acknowledgment.

(*2*) No signal shall be acknowledged until it is clearly understood.

(*3*) A signal shall not be considered to be complete until it is acknowledged.

(*4*) Should the station to which a signal is sent not reply, the signal must be repeated at intervals of not less than twenty seconds until the reply is received.

Train Register book.

189. (*1*) A Train Register book shall be kept by the Station Master or under his orders.

(*2*) The person who keeps the said book shall enter therein immediately after acknowledgment all signals (except Testing signals) received or sent on the instruments, and the times of receipt and despatch.

(*3*) The times entered in the book must be the actual times, except that any fraction of a minute must be counted as one minute.

(*4*) All entries in the book must be made in ink.

(*5*) No erasure shall be made in the book; but if any entry is found to be incorrect, a line must be drawn lightly through it, so that it may be read at any time, and the correct entry must be made above it.

(*6*) The person who keeps the book shall be responsible for all entries made therein and for correctly filling in each column thereof.

The Attention signal.

190. (*1*) The Attention signal must be given when it is necessary to direct attention to the block instrument.

(*2*) When the Attention signal is sent before the despatch of the Is Line Clear signal, it shall not be given until the Train out of Section signal has been received for the last preceding train.

The Is Line Clear signal when to be sent.

191. In order to ascertain whether the station in advance is in a position to give a permission to approach to the station in rear, and in order to describe the train, the 'Is Line Clear' signal (as in the Bell Code, according to the description of train) must be sent to the station in advance.

Acceptance of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of a Line Clear signal.

192. (*1*) If, on the receipt of an 'Is Line Clear' signal, the conditions under which a permission to approach can be given are complied with, the station in advance must accept the signal by sending the signal prescribed by special instructions to indicate Line Clear on the particular block instruments in use.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(2) Except in case of failure of the block instruments, a train shall not be allowed to leave a station unless the Line Clear signal has been so sent.

Refusal of the 'Is Line Clear' signal, and sending of the Obstruction Danger signal.

193. (1) If, by reason of the line being blocked by the presence of a train in the section or by shunting, or for any other reason, the station in advance is unable to accept the 'Is Line Clear' signal, such station must refuse it by sending the Obstruction Danger signal.

(2) If the station in advance wishes the train to be detained at the station from which the 'Is Line Clear' signal is sent, in order to cross a train approaching from the opposite direction, the Is Line Clear signal must be refused by sending the Obstruction Danger signal.

(3) If the station in advance does not accept the Is Line Clear signal, the train must be stopped at the station. and shall not be allowed to leave until a fresh Is Line Clear signal has been given to and accepted by the station in advance.

The Train Entering Section signal.

194. (1) On the departure of a train from a station, the Train Entering Section signal must be sent to the station in advance, and must be duly acknowledged.

(2) When so acknowledged, the section shall be considered to be blocked against any other train.

The Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal.

195. (1) When the section is cleared by the arrival of the train or by the removal of the cause of blocking, the Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal must be given by the station in advance.

(2) Before the Train out of Section signal is given, the Station Master must—

(a) satisfy himself that the train has arrived complete; and

(b) satisfy himself that the conditions under which permission to approach can be given are complied with.

The Cancelling signal.

196 (1) The Cancelling signal cancels the last signal given from the station from which it is sent.

(2) Where an 'Is Line Clear' signal has been forwarded and it is afterwards found that the train to which it referred has to be detained for shunting or other purposes at, or has returned to, the station from which that signal was sent, the Cancelling signal must be sent to the station in advance, so that the previous signal may be cancelled.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

197. The Testing signal shall be used only for the purpose of testing the instruments. **The Testing signal.**

198. The Engine Driver shall not take his train from a station unless he has in his possession, as his authority to proceed, either— **Engine Driver to have authority to proceed.**

(*a*) a token for the section, taken from an electrical instrument or such a token and a Caution order, or

(*b*) a Line Clear ticket or Caution ticket duly signed by the Station Master, or

(*c*) a document prescribed in this behalf by special instructions.

199. An authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver until the procedure prescribed in the foregoing rules in this Chapter, so far as it is applicable in the particular case, has been followed. **Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver.**

200. (*1*) When the authority to proceed is a token taken from electrical instruments, the number of the token must be recorded in the Train Register book. **Token extracted from electrical instruments.**

(*2*) On arrival of the train at the station in advance, the Engine-Driver shall deliver up the token in accordance with special instructions, and this token shall then be placed in the instrument at that station.

(*3*) If the train has to return to the station from which it started the token shall, on such return, be replaced in the instrument from which it was extracted.

(*4*) Whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair, or for any other reason, special precautions are necessary, the Station Master or other duly authorised person must make over to the Engine Driver in addition to the token mentioned in rule 198, clause (*a*), a Caution order detailing the reasons for taking such special precautions.

201. (*1*) When the authority to proceed is a Line Clear ticket, it shall, except under special instructions, be in the following form :— **Line Clear ticket.**

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

No.————

A. B. Railway.

AUTHORITY TO PROCEED.

To the Engine Driver of Train.

The Line is clear.

You are authorised to leave.

C. for D.

Date———— Time———— Signed————

S. M.

(2) Each such ticket shall bear a serial number, which shall be recorded in the Train Register book, the numbers for the Down direction being clearly distinguished from those for the Up direction.

(3) Whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair, or for any other reason, special precautions are necessary, the Engine Driver must have, instead of a Line Clear ticket, a Caution ticket detailing the reasons for taking such precautions.

Responsibility of Station Master as to authority to proceed.

202. The Station Master must see that the authority to proceed delivered to an Engine Driver is accurate, and that, when it is in writing, it is complete and is signed in full and in ink.

Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver stopping at station.

203. If the train stops at the station, and is waiting to pass another train, the authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver until the whole of the latter train has come in and is clear of the running road for the former train.

Who to deliver authority to proceed to Engine Driver.

204. An authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver except by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

Delivery of authority to proceed when there are two Engine Drivers.

205. If two engines are coupled together, or if one engine is in front and another in rear of the train, the authority to proceed shall be handed to the Driver of the leading engine.

Examination by Engine Driver of authority to proceed.

206. (1) The Engine Driver must see that the authority to proceed is accurate and applies to the section which he is about to enter, and, if the said authority is a ticket, that it is complete and is signed in full and in ink.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(2) If the conditions mentioned in sub-rule (1) are not complied with, the Engine Driver shall not take his train past or from the station until the mistake or the omission is rectified.

Failure of block instruments.

207. (1) If the block instruments or their electric connections should fail, permission to approach must be obtained through the electric speaking instruments.

(2) When permission to approach has been so obtained, an entry to that effect must be made at the top of the Line Clear ticket at the time of issue, and in the Train Register book, and the train may then be allowed to proceed.

STATIONS AT WHICH BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE NOT PROVIDED.

Transmission of signals.

208. The signals referred to in rules 187, 188 and 190 to 196 (both inclusive), or such modifications thereof as may be prescribed by special instructions, shall be transmitted, as occasion may require, on the electric speaking instruments.

Forms for messages and authorities to proceed.

209. (1) All messages despatched in connection with the working of trains and all written authorities to proceed, shall be written on forms specially provided for the purpose by the Railway Administration.

(2) Such forms shall be bound up in books and kept at each station by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

Distinction of messages.

210. (1) Every message despatched in connection with the working of a train must distinctly describe the train to which it relates.

(2) For every train a separate inquiry and reply must be sent.

Writing nd signing of messages and authorities to proceed.

211. (1) All messages despatched in connection with the working of trains, and all written authorities to proceed, shall be written up in ink or with some other indelible substance, and shall be signed by the person authorised to despatch or issue the same.

(2) No message or authority to proceed shall be written out, either in full or in part, or signed, until necessary.

Completion of messages.

212. No part of any message shall be despatched or acted upon until the whole message has been written out except in view to the prevention of an accident or in some other case of emergency.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Preservation of messages and authorities to proceed.

213. Messages and authorities to proceed shall be destroyed at such time after issue as may be prescribed by special instructions:

Provided that no message or authority to proceed shall be destroyed in less than a fortnight after issue.

Cancellation of permission to approach.

214. When a permission to approach has been cancelled, no train shall be allowed to leave in the opposite direction until a message has been received acknowledging such cancellation and stating that the train for which the permission to approach has been given is and will be detained.

Engine Driver to have authority to proceed.

215. The Engine Driver shall not take his train from a station unless he has in his possession, as his authority to proceed, a Line Clear ticket or Caution ticket duly signed by the Station Master.

Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver.

216. An authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver until the procedure prescribed in the foregoing rules in this Chapter, so far as it is applicable, with such modifications (if any) as may be prescribed under rule 208, has been followed.

Line Clear ticket.

217. Except under special instructions, the Line Clear ticket referred to in rule 215 shall be in the form prescribed in sub-rule (*1*) of rule 201; and the provisions of sub-rule (*2*) of rule 201 shall apply to such tickets.

Caution ticket.

218. Whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair, or for any other reason, special precautions are necessary, the Engine Driver must have, instead of a Line Clear ticket, a Caution ticket, detailing the reasons for taking such precautions.

Responsibility of Station Master as to authority to proceed.

219. The Station Master must see that the authority to proceed delivered to an Engine Driver is accurate, and that, when it is in writing, it is complete and is signed in full and in ink.

Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver stopping at station.

220. If the train stops at the station, and is waiting to pass another train, the authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver until the whole of the latter train has come in and is clear of the running road for the former train.

Who to deliver authority to proceed to Engine Driver.

221. An authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver except by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

Delivery of authority to proceed when there are two Engine Drivers.

222. If two engines are coupled together, or if one engine is in front and another in rear of the train, the authority to proceed shall be delivered to the Driver of the leading engine.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

223. (*1*) The Engine Driver must see that the authority to proceed is accurate and applies to the section which he is about to enter, and, if the said authority is a ticket, that it is complete and is signed in full and in ink. Examination by Engine Driver of authority to proceed.

(*2*) If the conditions mentioned in sub-rule (*1*) are not complied with, the Engine Driver shall not take his train past or from the station until the mistake or the omission is rectified.

CHAPTER XIV.

RAILWAY SERVANTS GENERALLY.

224. (*1*) The authorised officer shall supply— Supply of copies or translations of rules.

(*a*) to each station, and to each Locomotive Running Shed, a copy in English of the rules for the time being in force on the railway concerned under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; and IX of 1890.

(*b*) to each railway servant on whom any definite responsibility is placed by the said rules, and who understands English a copy of the said rules, or a copy of such portions thereof as relate to his duties.

(*2*) The authorised officer may, at his discretion, supply to any railway servant who does not understand English a translation, in a language which he understands, of the said rules, or of such portions thereof as relate to his duties.

225. Every railway servant who has been supplied under rule 224 with a copy or translation of rules must produce the same on the demand of any of his superior officers. Production of rules.

226. If any such copy or translation supplied to any railway servant should be lost or defaced, he must apply to his immediate superior for a new one. Application for new copy of rules.

227. Every railway servant, whether supplied or not with a copy or translation of the rules relating to his duties, must make himself acquainted with such rules; and the Railway Administration must see that he does so. Acquaintance with rules.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Assistance in carrying out rules, and report of breaches.

228. Every railway servant must assist, whenever necessary, in carrying out the rules for the time being in force under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and must report forthwith to his superior any breach thereof which may come to his notice. IX of 1

Prompt obedience to orders.

229. Every railway servant must promptly obey all lawful orders given by any person placed in authority over him.

Hours of attendance for duty.

230. Every railway servant must be in attendance for duty at such times and for such periods as may be fixed in this behalf by the Railway Administration, and must also attend at any other times at which his services may be required.

Absence from duty.

231. (*1*) No Railway servant shall, without the permission of his superior officer, absent himself from duty, or alter his appointed hours of attendance, or exchange duty with any other railway servant.

(*2*) If any railway servant desires to absent himself from duty on the ground of illness, he must immediately report the matter to his superior officer, and shall not leave his duty until a competent person has been placed in charge thereof.

Obtaining spirituous or fermented liquor at stations.

232. No railway servant directly connected with the working of trains shall, when on duty or in uniform, obtain spirituous or fermented liquor at any refreshment room at a station, except in accordance with special instructions.

Conduct generally.

233. (*1*) The conduct of all railway servants must be prompt, civil and obliging.

(*2*) Every railway servant must at all times afford every proper facility for the business to be performed, and be careful to give correct information.

Duties for securing safety.

234. (*1*) Every railway servant shall be bound—

(*a*) to see that every exertion is made for ensuring the safety of the public,

(*b*) promptly to report to his immediate superior any occurrence affecting the safe or proper working of the railway which may come to his notice, and

(*c*) to render on demand all possible assistance in case of an accident or obstruction.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*2*) Every railway servant who observes—

(*i*) that any signal is defective, or

(*ii*) any obstruction, failure or threatened failure of any part of the way or works, or

(*iii*) anything wrong with a train, or

(*iv*) any unusual circumstance likely to interfere with the safe running of trains or the safety of the public,

must take immediate steps, such as the circumstances of the case may demand, to prevent accident; and, where necessary, must advise the nearest Station Master by the quickest possible means.

235. No railway servant shall interfere with any signal or its fittings or connections for the purpose of effecting repairs or for any other purpose, except with the previous consent of the Station Master or other railway servant in charge of the working of the signal. Consent required before interfering with signal.

236. Every railway servant employed on or connected with shunting operations of any nature, or the movement of trains, must— Knowledge and possession of hand signals.

(*a*) have a correct knowledge of hand signals, and

(*b*) have the requisite hand signals with him while on duty.

237. Every railway servant in charge of signals must see that the greatest care is taken in the cleaning, trimming and lighting of signal lamps. Signal lamps.

238. No railway servant shall leave any vehicle in a siding outside station-limits, unless the vehicle is clear of all running roads and, except under special instructions, unless the wheels thereof are properly secured. Leaving vehicles in sidings outside station-limits.

239. No railway servant shall commence any loading, shunting or other operation by which any running road may be fouled or obstructed, without obtaining the previous sanction of the Station Master or of some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions, who must see that all necessary steps are taken for the protection of traffic while such operation is being carried on. Obstruction of line.

240. The staff must always be prepared, without previous notice, for the running of trains. Preparation for running of trains.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Finding of lost articles.

241. Any railway servant who finds on the railway or in any vehicle any article (whether belonging to the Railway Administration or to a private owner) which appears to have fallen from a train or to have been lost, must immediately deliver or send such article to the nearest Station Master, to be dealt with in accordance with special instructions.

Notice before leaving service.

242. Every railway servant shall, before leaving the service, give the Railway Administration the notice specified in his agreement (if any), or, if no notice is so specified, then one month's notice in writing.

Surrender of railway property on leaving service.

243. When a railway servant leaves the service, he must deliver up to the Railway Administration or to a person appointed by the Railway Administration in this behalf, any property in his custody which belongs to the Railway Administration.

CHAPTER XV.

STATION MASTERS.

Responsibility of Station Master for working.

244. (*1*) The Station Master shall be responsible for the efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon the several members of the staff employed, either permanently or temporarily under his orders at the station or within station-limits; and such staff shall be subject to his authority and directions in the working of the station.

(*2*) The Station Master shall also be responsible that the general working of the station is carried out in strict accordance with the rules for the time being in force.

Responsibility for the whole working machinery.

245. The Station Master shall see that all signals, all points, all gates of level-crossings, and the whole working machinery of his station are in proper working order, and shall immediately report all defects therein to the proper authority.

Signal boxes.

246. The Station Master—

(*a*) must make himself thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the staff employed in the signal boxes, if any, at his station, and must satisfy himself that they perform their duties correctly; and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*b*) in order to maintain an effectual supervision over the said staff, must frequently visit the signal boxes.

Switches, points, facing points and signals.

247. The Station Master must take steps to ensure—

(*a*) that the switches of all traps, slip-sidings and catch-sidings, when it is not necessary that they should be open, are set against the line which they are intended to protect,

(*b*) that all points are correctly set, in accordance with special instructions, for the passage of trains or vehicles, and that all facing points are securely locked for the passage of trains; and

(*c*) that all signals at his station are correctly worked.

Signal lamps.

248. (*1*) Whenever any train is timed to run or is expected to run, on any portion of the line at night, the Station Master must see that all the fixed signal lamps are lighted at sunset, or at such earlier time as may be prescribed by special instructions.

(*2*) The Station Master must see that the fixed signal-lamps, when lighted, are burning brightly, that the spectacle glasses are properly cleaned, and that the back-lights are clearly visible.

(*3*) Whenever night signals have to be used in accordance with these rules, the Station Master shall not grant permission to approach unless the lamps of the fixed signals at his station which apply to the train are burning brightly.

(*4*) The Station Master must see that the fixed signal lamps are not put out until broad daylight, except in accordance with special instructions.

Equipment of station for hand signalling.

249. The Station Master must see that his station is adequately supplied with all necessary equipment for hand-signalling.

Daily inspection of station.

250. The Station Master shall daily inspect the station and see that all rooms, offices, platforms, latrines and other appurtenances are kept neat and clean.

Responsibility of Station Master for property.

251. The Station Master of a station shall be responsible for the security and protection of the property of the Railway Administration at the station.

Responsibility of Station Master before giving permission to start train.

252. The Station Master must see before he gives the Guard permission to start a train, that all is right for the train to proceed.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Examination of trains before starting.

253. When a train is examined by a Carriage and Wagon Examiner at a station, the Station Master shall not give permission to start the train until he has received a report from such Examiner to the effect that the train is fit to proceed.

Tail-lamps and tail-boards of passing trains.

254. (*1*) The Station Master must see that every train passing through the station is provided with a tail-board or tail-lamp on the last vehicle.

NOTE.—If a tail-board or tail-lamp be not available, a red flag or other device may be used in accordance with special instructions.

(*2*) If by day the tail-board or tail-lamp be missing or if by night the tail-lamp be out or be missing, the Station Master must immediately advise the station ahead to stop the train, to see that the defect is remedied, and to reply saying whether the train is complete or not.

Supply of rules, and distribution or exhibition of other documents.

255. The Station Master must see—

(*a*) that every railway servant subordinate to him who should be supplied with a copy or translation of these rules under rule 224 duly receives the same;

(*b*) that the Working Time-table in force together with all corrigenda and with the appendix thereto (if any), working instructions, and other notices having reference to the working of the line, are properly distributed or exhibited as may be required;

(*c*) that both the English and Vernacular sheet time-tables and fare-lists are correctly exhibited at all stations where traffic is booked; and

(*d*) that the [1]Indian Railways Act, 1890, and Goods and Coaching Tariffs are available for inspection by the public. IX of 1890.

Obedience to orders, and keeping of books and returns.

256. The Station Master shall see that all orders and instructions are duly conveyed to the staff concerned and are properly carried out, and that all books and returns are regularly written up and neatly kept.

Behaviour of Railway servants.

257. The Station Master must see that all railway servants at his station behave respectfully and civilly to the public and to passengers of every class.

[1] *See* the reprint as modified up to 1st June, 1905.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Assistance to passengers.

258. (*1*) The Station Master must see that each member of the platform staff is acquainted with the times of arrival and departure of all passenger trains, so as to render information to the public when required.

(*2*) Upon the arrival at a station of a train carrying passengers, the Station Master must see that the station servants pay immediate attention to any indication shown by passengers of their desire to receive assistance.

Report of neglect of duty.

259. The Station Master shall report, without delay, to his immediate superior, all neglect of duty on the part of any railway servant who is under his orders.

Shunting.

260. The Station Master must see that the shunting of trains or vehicles is carried on only at such times and in such manner as will not involve danger.

Securing of vehicles at station.

261. The Station Master must see that vehicles standing at the station are properly secured in accordance with special instructions.

Vehicle escaping from station.

262. If any vehicle escapes from a station, the Station Master must take immediate steps to warn the other stations concerned, and, as far as practicable, to prevent accident.

Searching of trains and vehicles shunted off at station.

263. The Station Master shall be responsible that each train after finishing its journey, and all vehicles shunted off at the station as "empties" are carefully searched.

Accident of obstruction.

264. (*1*) When a report of any accident or obstruction is received by the Station Master, he must see that all necessary precautions are taken, by the most expeditious means possible, for the protection of traffic.

(*2*) If an accident happens to a train, the Station Master must arrange for all necessary assistance to be sent to the train.

(*3*) The Station Master shall as soon as practicable report each accident in accordance with special instructions.

CHAPTER XVI.

GUARDS.

Time of attendance of Guard at station.

265. Every Guard must be in attendance, at the station from which his train is to start, half an hour before the time appointed for the departure of the train, or at such earlier time as may be ordered by the authorised officer.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Guard to be in charge of train.

266. After an engine has been attached to a train, and during the journey, the Guard or (if there be more than one Guard) the head Guard shall be in charge of the train in all matters affecting the starting, stopping or movement of the train for traffic purposes.

Subordination of Guards in station-limits.

267. When a train is within station-limits, the Guards shall be under the orders of the Station Master.

Guard's equipment.

268. (*1*) Every Guard must have with him, while on duty with his train,—

(*a*) a copy of the rules for the time being in force on the railway concerned under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or such portions of them as have been supplied to him under rule 224, IX of 1890.

(*b*) a copy of the Working Time-table in force on the lines over which the train is to run,

(*c*) a Watch,

(*d*) a hand signal lamp,

(*e*) a whistle,

(*f*) a red flag and a green flag, and

(*g*) such other articles, including a sufficient supply of detonators, as may be prescribed by the Railway Administration in this behalf.

(*2*) If any Guard is not in possession of any article mentioned or referred to in sub-rule (1), he must report the fact to the Station Master of his head-quarters station, whose duty it shall be to make good any deficiency.

Permission to starting from station.

269. (*1*) The Guard in charge of a train shall not give the signal for starting the train from a station at which it has stopped until he has received permission from the Station Master.

(*2*) The Guard in charge of a train with passenger vehicles attached shall not give the signal for starting until he has satisfied himself that no passenger is getting into or out of the train, that no person is riding outside a carriage, and that, except in accordance with special instructions, no person is travelling in any compartment or vehicle not intended for the carriage of passengers.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

270. Every Guard, before starting with his train, must examine the notices issued for his guidance, and ascertain therefrom whether there is anything requiring his special attention on the parts of the line over which he has to work. Guard to examine notices before starting.

271. The Guard when taking over charge of a train must satisfy himself, before the train is despatched,— Duties of Guard before starting a train and during the journey.

(*a*) that the train is properly coupled,

(*b*) that the train is provided with the prescribed brake-power,

(*c*) that the doors of all carriages and wagons are properly closed,

(*d*) that the train carries all necessary tail-boards and brakevan lamps, and that such lamps are lighted and kept burning brightly when required,

(*e*) that the appliance, if any, for communication between the Guard and the Engine Driver is in proper working order, and

(*f*) generally, that, as far as he can ascertain, the train is in a state of efficiency for travelling.

272. Before a train starts from a terminal or engine-changing station, the Guard in charge must set his watch by the station clock, and communicate the time to the Engine Driver. Setting watch.

273. Every Guard shall give his best assistance to passengers entraining and detraining. Passengers.

274. The Guard in charge of a train must exchange signals with the Engine Driver at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by special instructions. Exchange of signals between Guard and Engine Driver.

275. Every Guard must keep a good look-out while the train is in motion, and must satisfy himself from time to time that the tail-board or tail-lamp is in position, that all brakevan lamps, if required, are burning brightly, that the train is complete in every respect and is proceeding in a safe and proper manner. Guard to keep a good look-out.

276. (*1*) If any Guard sees reason to apprehend danger, or considers it necessary for any reason to stop the train, he must use his best endeavours to attract the attention of the Engine Driver. Attracting attention of Engine Driver.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for al open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*2*) In the absence of other means of communication with the engine, a Guard desiring to attract the Engine Driver's attention must apply his hand-brake sharply and must as suddenly release it.

(*3*) When the attention of the Engine Driver has been attracted, the necessary Danger signal must be shown.

(*4*) If the train is fitted with a continuous brake, the Guard may, in case of emergency, apply such brake to stop the train.

Application of Guards' brakes.

277. (*1*) When the Engine Driver sounds three or more short, sharp whistles, or the brake whistle, the Guards must immediately apply their hand-brakes.

(*2*) When a train is travelling down a steep incline, the Guards must, if necessary to steady the train, assist the Engine Driver with their brakes.

Guard to see that train is stopped clear of fouling points.

278. When a train comes to a stand at a station the Guard must see that whenever possible the last vehicle of his train has cleared the fouling points of all points and crossings.

Detaching engine.

279. Whenever a train has been brought to a stand, and it is necessary for the engine, with or without vehicles, to be detached from the rest of the train, the Guard in charge of the train must before the train is uncoupled, satisfy himself that the van-brakes have been put on securely, and take such other measures as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Loads on open trucks.

280. The Guard in charge of a train must, unless this duty is, by special instructions, imposed on some other railway servant, carefully examine the load of any open truck which may be attached to the train, and, if any such load has shifted or requires adjustment, must have the load made secure or the truck removed from the train.

Coolies on ballast train.

281. Guards in charge of ballast trains must, before giving the signal to start, see that all the coolies are on the train, and must warn them to sit down.

Guard not to leave train till handed over.

282. No Guard in charge of a train shall leave it until it has been properly handed over in accordance with special instructions.

CHAPTER XVII.

ENGINE DRIVERS AND FIREMEN.

Engine Driver and Fireman.

Engine Driver and Fireman when to attend.

283. The Engine Driver and Fireman must be with their engine at such time previous to the starting of the train as may be ordered by the authorised officer.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Manning of engine in motion.

284. Except when otherwise provided by special instructions, no engine shall be allowed to be in motion on any running road unless both the Engine Driver and the Fireman are upon it.

Riding on engine or tender.

285. Except in accordance with special instructions, no person other than the Engine Driver and the Fireman shall ride on the engine or tender.

Fireman to obey Engine Driver.

286. The Fireman must obey the orders of the Engine Driver in all particulars.

Engine Driver and Fireman to keep a good look-out.

287. Every Engine Driver must keep a good look-out while the train is in motion, and every Fireman must also do so when he is not necessarily otherwise engaged.

Engine Driver and Fireman to look back.

288. The Engine Driver and the Fireman must frequently during the journey look back to see whether the train is following in a safe and proper manner.

Throwing out water, fire or cinders.

289. An Engine Driver or Fireman shall not throw out water, fire or cinders when passing through a station yard or tunnel, or when on a bridge.

ENGINE DRIVER.

Engine Driver's equipment.

290. Every Engine Driver must have with him, while on duty with his train,—

(*a*) a copy of the rules for the time being in force on the railway concerned under section 47 of the [1]Indian Railways Act, 1890, or of such portions of them as have been supplied to him under rule 224; IX of 1890.

(*b*) a copy of the Working Time-table in force with all corrigenda and with the appendix thereto (if any) on the lines over which the train is to run; and

(*c*) the equipment and stores prescribed by the Railway Administration in this behalf.

Engine Driver to examine engine before starting.

291. The Engine Driver must, before starting, satisfy himself that his engine is in proper working order.

Duties of Engine Driver as regards Engine Lamp and Discs.

292. The Engine Driver must, before starting, see that the proper Engine Lamps and Discs (if provided) are shown, and must see that the lamps are kept burning brightly at night and in thick or foggy weather.

[1] *See* the reprint as modified up to 1st June, 1905.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Setting watch.

293. The Engine Driver must, before starting, set his watch to the correct time, as given to him by the Guard in charge of the train.

Engine Driver to examine notices before starting.

294. Every Engine Driver must, before starting, examine the notices issued for his guidance, and ascertain therefrom whether there is anything requiring his special attention on the parts of the line over which he has to work.

Duty of Engine Driver unacquainted with line.

295. If an Engine Driver is not acquainted with any portion of the line over which he has to work, he must obtain the services of a qualified railway servant who is acquainted with it, to assist him.

Permission and signals, before entering on or crossing road.

296. No Engine Driver shall take his engine on or across any running road until he has obtained the permission of the Station Master, and has satisfied himself that the correct signals have been shown.

Engine Driver not to start without Guard's signal.

297. The Engine Driver shall not start from a station an engine with vehicles attached until the Guard in charge of the train has given the signal to start.

Moving of train carrying passengers after it has been stopped at station.

298. When a train carrying passengers has been brought to a stand at a station, whether alongside, beyond or short of the platform, the Engine Driver shall not move it, except under orders of the Guard in charge of the train or to avert an accident.

Engine Driver to satisfy himself that correct signals are shown and line is clear.

299. The Engine Driver must, before starting his train, satisfy himself that the correct signals are shown and that the line before him is clear.

Sounding the engine-whistle.

300. Except, under special instructions, the Engine Driver must always sound the engine whistle—

(*a*) before putting an engine in motion;

(*b*) when entering a tunnel; and

(*c*) at such other times as may be prescribed.

Engine Driver to obey certain orders.

301. After an engine has been attached to a train, and during the journey, the Engine Driver must obey—

(*a*) the orders of the Guard in charge of the train in all matters affecting the starting, stopping or movement of the train for traffic purposes; and

NATIONAL ARCHIVE OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*b*) all orders given to him by the Station Master or any railway servant acting under special instructions, so far as the safe and proper working of his engine will admit.

Regulation of speed.

302. The Engine Driver must regulate and control the running of his train as accurately as possible, according to the Working Time-table, so as to avoid either excessive speed or loss of time; and he shall not make up between any two stations more time than is allowed in this behalf by special instructions.

Starting and stopping train.

303. The Engine Driver must start and stop his train carefully and without jerk.

Proper running road.

304. (*1*) The Engine Driver must take his train along the proper running road.

(*2*) In the case of an ordinary double line, the "proper running road" is the left hand road in the direction in which the engine is travelling.

Exchange of signals between Engine Driver and Guard.

305. The Engine Driver must exchange signals with the Guard in charge of the train, at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Assistance from Guard's brake.

306. When the Engine Driver requires the assistance of the Guard's brake, he must give three or more short, sharp whistles, or, if a brake-whistle is provided, sound such whistle, and must in either case apply the communication, if any.

Engine Driver to see that train is stopped clear of fouling points.

307. When a train comes to a stand at a station, the Engine Driver must see that whenever possible his engine is clear of the fouling points of all points and crossings.

Shutting off steam.

308. In stopping a train, the Engine Driver must determine where to shut off steam by paying particular attention to the gradient, the state of the weather, the condition of the rails and the length and weight of the train.

Permission of Guard to detaching of engine from train.

309. When a train not fitted with the continuous brake has been brought to a stand outside station-limits or on a grade, the Engine Driver shall not detach his engine from the train without the permission of the Guard in charge of the train.

Hose or water-crane.

310. After taking water from a tank or water column, the Engine Driver must see that the hose or water-crane is left clear of the line and, when it is provided with fastenings properly secured.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Engine Drvier not to leave engine when on duty.

311. No Engine Driver shall leave his engine when on duty, whether at a station or on the running road, except in case of absolute necessity, and after a competent man has been placed in charge of it.

Attention to signals.

Engine Driver to obey signals and to be vigilant and cautious

312. (*1*) The Engine Driver must pay immediate attention to and obey every signal, whether the cause of the signal being shown is known to him or not.

(*2*) He shall not however, trust entirely to signals, but must always be vigilant and cautious.

Duties of Engine Drivers as to signals when two or more engines are attached to train.

313. When two or more engines are attached to a train, the Driver of the leading engine shall be responsible for observing signals, and the Driver of the other engine or engines shall watch for and take signals from the Driver of the leading engine.

Duties of Engine Driver when Stop signal is "on" or defective.

314. The Driver of a running train shall not pass a Stop signal that refers to him when it is "on" or defective,—

(*a*) unless he has, at a previous station, received notice in writing specifying that the signal is out of order, and unless he is also signalled past by a man standing at the signal; or

(*b*) unless, after coming to a stand, he either is given written permission to proceed from the Station Master, or is called on by a "Calling-on" signal or is piloted past the defective signal by a railway servant authorised in this behalf who shall travel on the engine.

Explanation.—If an Engine Driver has not received a notice in writing that the Stop signal is defective, he must stop, and shall pay no heed to any other signal (whether hand signal or not) that may be shown, until he is allowed to proceed under one of the authorities mentioned above.

Duties of Engine Driver when the All right Proceed with Caution signal is shown.

315. (*1*) When the All right signal is shown to a train, the Engine Driver may proceed at such speed as may be prescribed by special instructions.

(*2*) When the Proceed with Caution signal is shown to a train, by gangers or other workmen employed on the permanent way, the speed of the train over the portion of the running road protected by such signal shall not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such lower rate as may be prescribed in this behalf by special instructions.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(3) When the Proceed with Caution signal is shown to a train by any railway servant not referred to in sub-rule (2), the Engine Driver must reduce speed.

Duties of Engine Driver when engine explodes detonator.

316. (1) When an engine explodes a detonator, the Engine Driver must immediately reduce speed and be guided by the signals that he may receive.

(2) If no hand or other signals are at once visible to the Engine Driver, he must immediately bring his train to a stand, and may then—

(a) if it is day, and he has a clear view of the road—proceed very cautiously at such reduced speed as will enable him to stop short of any danger signal or obstruction; or

(b) if it is day, and he has not a clear view of the road, or if it is night, or if the weather is thick or foggy—proceed very cautiously on hand signals given by the Guard in charge of the train (or the Fireman, if there is no Guard), who must walk ahead of the engine for this purpose; and

(c) if, within a distance of one mile from the point where the explosion occurred, he meets no further detonators and sees no signals—resume ordinary speed.

Non-showing or imperfect showing, of fixed signal.

317. (1) If there is no fixed signal at a place where a fixed signal is ordinarily shown, or if a fixed signal is imperfectly shown, the Engine Driver must act as if a Danger signal were shown.

(2) The exhibition of a red over green light, or the corresponding positions of the arms by day, or the absence of one or both lights, shows that the signal is out of order, and should be treated as a Danger signal. The Engine Driver must stop at such signal and ascertain if possible the cause. He may then proceed cautiously, being guided by the signals in advance, and must immediately on arrival at the station report the circumstances to the Station Master.

Precautions when view of signal is obstructed.

318. If, in consequence of a fog or storm or for any other reason, the view of signals is obstructed, the Engine Driver must take every possible precaution, especially when approaching a station or junction so as to have the train well under control.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

CHAPTER XVIII.

POINTSMEN AND SIGNALMEN.

Points to be kept clean and clear.

319. Every pointsman must keep the points under his charge clean, and clear of stones or other obstacles.

Report when points, etc., are damaged.

320. Whenever points, crossings or guard-rails are damaged, the Pointsman in charge must protect them and immediately arrange to report the circumstances to the Station Master.

Pointsmen and Signalmen not to leave signals.

321. A Pointsman or Signalman shall not, while on duty, leave the points or signals which are under his charge.

CHAPTER XIX.

RAILWAY SERVANTS EMPLOYED ON THE PERMANENT-WAY OR WORKS.

Condition of permanent-way and works.

322. Each Inspector of Permanent-way shall be responsible for the condition of the permanent-way and works in his district.

Maintenance of line.

323. Each Inspector of Permanent-way must—

(*a*) see that his length of line is efficiently maintained, and

(*b*) promptly report to the Engineer in charge all accidents to or defects in the way or works which he may consider likely to interfere with the safe running of trains.

Keeping of permanent-way material.

324. Each Inspector of Permanent-way must see to the security of all rails, chairs, sleepers, and other permanent-way material in his district, and that such of the said articles as are not actually in use are kept clear of the line and properly stacked.

Inspection of permanent-way and works.

325. (*1*) Every portion of the permanent-way must be inspected daily on foot by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

(*2*) All bridges and works in charge of the Engineering Department, including signals, signal wires, points and crossings, must regularly be inspected in accordance with special instructions.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Supply of documents to Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Permanent-way.

326. Each Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Permanent-way shall be supplied with and be responsible for obtaining—

(*a*) a copy of the Working Time-table for the time being in force, with all corrigenda and with the appendix thereto (if any); and

(*b*) a copy of the schedule of Standard Dimensions for the time being in force under the orders of the Railway Board.

Ganger in each gang.

327. Each Inspector of Permanent-way must see that in every gang employed in his length of line there is a competent Ganger.

Knowledge of signals and equipment of gang.

328. Each Inspector of Permanent-way must see—

(*a*) that every Ganger employed under him has a correct knowledge of hand signals and detonating signals; and

(*b*) that every gang employed in his length of line is supplied with a permanent-way gauge, two sets of flag signals, two hand signal lamps and twelve detonators, in addition to such other tools or implements as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Inspection of gauges, signals, tools and implements.

329. (*1*) Each Inspector of Permanent-way must at least once in every month inspect the permanent-way gauges, flags, signal lamps, detonators, tools and implements supplied to the gangs under rule 328, clause (*b*), and ascertain whether the said gauges are correct, whether the said flags, signal lamps, detonators, tools and implements are in good order, and whether any of the said articles have been lost.

(*2*) He shall also see that any defective or missing articles are replaced.

Responsibility of Ganger as to signals and safety of line.

330. Each Ganger must see—

(*a*) that the signals supplied to him under rule 328, clause (*b*), are kept constantly in proper order and ready for use;

(*b*) that the men in his gang each have a correct knowledge of hand signals and detonating signals; and

(*c*) that his length of line is kept safe for the passage of trains.

Trespassing.

331. Each Ganger must endeavour to prevent any trespassing y persons or cattle on his length of line or within the fences thereof.

Fire.

332. If a fire occur on any railway premises at or near any portion of the railway where gangmen are employed, they must endeavour to extinguish it to prevent it from spreading.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—***contd.***

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Work involving danger to trains or traffic.

333. A gang shall not commence or carry on any work which will involve danger to trains or to traffic without the previous sanction of the Inspector of Permanent-way, or of some competent railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions; and the railway servant who gives such sanction must himself be present to superintend such work, and shall see that the provisions of rules 337, 339 and 340 are observed:

Provided that, in cases of emergency, when it may be necessary for safety to commence any such work before the said railway servant can arrive, the Ganger may commence work at once, and must himself see that the provisions of rule 340 are observed.

Work in thick or foggy weather.

334. In thick or foggy weather, no rail shall be displaced, and no other work which is likely to cause obstruction to the passage of trains shall be performed, except in cases of absolute necessity.

Blasting.

335. No railway servant employed on the way or on any works shall carry on any blasting operations on or near the railway except as permitted by special instructions.

Putting in or removing points or crossings.

336. Except in cases of emergency, no railway servant shall put in or remove any points or crossings otherwise than as permitted by special instructions.

Presence and responsibility of Ganger.

337. When repairing, lifting or lowering the line outside station-limits; or when performing any other operation outside station-limits which will make it necessary for a train to proceed cautiously, the Ganger must himself be present at the spot, and shall be responsible that the caution signals prescribed in rule 340 are shown.

Duties of Ganger when apprehending danger.

338. If a Ganger considers that the line is likely to be rendered unsafe, or that any train is likely to be endangered, in consequence of any defect in the way or works or of abnormal rain or floods or any other occurrence, he must take immediate steps for securing the stability of the line and the safety of trains, by using the prescribed signals for trains to "Proceed with Caution" or to "Stop," as necessity may require; and shall as soon as possible report the circumstances to the nearest Station Master, the Inspector of Permanent-way and the Sub-Inspector (if any).

Precautions before commencing operation which would obstruct the line.

339. No person employed on the way or works shall commence any operation, such as changing or turning a rail, which would obstruct the line and necessitate the showing of Danger signals,—

(*a*) until such signals have been shown, and,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*b*) if within station-limits, until he has also obtained the permission of the Station Master and all necessary signals have been placed "on."

Showing of signals.

340. (*1*) When "Proceed with Caution" hand signals have to be shown, a man shall be sent, if on a double line, in the direction from which trains approach, and, if on a single line, in each direction, at least a quarter of a mile and as much further as the circumstances of the case may render necessary, to show these signals in such a manner as to be plainly visible to the Driver of an approaching train.

(*2*) Another such signal shall also be shown at the spot where cautious driving is required, and a "Proceed" signal shall be shown to the Engine Driver as soon as the train has cleared the portion of the line over which cautious driving was necessary.

(*3*) When Danger signals have to be shown under this Chapter, they must be shown at an adequate distance (to be prescribed by special instructions) in both directions from the place of obstruction, except where only one road on a double line of railway is affected, in which case the signal need only be shown in the direction from which trains approach on that road.

(*4*) Danger signals must also be shown near and short of the point of danger.

(*5*) Danger signals must be supplemented by detonators in the manner prescribed in rules 36 to 40.

Protection of train.

341. Every railway servant employed on way or works shall, on the requisition of the Guard in charge of a train or the Driver thereof render assistance under rule 86 for the protection of the train.

Lorries and Trollies.

Distinction between trollies and lorries.

342. (*1*) For the purposes of the following rules in this Chapter, a vehicle which can be lifted bodily from the line by four men shall be deemed to be a trolly, and any similar but heavier vehicle shall be deemed to be a lorry.

(*2*) A trolly shall not, except in cases of emergency, be used for the carriage of permanent-way or other heavy material; and when a trolly is so loaded, it shall be deemed, for the purposes of these rules, to be a lorry.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Railway servant to be in charge of lorry or trolly when on the line.

343. (*1*) No lorry or trolly may be placed on the line except by a railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

(*2*) Such railway servant shall accompany the lorry or trolly, and shall be responsible for its proper protection and for its being used in accordance with special instructions.

Attachment to train prohibited.

344. No lorry or trolly shall be attached to a train.

Time of running.

345. A lorry shall ordinarily be run only by day and when the weather is sufficiently clear for a signal to be distinctly seen from a distance of half a mile.

Red flag or light to be shown.

346. Every lorry or trolly when on the line must show a red flag by day and a red light by night in the directions from which any train may come.

Protection of trolly on the line.

347. The railway servant in charge of a trolly shall, before leaving a station, ascertain the whereabouts of all approaching trains, and shall, when a clear view for an adequate distance—

(*a*) on a single line, in both directions, or

(*b*) on a double line, in the direction from which trains may approach,

is not obtainable, take such precautions for the protection of his trolly as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Protection of lorry on the line.

348. (*1*) Whenever it is proposed to place a lorry, whether loaded or empty, on the line, the line shall, if it is possible to do so without interference with the working of trains, be blocked under the rules for working trains.

(*2*) When the line has not been so blocked, and a lorry, whether loaded or empty, is placed on the line, the lorry must be protected—

(*a*) on a double line, by a man either following or preceding the lorry at a distance of not less than half a mile in the direction from which trains may approach, and plainly showing a Danger hand signal; or

(*b*) on a single line, by a man following and a man preceding the lorry at a distance of not less than half a mile, and plainly showing a danger hand signal;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and the men so following or preceding the lorry—

(*i*) must be furnished with detonators, and must place two on the line, ten yards apart, immediately the lorry comes to a stand for the purpose of either unloading or loading, and

(*ii*) must continue to show the Danger hand signal and keep the detonators on the line until a messenger arrives with an order from the Ganger or other person in charge of the operation to withdraw the signal, and

(*iii*) in any case, should any train be seen approaching, must immediately place the detonators on the line, unless they have received orders to withdraw the Danger signal.

Lorries and trollies out of use.

349. A lorry or trolly, when not in use, must be placed clear of the line, and the wheels must be secured with a chain and padlock.

CHAPTER XX.

GATEMEN.

Knowledge of signals.

350. No person shall be appointed to be a Gateman unless he has a knowledge of signals.

Supply and care of hand signals.

351. Every Gateman must—

(*a*) be supplied with day and night hand signals, and

(*b*) keep such signals in proper order and ready for use.

Road traffic.

352. (*1*) Where the gates at a level-crossing are not made to close across the line, the Gateman must, when such gates are opened for road traffic, be prepared to show a Danger signal to any approaching train.

(*2*) Where there is no Gateman specially on night duty at a level-crossing, the gates must be locked at night, except when opened for the pasage of road traffic.

(*3*) When the gates are closed to the passage of road traffic, they must be kept securely fastened across the thoroughfare until the train has passed.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*4*) Unless otherwise directed by special instructions, all gates at level-crossings must be kept open for the passage of trains and securely closed across the thoroughfare, and shall only be closed to the passage of trains when it is necessary to open them for the passage of road traffic.

Channel for flange of wheels.

353. The Gateman on duty must see that the channel for the flange of the wheels is always clear before the passage of each train.

Report of defects.

354. If any gate, or the fastenings thereof, or any fixed signal pertaining to the gate, should get out of order, the Gateman must as soon as possible report the fact to his immediate superior or to the nearest Ganger.

Obstructions.

355. Every Gateman, on noticing any obstruction on the line, must at once remove it, or, if unable to do so, must show Danger signals and do his best to stop approaching trains.

Parting of a train.

356. If a Gateman notices that a train has parted, he shall not show a Danger signal to the Engine Driver, but must endeavour to attract the attention of the Engine Driver and Guard by shouting and gesticulating.

Trespassing.

357. Every Gateman must, as far as possible, prevent any trespassing by persons or cattle.

Transfer of charge of gate.

358. Except in accordance with special instructions, no Gateman shall leave his gate unless another Gateman has arrived to take charge of it.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under Gene Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

CHAPTER XXI.

PENALTIES.

359. (*1*) If any railway servant commits a breach of any of the rules hereinafter mentioned, he shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to punishment as follows, namely :—

Rules.	*Penalty.*
5, 29 to 33 (both inclusive), 35 (*1*), 36 to 38 (both inclusive), 40, 49, 50 (*1*), 51 to 56 (both inclusive), 59, 60 (*1*), 61 (*1*), 62 to 64 (both inclusive), 66, 67, 71, 73, 74, 76 to 79 (both inclusive), 81 to 84 (both inclusive), 86 to 90 (both inclusive), 92 to 114 (both inclusive), 115 (*1*), 116 to 120 (both inclusive), 121 (*2*), 122 to 126 (both inclusive), 129, 130, 133, 134, 136 to 145 (both inclusive), 148, 149, 151, 153, 154 (*1*), 154 (*3*), 154 (*4*), 155, 157 (*1*), 157 (*3*), 157 (*5*), 160 to 163 (both inclusive), 166, 167 (*2*), 169 (*2*), 170 (*2*), 171 (*1*), 172, 173 (*2*), 175 (*2*), 177 to 180 (both inclusive), 181 (proviso), 185, 186, 189, 190 (*2*), 192 (*2*), 193 (*2*), 193 (*3*), 194 (*1*), 195, 196 (*2*), 198 to 200 (both inclusive), 201 (*3*) to 206 (both inclusive), 207 (*2*), 209 to 212 (both inclusive), 213 (proviso), 214 to 216 (both inclusive), 218 to 223 (both inclusive), 227, 228, 230, 234 (*1*)(*a*), 234 (*1*)(*b*), 234 (*2*), 235 to 239 (both inclusive), 245, 246 (*b*), 247, 248, 250, 252 to 256 (both inclusive), 260 to 262 (both inclusive), 264, 269, 271 274, 276 to 282 (both inclusive), 284, 291, 292, 295, to 311 (both inclusive), 312 (*1*), 313, 314, 315 (*2*), 315 (*3*), 316 to 318 (both inclusive), 321, 323, 324, 327, 328, 329 (*1*), 333 to 337 (both inclusive), 339, 340, 343 to 349 (both iuclusive).	Fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
58, 65, 68, 69, 152, 234 (*1*) (*c*), 241, 249, 268, 285, 289, 290, 325.	Fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.
39, 319, 320, 330, 338, 341, 351 (*b*), 352 to 356 (both inclusive), 358.	Fine which may extend to ten rupees.
229, 231, 242	Fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and forfeiture of a sum not exceeding one month's pay, which last sum may be deducted by the Railway Administration from the pay of the railway servant.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

225, 226, 232, 233, 243	Forfeiture of a sum not exceeding one month's pay, which sum may be deducted by the Railway Administration from the pay of the railway servant.

(*2*) Any railway servant who has committed a breach of any of the rules mentioned in sub-rule (*1*) of this rule shall be liable to the punishment authorised by that sub-rule in addition to, and not in substitution for, any punishment to which he may be liable upon prosecution under the Indian Railways Act, 1890: IX of 1890.

Provided that no railway servant shall be thereby rendered liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

PART II.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE PUBLIC AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and by Notification No. 801, dated 24th March, 1905, and in supersession of the rules annexed to the resolutions of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, dated the 21st August, 1880, the 19th April, 1892, and the 12th March, 1895, and of all other rules made in this behalf, the Railway Board hereby make the following general rules for the guidance of the public using lines of railway in British India administered by the Government and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, and for the guidance of railway officials employed on such lines. IX of 1890.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

RULE.

1. Definitions.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

CHAPTER II.

CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS.

RULE.
2. Passengers' tickets.
3. Charge entered incorrectly in receipt or ticket.
4. Passenger changing to a superior class of carriage.
5. Lady passengers.
6. Prisoners and insane passengers.

PASSENGERS SUFFERING FROM INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISORDERS.

7. Diseases deemed to be "infectious or contagious disorders."
8. Conditions on which passengers suffering from infectious or contagious disorder may be carried.

DISINFECTION OF CARRIAGES.

9. Disinfection of carriages.

LUGGAGE.

10. Luggage to be booked.
11. Free allowance of passengers' luggage.
12. Luggage in carriage with passenger.
13. Luggage insufficiently secured.

CHAPTER III.

CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS OR OFFENSIVE GOODS.

14. Articles declared to be "dangerous goods."
15. Articles declared to be "offensive goods."
16. Acceptance of dangerous goods for carriage.
17. Special vans for dangerous goods.
18. Prepayment of freight on dangerous or offensive goods.
19. Loading and unloading of dangerous or offensive goods.
20. Ordinary merchandise not to be loaded with explosives.
21. Label on vehicle containing explosives.
22. Naked lights and unprotected lamps.
23. Trains by which vehicles loaded with explosives may be sent.
24. Sending by passenger train of dangerous goods marked B
24A. Special provisions as to carriage of carbide of calcium.
25. Unclaimed dangerous goods.
26. Saving of rules under Explosives and Petroleum Acts.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

CHAPTER IV.

OFFENCES BY PASSENGERS AND OTHER PERSONS AND PENALTIES.

RULE.
27. Duties of Station Master in case of drunkenness or nuisance.
28. Smoking or having open light or fire on railway premises, or keeping open light or lighted lamp in carriage.
29. Exclusion of persons from railway premises.
30. Investigation by Station Master in case of offence by passenger.
31. Guards to prevent breaches of rules.
32. Arrests.
33. Penalties for breaches of rules by railway servants.

APPENDIX A.—The packing of dangerous goods (other than explosives to which the rules for the time being in force under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, apply).
APPENDIX B.—Rules now in force under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and affecting railways.

PART II.—RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE PUBLIC AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions.

1. In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "authorised officer" means the person who is duly empowered, by general or special order of the Railway Administration, either by name or by virtue of his office, to issue instructions or do any other thing;

(2) "goods train" means a train (other than a ballast train) intended solely or mainly for the carriage of animals or goods;

(3) "Guard" includes a Brakesman or any other railway servant who may for the time being be performing the duties of a Guard;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*4*) "passenger train" means a train intended solely or mainly for the carriage of passengers and other coaching traffic, and includes a troop train;

(*5*) "special instructions" mean instructions issued from time to time by the authorised officer in respect to particular cases or special circumstances; and

(*6*) "Station Master" means the person on duty who is for the time being responsible for the working of the traffic within station-limits, and includes any person who is for the time being in independent charge of the working of any signals and responsible for obtaining and sending the permission to approach and for giving the authority to proceed.

CHAPTER II.

CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS.

Passengers' tickets.

2. (*1*) Tickets issued to passengers shall be available only from the date and for the period specified by the Railway Administration by which they are issued.

(*2*) If any Guard, or any other railway servant who may be empowered by the authorised officer to take action under this clause, has reason to suppose that any passenger is travelling without a ticket, or not in the proper class of carriage, he must request the passenger to show his ticket, and report to the Station Master any irregularity which he may detect.

Charge entered incorrectly in receipt or ticket.

3. If any charge should be entered incorrectly in a receipt or ticket given to a passenger, the Railway Administration may correct the entry.

Passenger changing to a superior class of carriage.

4. If any passenger desires to change from an inferior to a superior class of carriage on payment of the difference in fare, the Guard in charge of the train, or such other railway servant as may be appointed in this behalf by the authorised officer, must take the necessary steps for effecting such change.

Lady passengers.

5. When ladies are travelling alone, the Guards must pay every attention to their comfort, and, in placing them in the train, must, if so requested, endeavour to select a carriage (according to the class of the ladies' tickets) in which other ladies are travelling.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Prisoners and insane passengers.

6. (*1*) Military prisoners in all cases, civil prisoners if insane, violent or dangerous, and insane persons, shall not be allowed to mix with other passengers, but must, upon reserved accommodation being engaged, be placed with their escort or attendants in a prison- van or in a separate compartment, as the case may be.

(*2*) Other parties of prisoners, when, inclusive of guards, the party exceeds three in number, are also to be carried in the same manner.

(*3*) The term "prisoner" covers accused persons and persons under trial or travelling for the purpose of undergoing trial, as well as persons who have already been convicted.

PASSENGERS SUFFERING FROM INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISORDERS.

Diseases deemed to be "infectious or contagious disorders."

7. For the purposes of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the following shall be deemed to be infectious or contagious disorders, namely :— IX of 1890.

Bubonic fever,

Cholera,

Diphtheria,

Leprosy,

Measles,

Scarlet fever,

Small-pox,

Typhus fever,

Typhoid fever, and

Whooping cough.

Conditions on which passengers suffering from infectious or contagious disorders may be carried.

8. No passenger suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder shall be carried in any train unless—

(*a*) he has engaged a reserved compartment for himself and his attendants, and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

IX of 1890.

(*b*) all necessary arrangements have been made in pursuance of section 71 * of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, for the separation of the passenger and his attendants, during the whole time that they remain upon the railway, from other persons being or travelling upon the railway, and

(*c*) any other special precautions which the railway servant giving the permission mentioned in the said section may consider necessary have been taken to prevent infection or contagion being communicated to other persons being or travelling upon the railway.

DISINFECTION OF CARRIAGES.

Disinfection of carriages.

9. When any carriage has been entered by a person suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, the carriage must be disinfected, in accordance with special instructions immediately after it has arrived at its destination; and no passenger shall be allowed to enter it until the disinfection has been completed.

LUGGAGE.

Luggage to be booked.

10. Each passenger's luggage must be booked:

Provided that any Railway Administration may dispense with the booking of any luggage which is taken into a carriage by a passenger in pursuance of rule 12, clause (*1*).

Free allowance of passengers' luggage

11. A certain quantity of each passenger's luggage, within a limit of weight to be fixed from time to time by the Railway Administration, shall be allowed free of charge, provided the passenger presents his luggage for weighment before the commencement of his journey.

Luggage in carriage with passenger.

12. (*1*) A passenger may take into a carriage only such small articles of personal luggage as are required for his own use on the journey and can be placed in the carriage without inconveniencing other passengers or reducing the available accommodation in the carriage.

* "71. (*1*) A Railway Administration may refuse to carry, except in accordance with the conditions prescribed under section 47, sub-section (*1*), clause (*d*), a person suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder.

Power to refuse to carry persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorder.

(*2*) A person suffering from such a disorder shall not enter or travel upon a railway without the special permission of the Station Master or other railway servant in charge of the place where he enters upon the railway.

(*3*) A railway servant giving such permission as is mentioned in sub-section (*2*), must arrange for the separation of the person suffering from the disorder from other persons being or travelling upon the railway."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*2*) A Railway Administration shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any luggage taken into a carriage by, or by the direction of, a passenger.

Luggage insufficiently secured.

13. (*1*) A Railway Administration may refuse to carry, except under special agreement, any passenger's luggage which is improperly packed or locked or otherwise insufficiently secured, unless it is taken into a carriage by the passenger in pursuance of rule 12, clause (*1*).

(*2*) A Railway Administration shall not be responsible, except under special agreement, for any loss, destruction or deterioration of any passenger's luggage caused by its having been improperly packed or locked or otherwise insufficiently secured.

CHAPTER III.

CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS OR OFFENSIVE GOODS.

Articles declared to be "dangerous goods."

14. For the purposes of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the following are hereby declared to be dangerous goods, namely :— IX of 1890.

Acid,	Carbolic	B
„	Cresylic	B
„	Crude coal tar used as disinfectants	A
„	Hydrofluoric, syn: Fluoric	B
„	Glacial acetic	B
„	Hydrochloric syn: Muriatic or Spirits of Salts	B
„	Nitric, syn: Aquafortis	B
„	Sulphuric, syn: Oil of Vitriol, or Vitriol	B
„	Picric	C
Alcohol,	Absolute	D
„	Amyli	A
„	Methylic	D
„	not otherwise specified	A
Ammonia, in solution		B
Ammunition, not otherwise herein specified		C
Asphaline		C
Batching oils flashing above 76° Fahr.		A
Blasting gelatine		C

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Blasting powder, Schultz's	C
„ Atlas'	C
„ Brain's	C
„ Erhardt's	C
„ Horsley's	C
„ Horsley's original	C
„ Reverley's	D
„ not otherwise herein specified	C
Blasting charges, Hochstadter's	C
„ Richen's	C
„ Saxefragine	C
„ not otherwise herein specified	C
Benzine or Penzol	E
Benzoline	E
Bisulphide of Carbon	D
Bromine	B
Carbide of Calcium	A
Cartridges	C
Chlorate mixture	C
Chlorates generally	C
Chloride of Sulphur	B
Chlorides of phosphorus	C
Collodion	D
Carbo-azotine	C
Coloured fires	C
Combustibles, not otherwise herein specified	C
Cotton-powder	C
Crackers	C
Detonators	C
Diazo Benzol	C
Dualine	C
Diorrexin	C
Dynamite	C
„ ammonia	C
„ gelatine	C
Ether	D
Etnite	C

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Explosive chemicals, not otherwise herein specified	C
Explosives and explosive powders, not otherwise herein specified	C
Fog signals	C
Fortis	C
Fireworks	C
„ composition	C
Fulminate of mercury	C
„ „ silver	C
Fuze	C
Gas, compressed, *viz.*—	G
Compressed Oxygen	
Compressed or liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas (Carbon Dioxide.)	
Compressed Coal Gas.	
Compressed Hydrogen.	
Liquefied Anhydrous Ammonia or Compressed Ammonia Gas.	
Liquefied or Compressed Nitrous Oxide.	
Liquefied or Compressed Sulphurous Acid Gas (Sulphur Dioxide.)	
Gasoline	E
Gun-cotton	C
„ powder	C
„ chlorated	C
„ nitrated	C
Gunpowder	C
Glyociline	C
Gun paper	C
Gun sawdust	C
Iodide of nitrogen	C
Matches, non-safety	C
„ safety	C
Methylic nitrate	C
Methylated spirits	D
Muriate of tin	B
Mataziette	C
Maganite	C
Motor Car spirit	E

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Motor spirit	E
Motorine	E
Naptha	E
„ wood or wood spirit	D
Napthalene	A
Nitrate of Barium	C
„ of Iron	B
„ of Strontia	C
„ of Diazo Benzol	C
Nitrates, metallic, not otherwise specified	C
Nitro-glycerine and its compounds	C
Nitro-mannite	C
Oil, fusel	A
„ Gas and any such other substance as gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of 90° Fahr.	D
„ Kerosine, flashing at or above 76° Fahr.	A
„ „ „ below 76° Fahr.	D
„ Petroleum and other hydrocarbon oils, refined or crude, which do not give off inflammable gas	A
„ Rangoon, flashing above 76° Fahr.	A
Paraffine	A
Perchloride of iron	B
Percussion caps	C*
Petrol	E
Phosphorus	B
„ amorphous...	B
Peralite	C
Pudrolithe	C
Pyrolithe	C
Picrates	C
Picric powder	C
Rockets	C
Rhexite	C
Rectified spirits	D
Ripp-Lene	C

* But see rule 16, sub-rule (4).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Sulphate of indigo, concentrated	B
Teutonite	C
Tubes for firing explosives	C
Tonite	C
Turpentine	D
,, spirits of	D
Vigorite	C
War-rockets	C
Wood spirit	D
Xyloidine	C

and every other article which, under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, is an explosive as defined in section 4, clause (*1*),* of that Act. IV of 1

Articles declared to be "offensive goods." 15. For the purposes of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the following are hereby declared to be offensive goods, namely :— IX of 1

Decayed vegetables, fish and meat, and any other article in a decayed condition,

Dead bodies,

Carcases,

Bones,

Municipal or town sweepings,

Manure, and

Rags.

Acceptance of dangerous goods for carriage. 16. (*1*) Save as otherwise provided by clause (*4*) of this rule and subject to any exceptions from time to time notified by the Railway Administration, dangerous goods shall not be accepted for carriage unless the consignor has given a written declaration that they have been packed,—

(*a*) if they are explosives to which the rules for the time being in force under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, apply, in accordance with those rules; and IV of 1884

* "4. In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "explosive"—

(*a*) means gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, blasting powders, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, coloured fires and every other substance, whether similar to those above mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion, or a pyrotechnic effect; and

(*b*) includes fog signals, fireworks, fuzes, rockets, percussion caps, detonators' cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions, and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive as above defined."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*b*) in any other case, in accordance with the rules contained in Appendix A to these rules.

(*2*) Kerosine oil shall not be accepted for carriage unless its flashing point is declared by the consignor on the consignment note. The flashing point, as so declared, must be entered on the invoice and on the railway receipt.

(*3*) No goods of any of the kinds marked C in rule 14 shall be brought on the railway premises for carriage until the officials have intimated that they are ready to receive them.

(*4*) Nothing in the rules contained in Appendix A or in Appendix B shall apply to the packing or transport of capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, and nothing in those rules shall apply to medical stores consigned from a Government depôt, or to explosives consigned by the Ordnance Department, respectively, notwithstanding that such stores are dangerous goods within the meaning of rule 14:

Provided that the officer in charge of the depôt, or such officer as the Director-General of Ordnance may by general or special order empower in this behalf, has given a written declaration of the contents of the packages and certified on the consignment note that they have been packed in accordance with the regulations of the Medical or Ordnance Department as the case may be for the time being in force relating to the packing of dangerous goods.

Special vans or dangerous goods.

17. (*1*) Subject to any exceptions from time to time notified by the Railway Administration, dangerous goods of the kinds marked respectively B, C and D in rule 14 may be carried only in vans specially constructed for the carriage of dangerous goods:

Provided that Lee-Metford, Martini-Henri and Snider ammunition may, when such vans are not available, be carried in ordinary covered wagons.

(*2*) When any dangerous goods are to be carried in such vans as aforesaid, whether in pursuance of clause (*1*) of this rule or not, the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

goods shall not be accepted for carriage unless sufficient notice to provide such vans has been given.

Prepayment of freight on dangerous or offensive goods.

18. Subject to any exceptions from time to time notified by the Railway Administration, the freight on dangerous or offensive goods must be prepaid.

Loading and unloading of dangerous or offensive goods

19. Dangerous or offensive goods must, unless it be otherwise notified by the Railway Administration, be loaded by the consignor and unloaded by the consignee.

Ordinary merchandise not to be loaded with explosives.

20. No railway servant shall load ordinary merchandise in the same vehicle with explosives.

Label on vehicle containing explosives

21. The railway servant supervising the loading of any vehicle with explosives must see that a "dangerous goods" label is placed on each side of such vehicle.

Naked lights and unprotected lamps.

22. No railway servant shall take or leave any naked light or any unprotected lamp near any vehicle containing dangerous goods.

Trains by which vehicles loaded with explosives may be sent.

23. Except as provided in Appendix B, rule 6—VI (*e*), vehicles loaded with explosives shall be sent only with a goods train, and shall be placed in the rear of the train but not next the rear brake van:

Provided that vehicles loaded with ammunition or other explosives belonging to troops may be sent with the train by which the troops travel, but must be placed next behind the front brake van.

Sending by passenger train of dangerous goods marked B.

24. One case containing dangerous goods of any of the kinds marked B in rule 14 may be sent by passenger train.

Special provisions as to carriage of carbide of calcium.

24A. (*1*) Vehicles used for the carriage of carbide of calcium must be thoroughly ventilated and rendered impervious to rain, and no naked lights shall be allowed in such vehicles.

(*2*) Carbide of calcium shall not be carried by passenger train in any quantity exceeding four hundred and fifty pounds per train.

(*3*) Carbide of calcium, while in the possession of a railway for transport, shall not be stored in any railway goods shed, but shall be stacked in the open under water-proof sheets and so placed as to prevent its getting wet.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*4*) All lights shall be kept away from carbide of calcium stacked as provided in sub-rule (*3*).

(*5*) If any carbide of calcium is wetted while in the possession of a railway for transport, it shall be destroyed by immersion in at least twenty times its bulk of water.

NOTE.—The fact of carbide of calcium having become wet will be indicated by the outward appearance of the drum or case, and probably by a disagreeable odour, showing a leakage of gas.

Unclaimed dangerous goods.

25. If, upon the arrival of any dangerous goods at their destination, the consignee does not take delivery of and remove the same within the time notified by the Railway Administration, they may be kept in the vehicle in which they were carried until delivery is effected, or until they are disposed of under the provisions of section 56 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or otherwise.

IX of 1890.

Saving of rules under Explosives and Petroleum Acts.

26. (*1*) The rules in this chapter and in Appendix A to these rules are in addition to, and not in modification of, the rules made under the[1] Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the [2]Petroleum Act, 1886, respectively.

IV of 1884. XII of 1886.

(*2*) The rules now in force under the said Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and affecting railways are set forth in Appendix B to these rules.

CHAPTER IV.

OFFENCES BY PASSENGERS AND OTHER PERSONS, AND PENALTIES.

Duties of Station Master in case of drunkenness or nuisance.

27. The Station Master must use all reasonable means to stop any annoyance that may be caused by any act referred to in section 120* of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; and, if any person is removed from the railway under that section shall, if necessary, direct steps to be taken for his prosecution thereunder.

XI of 1890.

[1] General Acts, Vol. IV.

[2] *See* now the Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as modified up to 1st December, 1904.

Drunkenness or nuisance on a railway.

* "120. If a person in a railway carriage or upon any part of a railway—

(*a*) is in a state of intoxication, or

(*b*) commits any nuisance or act of indecency, or uses obscene or abusive language, or

(*c*) wilfully and without lawful excuse interferes with the comfort of any passenger or extinguishes any lamp,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees in addition to the forfeiture of any fare which he may have paid and of any pass or ticket which he may have obtained or purchased, and he may be removed from the railway by any railway servant."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Smoking or having open light or fire on railway premises, or keeping open light or lighted lamp in carriage.

28. Any person who—

(*a*) is found smoking, or having an open light or fire, in a goods shed or a store yard, or

(*b*) persists in keeping an open light or a lighted mineral oil lamp in a carriage after being warned by a railway servant or a police officer to desist, or

(*c*) persists in smoking on any other portion of the railway premises after being warned by a railway servant or a police officer to desist,

shall, if the act is deemed by the authorised officer to be dangerous, immediately be removed from the railway premises.

Exclusion of persons from railway premises.

29. A Railway Administration may exclude from the station platform, or any part of the railway premises, any person not being a *bonâ fide* passenger, nor having business on the railway premises.

Investigation by Station Master in case of offence by passenger.

30. If any passenger commits any offence, not being an offence referred to in rule 27 or rule 28, the Station Master must immediately investigate the case, and must exercise his discretion as to the proceedings to be taken, after referring (by telegraph, if necessary) to his immediate superior for instructions.

Guards to prevent breaches of rules.

31. Guards must exert themselves to prevent any breach of these rules by passengers or other persons.

Arrest.

[1]32. The power of arrest conferred by sections 131 and 132 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, must be exercised with the greatest caution. IX of 1890.

Penalties for breaches of rules by railway servants.

33. (*1*) If any railway servant commits a breach of any of the rules hereinafter mentioned, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to punishment as follows, namely:—

Rules.	*Penalty.*
9, 20 or 22	Fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
21	Fine which may extend to ten rupees.

[1] *See* the reprint as modified up to 1st June, 1905.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*2*) Any railway servant who has committed a breach of any of the rules mentioned in clause (*1*) of this rule shall be liable to the punishment authorised by that clause in addition to, and not in substitution for, any punishment to which he may be liable upon prosecution under the [1]Indian Railways Act, 1890:

IX of 1890.

Provided that no railway servant shall be thereby rendered liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

APPENDIX A.

[SEE RULES 14 AND 16.]

THE PACKING OF DANGEROUS GOODS (OTHER THAN EXPLOSIVES TO WHICH THE RULES FOR THE TIME BEING IN FORCE UNDER THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884, APPLY).

I.—GOODS MARKED A IN RULE 14.

(*1*) When not loaded in vans specially constructed for the carriage of dangerous goods, goods marked A in rule 14 must be securely packed, to prevent leaking in strong tins or in bottles corked and sealed, and such tins or bottles must be enclosed in wooden cases. When bottles are used they must be packed in straw or sawdust. Kerosine oil, however, having its flashing point at or above 76° Fahr., may be packed in sound iron or steel drums, or in tins without wooden cases, provided that in the latter case a layer of durma matting or other suitable dunnage is placed on the floor of the wagon and between each tier of tins.

(*1A*) The following special rules shall apply in the case of carbide of calcium :—

(*a*) The carbide of calcium must be contained in hermetically closed metal drums or cases sufficiently strong to remain in that condition through wear and tear of transport, so that the carbide of calcium cannot be affected by air or moisture.

[1]*See* the reprint as modified up to 1st June, 1905.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(*b*) There must be no copper in the composition of any drum or case containing the carbide of calcium.

(*c*) No drum or case must contain a quantity exceeding two hundred and twenty-four pounds of carbide of calcium.

(*d*) The label on each hermetically closed metal drum or case containing the carbide of calcium must bear in conspicuous characters the words "*Carbide of Calcium*" "*Dangerous if not kept dry,*" and with the following caution :—

"*The contents of this drum (or case) are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas.*" The name and address of the sender should also be labelled on each drum or case.

II—GOODS MARKED B IN RULE 14.

(*2*) Goods marked B in rule 14 must be well secured in stoneware jars or glass-stoppered bottles standing upright in cases with sloping covers: Provided that—

(*a*) fluoric acid must be put into leaden or gutta percha bottles,

(*b*) solution or ammonia must be put into metal bottles with caps soldered on, and

(*c*) sulphuric acid shall not be put into jars with cork or wooden stoppers. Concentrated sulphuric acid (*i.e.*, of a specific gravity not less than 1·84, which must be certified in writing by the consignor) may be packed in strong hermetically sealed iron or steel drums which must be in good condition and free from rust.

(*3*) Bottles containing bromine, muriatic acid, nitric acid, aquafortis or solution of ammonia must be only three-fourths full, to allow for expansion of vapour.

(*4*) In the case of boxes containing any of the three mineral acids, *viz.*, Hydrochloric, Sulphuric, and Nitric, the inside packing must be of ashes free from cinders or of chalk, sand or dry earth. In other cases the inside packing must be of straw, chaff or sawdust, mixed with coal, wood ashes, chalk or sand.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(5) Only one kind of the goods marked B in rule 14, and no other goods of any kind, may be put into one case.

(6) The weight of each case shall not exceed two maunds:

Provided that a case containing sulphuric acid may be packed up to a maixmum weight of two-and-a-half maunds. In the case of concentrated sulphuric acid packed in accordance with rule (2) (c), the limit of the weight of a package is five maunds.

III.—GOODS MARKED C IN RULE 14.

(7) (1) Goods marked C in rule 14 which are not explosives to which the rules for the time being in force under the [1]Indian Explosives Act, 1884, apply, must be packed in strong dust-tight wooden cases having a metal lining, the contents being branded, painted or labelled on the outside in legibly printed or written characters.

IV of 1884.

(2) No such case shall contain more than one pound, and no box or package shall contain more than ten such cases.

NOTE.—This restriction will not apply to matches.

(3) The outer wooden cases used for the carriage of matches shall be of the following thickness of wood—gross weight of case contents not exceeding 4 maunds in weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick throughout; gross weight of case with contents exceeding 4 maunds, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick throughout.

"Matches, safety," may, however, be carried in the tins in which they are imported, provided that such tins are strong enough as outer packages, that they do not exceed a limit in size of 2′ × 1′ × 1′, weighing approximately 13$\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and do not contain more than 120 packets of "matches, safety."

NOTE.—Matches which ignite by simple friction and Bengal lights (Pyrotechnic matches) which while not ordinarily igniting by simple friction are capable of doing so under chemical decomposition and are liable to spontaneous combustion, should be considered as coming within the class "matches, non-saftey," while those which require to be rubbed on the prepared surface of the box which contains them to be ignited should be considered as coming within the class "matches, safety."

[1]*See* the reprint as modified up to 1st December, 1903.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

IV.—GOODS MARKED D IN RULE 14.

(*8*) Goods marked D in rule 14 must be packed in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for goods marked B in that rule :

Provided that—

(*a*) Spirits of wine, methylated or rectified, must be packed either in corked and capsuled bottles or in corked and capped drums securely packed or in strongly made casks securely closed so as to prevent all possibility of leakage,

(*b*) turpentine may be carried either in sound iron or steel drums or tins properly soldered, or in corked and capsuled bottles, the bottles or tins being securely packed in wooden cases,

(*c*) any other goods marked D in rule 14 may be packed either in stoneware jars or glass-stoppered bottles or in vessels of metal (such as tin or copper) provided with screw stoppers or corked and with caps covering their mouths soldered on, and

(*d*) different kinds of goods marked D in rule 14 may be put into one case, but no goods of the kinds marked, respectively, A, B and C in that rule may be put into the same case with them.

V.—GOODS MARKED E IN RULE 14.

(*9*) (*1*) Goods marked E in rule 14 will be accepted for carriage by railways under the following conditions :—

1.—By Passenger train.

(i) In drums or receptacles of not more than four gallons capacity up to a limit of twelve gallons in one train.

(ii) The drums or receptacles containing the goods must be made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate, and they must be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons but does not exceed 4 gallons	22 B. W. G.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

(iii) The drums or receptacles containing the goods must be fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw caps with metal air-tight undercap. They must also be gas-tight and so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

(iv) The nature of the contents and also the words "highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the drums or receptacles.

(v) A certificate must be handed in by the consignor to the effect that the air space of at least 1-10th of its capacity was left in each drum or receptacle at time of filling.

(vi) Drums or receptacles in a damaged condition must not be accepted.

(vii) The screw plugs or caps of empty drums or receptacles must be securely fastened.

(viii) The drums or receptacles must be carried in the rear brake-van, which should be well ventilated, and they must not be exposed to the sun or be brought into contact with naked lights. They must be placed as far away as possible from the other packages in the brake-van.

II.—By Goods train.

(i) In drums or receptacles of not more than ten gallons capacity.

(ii) The drums of receptacles containing the goods must be made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate, and they must be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons but does not exceed 4 gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	16 B. W. G.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway- *contd.*

(iii) The drums or receptacles containing the goods must be fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw caps with metal air-tight under-cap. They must also be gas-tight and so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

(iv) The nature of the contents and also the words "highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the drums or receptacles.

(v) A certificate must be handed in by the consignor to the effect that an air space of at least 1-10th of its capacity was left in each drum or receptacle at time of filling.

(vi) Drums or receptacles in a damaged condition must not be accepted.

(vii) The screw plugs or caps of empty drums or receptacles must be securely fastened.

(viii) The drums or receptacles may be carried in ordinary iron wagons, provided the wagons are well ventilated. They may, at the option of the Railway Administration, be loaded in vehicles with other goods of a non-explosive or non-dangerous nature.

(ix) The drums or receptacles containing these goods must not be allowed to stand in the sun.

(x) Lamps or naked lights must not be allowed in or brought near vehicles loaded with drums or receptacles containing the goods.

(2) The chief danger to be apprehended is from leakage, as the vapour of these goods is heavier than air and is inflammable. The vapour is also explosive when mixed with certain proportions of air in a confined space.

(3) Tanks of motor cars or motor cycles tendered for carriage by railway must be empty, thoroughly clean and free from vapour before the vehicles are accepted.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

VI.—GOODS MARKED G IN RULE 14.

(*10*) (*1*) These gases must be packed in cylinders.

(*2*) Cylinders must be made of wrought iron or mild steel of the best quality, containing not more than 0·25 per cent. of carbon thoroughly annealed after manufacture and 99 per cent. of iron, of sufficient strength and efficiently tested, and must not exceed 8 feet in length and 10 inches in diameter.

(*3*) Cylinders must be separately and securely packed in a strong wooden case, or in a covering made of closely plaited 1 inch (circumference) hemp or coir, except that several small cylinders not exceeding 18 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter may be packed in one box, provided each cylinder is contained in a separate compartment or is separately encased in closely plaited 1 inch (circumference) hemp or coir. Each box must not contain more than 25 cylinders and the gross weight of each box and contents must not exceed 3½ maunds.

(*4*) Cylinders containing Atmospheric Air, Coal Gas, Hydrogen or Oxygen, must not be charged to a greater pressure than 1,800 lb. per square inch.

(*5*) No cylinder may contain per pound of water capacity more than ⅔ lb. of Carbon Dioxide (Carbon Acid Gas); ½ lb. of Anhydrous Ammonia, ⅔ lb. of Nitrous Oxide; or 1¼ lb. of Sulphur Dioxide (Sulphurous Acid Gas), respectively.

(*6*) Cylinders must be carefully handled, and must not be exposed to the rays of the sun, nor to the heat of a fire, stove or other source of heat.

(*7*) No consignment of goods marked G shall be accepted for carriage by rail unless the consignor has signed a certificate in the following form :—

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

Certified that the cylinder or cylinders containing.....tendered by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$ as per Forwarding Order No..... of this date to the..... Railway for despatch to ..... station $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been packed and tested in accordance, and that the cylinder or cylinders $\frac{\text{complies}}{\text{comply}}$ in every respect with the rules promulgated under the Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. 173, dated the 30th August, 1905, to regulate the packing and carriage by railway in India of.....

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

$\frac{I}{We}$ also certify that the consignment complies with the conditions that the cylinder or cylinders must be of wrought iron or mild steel of the best quality, containing not more than 0·25 per centum of carbon thorough annealed after manufacture and 99 per centum of iron, of sufficient strength and efficiently tested

Signature of $\frac{\text{sender}}{\text{senders}}$.....

Exception.—Compressed carbonic acid gas may be allowed, as an exception to the other compressed gases, to be carried under the more liberal rules for the conveyance of articles in class A of Appendix A, Part II, of the open line General Rules, and it may also be carried in the rear brake-van of passenger trains subject to a limit of two cylinders per van.

APPENDIX B.

[SEE CHAPTER III, RULES 16 AND 26.]

Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), No. 5528, dated the 11th October, 1901.

RULES NOW IN FORCE UNDER THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884), AND AFFECTING RAILWAYS.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:—

Class 1—Gunpowder,
" 2—Nitrate-mixture,
" 3—Nitro-compound,
" 4—Chlorate-mixture
" 5—Fulminate,
" 6—Ammunition,
" 7—Firework,

and when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

CLASS 1.—GUNPOWDER CLASS.

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—NITRATE-MIXTURE CLASS.

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Chilworth special powder, Fortis explosive,	Ripp-Lene, Safety blasting powder,

Westfallite,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—NITRO-COMPOUND CLASS.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1, Ballistite, Blasting Gelatine, Carbonite, Cordite,	Dynamite, Gelatine Dynamite, Gelignite, Lithofracteur, Nitro-glycerine,

Stonite,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2, Ammonite, Bellite, Coopal's powder, Cotton gunpowder, F. C. powder, Gun-cotton ordinarily so called,	Nitrated gun-cotton, Picrates,* Picric acid,* Picric powder, Roburite, Sawdust and gun-cotton powder, Schultz's powder,

Tontte (or cotton-powder),

* NOTE.—(*a*) Picric acid mixed with not less than half its own weight of water shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive.

(*b*) Picric acid which does not fall within the exemption (*a*) when the quantity does not exceed two thousand pounds in any one ship, boat, carriage, building or place shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive; provided that such picric acid is so kept and conveyed as not to be liable, whether under the action of fire or otherwise, to come in contact with any substance specified in the schedule hereto, or with any fire or light capable of igniting such picric acid:

Provided also that such picric acid when dry is so packed in a substantial barrel or case that the contents cannot escape; and that no metal other than aluminium, or an alloy containing not less than ninety per centum of aluminium, is used in the construction of any package containing such picric acid, and that each barrel or case is legibly marked 'Picric Acid."

Picric acid when not subject to the above exemptions must be packed and marked as laid down in rule 2 of these rules.

Picrates and mixture of picric acid with any other substance (for whatever purpose used or manufactured) shall be deemed to be explosives subject to the following exceptions:—

(*a*) A picrate mixed with not less than half its own weight of water shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive.

(*b*) Picric acid thoroughly mixed with not less than three times its own weight of—

(*i*) anhydrous sulphate of soda.

(*ii*) crystallized sulphate of soda, when packed in hermetically closed packages, or

(*iii*) potash alum,

shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive.

Schedule.

Any of the following metals or metallic oxides, namely, lead, oxide of lead, oxide of iron, potash, baryta, lime, soda, oxide of zinc, oxide of copper; and any compound of such metal or oxide (other than a metallic sulphate); or any chlorate, nitrate, or other oxidizing agent; or any other substance declared by a Notification of the Government of India to be capable of forming with picric acid a dangerous compound:

Provided that this schedule shall not be deemed to include any metal, or oxide unavoidably formed on any metal, used in the construction of any ship, boat, or carriage, or contained in any paint where the packages containing picric acid are protected from direct contact with such metal or paint.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the 1st division.

CLASS 4.—CHLORATE-MIXTURE CLASS.

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,

Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reveley's powder,	Teutonite,

Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—FULMINATE CLASS.

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

The fulminate class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury and preparations of these substances, such as are used

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—AMMUNITION CLASS.

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate explosive class in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. The term also includes rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine-guns which have special chambers.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

The maximum diameter at which a small-arm or machine-gun cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch.

The ammunition class has three divisions:

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges,
Safety fuzes for blasting,
Railway fog signals,
Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition, and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,
War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—FIREWORK CLASS.

The firework class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises firework compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.

Division 2 comprises manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of any of the foregoing classes and firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case, containing not more than 1lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework."

TRANSPORT.

(A).—PACKING.

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

(1) Unless the context otherwise requires,—

the expression "outer package" means a box, barrel, case or cylinder, of wood, metal or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, nor become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape;

the expression "inner package" means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping;

the expression "authorised explosive" means exclusively an explosive included in a List of Authorised Explosives prepared by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, and published annually in the *Gazette of India*, and in force for the time being:

the expression "propellant" means an authorised explosive of Class 3 adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small arms; and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council —*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

the expression "special authority" means a written authority granted by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, to which may be attached such conditions as may, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, be necessary to meet the special requirements of the case.

(*2*) The interior of every package shall be free from grit and otherwise clean.

(*3*) Save as hereinafter provided, there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel.

(*4*) Every package when actually used for the packing of one explosive shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or any other article or substance:

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the packing of inner packages containing a propellant in an outer package with inner packages containing gunpowder or another propellant:

Provided also that this rule shall not prevent the packing of any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature, or liable to cause fire or explosion, in the same package as an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class.

(*5*) Subject to the foregoing provisions, the following shall be the method of packing authorised explosives of the various classes, respectively, and the maximum amounts which may be in any one package—

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 1.	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5 lbs. in amount, a single outer package; otherwise A double package, the inner and outer packages being as above defined.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
		Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together the amount shall not exceed—	
		50 lbs.	25 lbs.

NATIONAL ARCHIVE OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*Contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	As for Class 1, provided that either the outer or inner package shall be thoroughly waterproof, and both shall be without metal in the construction thereof.	50 lbs.	5 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, propellants.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Guncotton.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Picric Acid . . .	As for Class 1	Unlimited	Unlimited.
Guncotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely uninflammable.	As for Class 1, provided that the inner or outer package or both of them, shall be of such a nature and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture during conveyance.	Unlimited	Unlimited.
Class 4	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 5	Packed in water. A treble package, the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet; and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case. Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape. If the explosive is of such character that it cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition, it shall be packed in accordance with conditions set forth in a special authority.	200 lbs.	25 lbs.
Class 6, Division 1, other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	A single outer package : Provided that the above general rule (3) shall not apply to explosives of this Division :	Unlimited	...

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
	Provided also that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.		
Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	(*a*) Not exceeding 50 in number in any one consignment:—So packed in a single package that the bases lie alternately in opposite directions. The bases and pins shall be so fitted into perforations in millboard or other suitable material as to prevent the firing of any one of the said cartridges by an explosion in any other of the said cartridges.	50 in number.	.....
	(*b*) Exceeding 50 in number:—In an inner and outer package, the cartridges being packed in inner packages with millboard as above required.	2,500 in number.	50 in number.
Class 6, Division 2	Explosives made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, torpedoes, mines blasting or other like purposes, shall be packed in such manner and in such quantity as is required for the same explosive when not so made up; provided that, where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridges or charges may, if it satisfies the conditions required for an inner package, be held to be such inner package.	.....	.....
	Other ammunition of this Division:—A single outer package.	100 lbs.	.....
Class 6, Division 3, other than Detonators and Electric Detonators.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	2 lbs. or 10 in number, whichever be the greater.
	Provided that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Detonators . . .	(*a*) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment:—As for Class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material; a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner, and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material; every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; and	1,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(*b*) Exceeding 1,000 detonators— The detonators shall be packed in inner packages, with sawdust and cotton wool, as above described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package; and	10,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(*c*) where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.		
Electric Detonators .	As for class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 3,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	5,000 in number.	100 in number.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 7, Division 1 .	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed, and contained in an outer package as above defined.	20 lbs.	1 lb.
Class 7, Division 2 .	Single outer package provided that the above general rule (3) shall not apply to explosives of this Division.	100 lbs.	.....

(6) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package, whether inner or outer, provided that such additional package shall not be of such character as shall have been prohibited in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(7) An explosive which is not an authorised explosive shall be packed in such manner as may be directed by a special authority with reference to such explosive.

(8) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive", the name of the explosive, the number of the class and division to which it belongs, and the name of the manufacturer or sender.

In the case of explosives of Classes 3 and 4, there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives:

Provided that in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purpose, which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking shall be as for the explosive when not so made up:

Provided also that in the case of explosives of Class 6, Division 1 (Safety Fuzes excepted), there shall be added the words "Not liable to explode in bulk:"

Provided also that in the case of Pin-fire cartridges for pistols there shall be added the words "Pin-fire cartridges:"

Provided also that in the case of Safety Fuzes or Gunpowder the word "Explosive" and the number of the class and division may be omitted:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Provided also that, where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking above required shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

(9) To meet special cases exemption may be granted by special authority from the observance of any one or more of the conditions imposed by this rule.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.*

(B).—MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives :—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—Except in the case of small consignment carried by railway, which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer-matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit] shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same:

* Rules regarding search for, and detention of, explosives contravening regulations have been issued by the Local Governments.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person, while handling any explosive (except an explosive of division 1, class 6, if packed in accordance with the packing rules), shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips.

V.—In the loading or unloading of any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is or may come in contact, unless the same is effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of the explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of the explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs. unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of the explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

	Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway	10
In any one other carriage	2
In any one vessel	20

NOTE.—This rule shall, in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 6.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule 1) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class:

Provided that all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. * * * * * * *

III.—No explosive belonging to class 1 (gunpowder class), class 2 (nitrate mixture class), class 3 (nitro-compound class), class 4 (chlorate mixture class), or class 5 (fulminate class), shall be carried otherwise than by rail, across any railway bridge over which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail are afforded by the railway administration.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in respect of quantities of explosives of class 1 (gunpowder class) or class 3 (nitro-compound class) not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railway:—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

All gunpowder under despatch, or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt, or factory, shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

IV.—An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival: if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, the Railway Administration may open, or require to be opened, such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return, in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (*e*), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:—

(*a*) Safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety fuze (for blasting), also fog signals for railway use, which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(*b*) Explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs.:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(*c*) Detonators packed according to the proviso to Rule 2 (III) (*e*) may be carried to the number of 200:

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

effect being given by the company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent):

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

(*d*) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(*e*) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans; that not more than one powder van containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder van and either the engine or the passenger coaches; that the powder van is close coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and that directly a powder van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of safety cartridges for small-arms.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, signed by an officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, that the explosive, if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity; and further in the case of dynamite, and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in England or in British India.

X.—In the case of explosives under classes 3 and 4, the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The above-mentioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognized.

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March, but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds for transport may demand a fresh certificate for these explosives if presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate mixture), 5th (fulminate) classes or of the first division of the 7th (firework) class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons:

Provided that, if the packages of explosive are in rectangular form, and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

XIII.—No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosive shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair, cloth, hides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*contd.*

packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in Rule 6 (XII) shall not be stowed in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) they may be packed in five layers one above the other. But in the case of safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes, there is no restriction. Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, if they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosives. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to five miles an hour; they shall be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who shall be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining wagons, and shall be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, wagons containing explosives and adjoining wagons need not be close-coupled to one another; and

(*b*) on the Nilgiri Railway, only one wagon need intervene between the locomotive and wagons containing explosives.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

General Rules for all open lines of Railway—*concld.*

nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

XX.—Wagons shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1906, Supplement, Pt. I, p. 1923.]

Investiture of Director of Railway Traffic with certain powers under the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (9 of 1890).

[1]*No. 4, dated the 6th January, 1898.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel Public Works Department Notification No. 267, dated the 11th June, 1890, and with reference to section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, to appoint the [2]Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by the Government, is to make General Rules under that section.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1898, Pt. I, p. 38.]

Rules for the carriage of compressed gases by Railway.

No. 276, dated the 22nd June, 1898.—The following is published for general information :

[1] The Railway Board has now been invested with these powers, *see* Notification No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905, and this notification seems therefore now obsolete.

[2] There is now no Director of Railway Traffic, and the powers vested in that officer now vest in the Railway Board, *see* preceding footnote.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for the carriage of compressed gases by Railway—*concld.*

CIRCULAR NO. X RAILWAY, DATED THE 11TH JUNE 1898.

Resolution.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

In supersession of the rules promulgated provisionally under Government of India Circular No. 4 Railway, dated 29th July, 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st October, 1898, the accompanying rules for adoption on open lines of all railways directly administered by Government, and desires that the administrations of other railways may also be moved to adopt the same rules.

Rules to regulate the carriage by rail in India of liquefied compressed carbonic acid gas in wrought-iron cylinders or solid drawn steel flasks.

(*a*) The cylinders or flasks used must have been tested under a pressure of 3,750 lbs. per square inch without deformation, and must be re-annealed, and re-tested after annealing, every two years. By deformation it is to be understood that no sudden stretch occurs under testing in a water jacket furnished with a gauge glass, and that the total external bulk of the cylinder or flask is not increased after test by more than 1 per cent.

(*b*) The valve should be protected by an outer metal cap screwed on to the head of the cylinder or flask.

(*c*) The cylinders or flasks should either be packed in boxes or be completely cased in a fibrous covering not less than half an inch thick.

(*d*) A cylinder or flask shall not contain more than ⅔ (two-thirds) of a pound of carbonic acid for each pound of water capacity.

(*e*) The date, the letters "A. and R. T. 3,750 lbs." and a mark indicating the firm and individual responsible for such annealing and re-testing are to be stamped on the neck or shoulder of each cylinder or flask in order to indicate the date of re-testing and re-annealing.

The weight of the cylinders when empty and when filled with gas to the extent prescribed must also be shewn.

(*f*) All cases and packages containing carbonic acid gas must be clearly marked as such.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for the carriage of compressed gases by Railway—*contd.*

(*g*) No consignment of compressed gas in cylinders or flasks shall be accepted for carriage by rail unless the consignor has signed a certificate in the accompanying form.

(*h*) The Railway Administration should take every precaution against exposing the cylinders or flasks when charged with gas to excessive heat either in wagons or by exposure to the direct rays of the sun.

(ENCLOSURE NO. 2 TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CIRCULAR NO. X RAILWAY, DATED THE 11TH JUNE, 1898.)

Specification recommended as suitable for the metal used in the manufacture of steel cylinders to be used as receplacles for compressed carbonic acid.

1. The proportion of carbon not to exceed 0·25 per cent.; that of iron being not less than 99 per cent.

2. *Elongation.*—Not to be less than 18 per cent. on an 8-inch length of a bar cut from the original material, or 15 per cent. on an 8-inch length of a test bar cut from the finished cylinder.

3. *Ultimate tensile strength.*—Not to be less than 25 tons or more than 30 tons per square inch for bars of the original material, and not to be less than 28 tons or more than 33 tons per square inch for bars cut from the finished cylinder after annealing.

(ENCLOSURE NO. 3 TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CIRCULAR NO. X RAILWAY, DATED THE 11TH JUNE, 1898.)

Certificate referred to in rule (*g*) of the rules to regulate the carriage by rail in India of liquefied compressed carbonic acid gas in wrought-iron cylinders or solid drawn steel flasks.

_____ Railway.

_____ Station.

_____ 189 .

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Rules for the carriage of compressed gases by Railway—*concld.*

Certified that the cylinders or flasks containing liquefied compressed carbonic acid gas tendered by me as per Forwarding Order No. of this date to the Railway for despatch to the Station have been packed and tested in accordance with the rules promulgated under Government of India Circular No. X-Railway, dated the 11th June, 1898, to regulate the carriage by rail in India of liquefied compressed carbonic acid gas in wrought-iron cylinders or solid drawn steel flasks. Also that the weight of carbonic acid in each cylinder or flask does not exceed two-thirds of a pound for each pound of the water capacity of that cylinder or flask.

Signature of sender.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1898, Pt. I, p. 695.]

Risk Note Forms.

No. 118, dated the 16th March, 1898.—The following is published for general information :—

Circular No. I Railway, dated the 9th March, 1898.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to approve under section 72 (2) (*b*) of the [1] Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, of the use of the enclosed forms, with effect from the 1st July, 1898, by Railway Administrations working railways to which the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, applies.

2. In the case of railways to which Local Acts similar in scope to the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, are applicable, the Governor General in Council is also pleased to approve of the use of these forms from the 1st July, 1898, so far as his approval may be necessary under such Local Acts.

3. Until the 30th June, 1898, the forms at present in use shall remain in force :—

[1] *See* the reprint of Act IX of 1890, as modified up to 1st June, 1905.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms.

RISK NOTE, FORM A.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890).

(To be used when articles are tendered for carriage which are either already in bad condition or so defectively packed, as to be liable to damage, leakage or wastage in transit.)

_____Station.

_____18 .

Whereas the consignment of_____ _____tendered by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$ as per Forwarding Order No._____of this date, for despatch by the _____railway administration or their transport agents or carriers to_____station, and for which $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ have received Railway Receipt No. _____of same date, is in bad condition $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ liable to damage, leakage, or wastage in transit as follows:—

$\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$, the undersigned, do hereby agree and undertake to hold the said railway] administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods may be carried in transit from_____station to_____station harmless and free from all responsibility for the condition in which the aforesaid goods may be delivered to the consignee at destination and for any loss arising from the same.

Signature of tender_____

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*contd.*

WITNESS.

(Signature)———— Rank or { Father's name————

(Residence)———— { Caste ———— Age————

WITNESS.

(Signature)———— Profession————

(Residence)———— Residence————

NOTE.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular[1] on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

———— RAILWAY.

RISK NOTE, FORM B.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used when the sender elects to despatch at a "Special reduced" or "Owner's risk" rate articles or animals for which an alternative "Ordinary" or "Risk acceptance" rate is quoted in the tariff.)

———— Station.

———— 18 .

Whereas the consignment of———— ————tendered by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$ as per Forwarding Order No.————of this date, for despatch by the————railway administration or their transport agents or carriers to————station, and for which $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ have received Railway Receipt No————of same date, is charged at a special reduced rate instead of at the ordinary tariff rate chargeable for such consignment, $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$, the undersigned, do, in consideration of such lower charge, agree and undertake to hold the said railway administration and all other railway administrations working in

[1] *Sic*, but no such translation was published in the Gazette.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*contd.*

connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods or animals may be carried in transit from——————station to——————station harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignment from any cause whatever before, during and after transit over the said railway or other railway lines working in connection therewith or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them respectively for the carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignment.

Signature of sender——————

WITNESS.

(Signature) —————— Rank or { Father's name——————

(Residence)—————— { Caste——————Age——————

WITNESS.

(Signature) —————— Profession——————

(Residence)—————— Residence——————

NOTE.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular[1] on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

——————RAILWAY.

RISK NOTE, FORM C.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.

(To be used when, at sender's request, open wagons, carts or boats are used for the conveyance of goods liable to damage when so carried, and which, under other circumstances, would be carried in covered wagons, carts or boats.)

——————Station.

——————18 .

[1] *Sic*, but no such translation was published in the Gazette.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*contd.*

Whereas the consignment of ———— tendered by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$, as per Forwarding Order No. ———— of this date, for despatch by the ———— railway administration or their transport agents or carriers to ———— station, and for which $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ have received Railway Receipt No. ———— of same date, is at $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{our}}$ request loaded in open wagons, carts or boats, to be so carried to destination, $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$, the undersigned, do hereby agree and undertake to hold the said railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods may be carried in transit from ———— station to ———— station harmless and free from all responsibility for any destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignment which may arise by reason of the consignment being conveyed in open wagons, carts or boats during transit over the said railway or other railways working in connection therewith, or during transit by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them, respectively.

Signature of sender ————

WITNESS.

(Signature) ———— Rank or { Father's name ————

(Residence) ———— { Caste ———— Age ————

WITNESS.

(Signature) ———— Profession ————

(Residence) ———— Residence ————

NOTE.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular[1] on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

[1] *Sic*, but no such translation was published in the Gazette.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*contd.*

RISK NOTE, FORM D.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used when the sender elects to despatch at a "Special reduced" or "Owner's risk" rate dangerous, explosive or combustible articles for which an alternative "Ordinary" or "Risk acceptance" rate is quoted in the tariff.)

_____Station.

_____18 .

Whereas the consignment of _____ tendered by $\frac{me}{us}$ as per Forwarding Order No._____of this date, for despatch by the _____railway administration or their transport agents or carriers to_____station, and for which $\frac{I}{we}$ have received Railway Receipt No._____ _____of same date is charged at a special reduced rate instead of at the ordinary tariff rate chargeable for such consignment, $\frac{I}{we}$, the undersigned, do, in consideration of such lower charge, agree and undertake to hold the said railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods may be carried in transit from_____station to_____station harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignment from any cause whatever before, during and after transit over the said railway or other railway lines working in connection therewith or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them respectively for the carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignment.

$\frac{I}{we}$ further agree to accept responsibility for any consequences to the property of the aforesaid railway administration(s) and of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*contd.*

their transport agents and carriers, or to the property of other persons that may be in the course of conveyance, which may be caused by the explosion of, or otherwise, by the said consignment, and that all risk and responsibility whether to the railway administration (s) or their transport agents and carriers, to their servants or to others remains solely and entirely with $\frac{me}{us}$.

Signature of sender ——————

WITNESS.

(Signature)—————— Rank or { Father's name——————

(Residence)—————— { Caste———— Age————

WITNESS.

(Signature) —————— Profession ——————

(Residence) —————— Residence ——————

NOTE.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular[1] on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

—————— RAILWAY.

RISK NOTE, FORM E.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (*2*) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1900.)

(To be used when booking elephants or horses of a declared value exceeding Rs. 500 a head; mules, camels or horned cattle Rs. 50 a head; donkeys, sheep, goats, dogs or other animals Rs. 10 a head, without payment of the percentage on value authorised in section 73 of Act, IX of 1890, as amended by section 4 of Act, IX of 1890.)

——————Station.

—————— 18 .

[1] *Sic*, but no such translation was published in the Gazette.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*contd.*

Whereas $\frac{I}{we}$, the undersigned, have tendered to the ——— railway administration for despatch to ——— station the animal(s) mentioned below for which $\frac{I}{we}$ have received Railway Ticket No. ——— of this date;

And whereas $\frac{I}{we}$ have paid to the said ——— railway administration only their ordinary freight charge without any extra charge for insurance;

And whereas the said railway administration for such ordinary freight charged holds itself responsible for proved damages to (each of) the said animal (s) caused by neglect or misconduct of its servants to the extent of the value mentioned below;

And whereas the said railway administration has notified that it will not be liable for damage or loss arising from fright or restiveness or delay not caused by the negligence or misconduct of its servants, and such condition is accepted by $\frac{me}{us}$;

$\frac{I}{we}$, the undersigned, do, in consideration of the foregoing terms and conditions, hereby agree and undertake that the responsibility of the said railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said animal(s) may be carried in transit from ——— station to ——— station, for the loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to (each of) the said animal (s) shall not exceed the value mentioned below—

ANIMALS.		Value of each.	ANIMALS.		Value of each.
No.	Description.		No.	Description.	
		Rs			Rs.
...	Elephants	500	...	Donkeys ...	10
...	Horses	500	...	Sheep	10
...	Mules	50	...	Goats	10
...	Camels	50	...	Dogs	10
...	Horned cattle ...	50	...	Other animals ...	10

Signature of sender———

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*contd.*

WITNESS.

(Signature)———— Rank or { Father's name ————

(Residence)———— { Caste———— Age————

WITNESS.

(Signature)———— Profession————

(Residence)———— Residence————

NOTE.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular[1] on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

RISK NOTE, FORM F.

————RAILWAY.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (*2*) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used when booking horses, mules and ponies, tendered for despatch in cattle trucks or horse wagons instead of in horse boxes.)

————Station.

————18 .

Whereas the consignment of———— ————tendered by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$, as per Forwarding Order No.————of this date, for despatch by the ————railway administration to———— ————station, and for which $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ have received Railway receipt No.———— of same date, is at

[1] *Sic*, but no such translation was published in the Gazette.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*contd.*

$\frac{my}{our}$ request and in consideration of the payment by $\frac{me}{us}$ of cattle truck or horse wagon rate in lieu of horse box rate, loaded in cattle trucks or horse wagons instead of horse boxes to be so carried to destination;

And whereas the said railway administration has notified that it will not be liable for damage or loss arising from fright or restiveness or delay not caused by the negligence or misconduct of its servants and such condition is accepted by $\frac{me}{us}$;

$\frac{I}{we}$, the undersigned, do hereby agree and undertake to hold the said railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, over whose railways the said animal(s) may be carried in transit from_____station to_____station harmless and free from all responsibility in excess of Rs. 50 (per head) for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignment during transit over the said railway or other railways working in connection therewith.

Signature of sender_____

WITNESS.

(Signature)_____ Rank or { Father's name_____

(Residence)_____ { Caste_____ Age_____

WITNESS.

(Signature)_____ Profession_____

(Residence)_____ Residence_____

NOTE.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular[1] on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

[1] *Sic*, but no such translation was published in the Gazette.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (XI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*contd.*

RISK NOTE, FORM H.

R. A. 12 WAY.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used as an alternative to Risk Note, Form B, when a sender desires to enter into a general agreement instead of executing a separate Risk Note for each consignment.)

_____Station.

_____18 .

Whereas all consignments of goods or animals for which the _____railway administration quotes both owner's risk or special reduced rates and railway risk or ordinary rates are (unless $\frac{I}{we}$ shall have entered into a special contract in relation to any particular consignment) despatched by $\frac{me}{us}$ at $\frac{my}{our}$ own risk and are charged for by the _____ railway administration at special reduced or owner's risk rates instead of at ordinary tariff or railway risk rates, $\frac{I}{we}$, the undersigned, in consideration of such consignments being charged for at the special reduced or owner's risk rates, do hereby agree and undertake to hold the_____railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods or animals may be carried in transit from_____ station to_____station harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, all or any of such consignments from any cause whatever before, during and after transit over the said railway or other railway lines working in connection therewith or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them respectively for carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignments.

Signature of sender_____

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*contd.*

WITNESS.

(Signature)———— Rank or { Father's name————

(Residence)———— { Caste———— Age————

WITNESS.

(Signature)———— Profession————

(Residence)———— Residence————

NOTE.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular[1] on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

————RAILWAY.

RISK NOTE, FORM X.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (*2*) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used when the sender elects to despatch an "excepted" article or articles specified in the second schedule to the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, whose value exceeds one hundred rupees without payment of the percentage on value authorised in section 75 of that Act.)

———— Station.

————18

Whereas the consignment of————tendered by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$, as per Forwarding Order No.————of this date, for despatch by the————railway administration or their transport agents or carriers to———— station, and for which $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$, have received Railway Receipt No.————of same date, is charged at the ordinary rates for carriage, and whereas $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ have been required to pay, and elected not to pay a percentage on the value of the

[1] *Sic*, but no such translation was published in the Gazette.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*contd.*

consignment by way of compensation for increased risk, $\frac{1}{we}$, the undersigned, do therefore agree and undertake to hold the said railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods may be carried in transit from ——— station to ——— station harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignment from any cause whatever before, during and after transit over the said railway, or other railway lines working in connection therewith or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them respectively for the carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignment.

Signature of sender———

WITNESS.

(Signature)——— Rank or { Father's name———

(Residence)——— { Caste——— Age———

WITNESS.

(Signature)——— Profession———

(Residence)——— Residence———

NOTE.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular[1] on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1898, Pt. I, p. 282.]

No. 115, dated the 21st March, 1900.—The following is published for general information:—

Resolution, dated the 12th March, 1900.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to approve under section 72 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, of the use of the enclosed form, with effect from the 1st July, 1900, by railway administrations working railways to which the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, applies.

[1] *See* footnote on previous page.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*contd.*

2. In the case of railways to which Local Acts similar in scope to the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, are applicable, the Governor General in Council is also pleased to approve of the use of the form from the 1st July, 1900, so far as his approval may be necessary under such Local Acts.

——————RAILWAY.

RISK NOTE, FORM Y.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used as an alternative to Risk Note, Form X, when the sender elects to enter into a general agreement for a term not exceeding six months for the despatch of "excepted" articles specified in the second schedule to the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, whose value exceeds one hundred rupees without payment of the percentage on value authorised in section 75 of that Act, instead of executing a separate Risk Note for each consignment.)

——————Station.

——————190 .

Whereas consignments of——————
——————tendered by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$, for despatch by the——————railway administration or their transport agents or carriers are charged at the ordinary rates for carriage, and whereas $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ have been required to pay or engage to pay, and elected not to pay or engage to pay, a percentage on the value of the consignments by way of compensation for increased risk, $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$, the undersigned, do therefore agree and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*contd.*

undertake, except in relation to any particular consignment for which I/we may have entered into a special contract, to hold the said railway administration and all the other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them, respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods may be carried in transit, harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignments from any cause whatever before, during and after transit over the said railway, or other railway lines working in connection therewith or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them, respectively, for the carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignments.

Signature of sender_____

WITNESS.

(Signature)_____ Rank or { Father's name_____

(Residence)_____ { Caste_____ Age _____

WITNESS.

(Signature)_____ Profession_____

(Residence)_____ Residence_____

N. B.—When this Risk Note is used locally, the portions referring to foreign railways must be scored out.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 197.]

No. 1, dated the 7th January, 1903.—The following is published for general information:—

With Government of India Circular No. I Railway, dated the 9th March, 1898, was promulgated a Risk Note, Form D, to be used when the sender elects to despatch at a "special reduced" or "owner's risk" rate dangerous explosive or combustible articles for which an alternative "ordinary" or "Railway risk" rate is quoted by railway administrations. Consignors using that risk note are obliged to execute a separate note in the prescribed form for each consignment despatched by them.

The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular[1] on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

[1] *Sic*, but no such translation was published in the Gazette.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*contd.*

2. To obviate the inconvenience thus experienced by regular consignors, and to assist the trade generally, it has been suggested that an additional Risk Note, Form G, should be introduced for use as an alternative to Form D, to cover frequent despatches of dangerous, explosive or combustible articles booked at owner's risk.

3. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to approve under section 72 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), of the use of the enclosed form, with effect from the 1st February, 1903, by railway administrations working railways to which the said Act applies.

4. In the case of railways to which local Acts similar in scope to the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), are applicable, the Governor General in Council is also pleased to approve of the use of the form from the same date, so far as his approval may be necessary under such local Acts.

_____RAILWAY.

RISK NOTE, FORM G.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, IX of 1890.)

(To be used as an alternative to Risk Note, Form D, in the case of dangerous, explosive or combustible articles, for which an alternative "ordinary" or "risk acceptance" rate is quoted in the tariff, when the sender desires to enter into a general agreement instead of executing a separate Risk Note for each consignment.)

_____Station.

_____190 .

Whereas all consignments of (*a*)_____ for which the _____railway administration quotes both owner's risk or special reduced rates and railway risk or ordinary rates are (unless $\frac{I}{we}$ shall have entered into a special contract in relation to any particular consignment), despatched by $\frac{me}{us}$ at $\frac{my}{our}$ own risk and are charged for by the _____ railway administration

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Risk Note Forms—*concld.*

at special reduced or owner's risk rates, instead of at ordinary tariff or railway risk rates, $\frac{I}{we}$, the undersigned, in consideration of such consignments being charged for at the special reduced or owner's risk rates, do hereby agree and undertake to hold the ——— railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them, respectively, over whose railway or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said consignments of (*a*) ——— may be carried in transit from ——— station to ——— station, harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, all or any such consignments from any cause whatever before, during and after transit over the said railway or other railway lines working in connection therewith, or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them, respectively, for the carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignments.

$\frac{I}{we}$ further agree to accept responsibility for any consequences to the property of the aforesaid railway administration(s) and of the transport agents and carriers, or to the property of other persons that may be in the course of conveyance, which may be caused by the explosion of, or otherwise by, all or any of the said consignments, and that all risk and responsibility whether to the railway administration(s) or their transport agents and carriers, to their servants or to others, remain solely and entirely with $\frac{me}{us}$.

WITNESS.

(Signature) ——— *Signature of sender* ———

(Address) ——— (Address) ———

WITNESS.

(Signature) ———

(Address) ———

(*a*) Here insert the commodity it is desired to carry at owner's risk.

N. B.—When this risk note is used locally, the portion referring to foreign railways must be scored out.

The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular[1] on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

[1] *Sic* but no such translation was published in the Gazette.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, page 32.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890).

Notices of accidents on railways.

No. 81, dated the 7th March, 1902.—The following is published for general information :—

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to publish for general information the revised rules annexed hereto and made under sections 84 and 85, respectively, of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), regarding notices of, and enquiries into, accidents on railways and the submission of returns relating to such accidents.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department No. 170, dated the 30th April, 1895, as subsequently amended by the like Notifications No. 411, dated the 21st November, 1895, and No. 303, dated the 7th July, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding notices of, and enquiries into, accidents, namely :—

Notices.

1. The notices mentioned in section 83 of the [1]Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), shall contain the following particulars, namely :—

mileage or station or both, at which the accident occurred ;
time and date of the accident ;
number and description of the train or trains ;
nature of the accident ;
number of people killed or injured as far as known ;
cause of the accident, as far as known ;
probable detention to traffic.

2. (*1*) In the case of the following accidents, namely :—

(*a*) accidents attended with loss of human life, or with grievous hurt as defined in the [2]Indian Penal Code,* or with serious injury to property, or

(*b*) collisions between trains, of which one is a train carrying passengers, or

(*c*) derailments of any train carrying passengers, or of any part of such a train,

**Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), section 320*—The following kinds of hurt only are designated as "grievous :"

First—Emasculation.
Secondly—Permanent privation of the sight of either eye.
Thirdly—Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear.
Fourthly—Privation of any member or joint.
Fifthly—Destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint.
Sixthly—Permanent disfiguration of the head or face.
Seventhly—Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth.
Eighthly—Any hurt which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to b,e during the space of twenty days, in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits.

[1] *See* the reprint as modified up to 1st June, 1905.
[2] *See* the revised edition as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890).

Notices of accidents on railways—*contd.*

such notices shall be sent by telegraph immediately after the accident has occurred by the Station Master of one or other of the stations between, or of the station at, or, where there is no Station Master, by the railway servant in charge of the section of the railway on which the accident has occurred.

(*2*) Notices of accidents described in section 83, clause (*d*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), namely, accidents of a description usually attended with loss of human life or with such grievous hurt as aforesaid, or with serious injury to property, which do not fall under sub-rule (*1*), shall, in accordance with that section, be given without unnecessary delay, and may be sent by post.

Duties of railway servants.

3. Every railway servant shall report, with as little as delay as possible, every accident occurring in the course of working the railway on which he is employed which may come to his notice. Such reports shall be made to the nearest Station Master or, where there is no Station Master, to the railway servant in charge of the section of the railway on which the accident has occurred.

4. (*1*) Whenever an accident such as is described in section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), has occurred in the course of working a railway, the Agent or Manager shall cause an enquiry to be promptly made by a committee of railway officers (to be called a "joint enquiry") for the thorough investigation of the causes which led to the accident:—

Provided that such enquiry may be dispensed with—

(*a*) if the accident has not been attended with loss of human life or with serious injury to persons or property; or

(*b*) if there is no reasonable doubt as to the cause of the accident; or

(*c*) if one department of the railway intimates that it accepts all responsibility in the matter.

(*2*) Where such enquiry is dispensed with, it shall be the duty of the head of the department of the railway responsible for the accident to make such enquiry (to be called a "departmental enquiry")

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Notices of accidents on railways—*contd.*

as he may consider necessary, and if his staff or the system of working is at fault, to adopt or suggest such measures as he may consider expedient for preventing a recurrence of similar accidents.

5. (*1*) Whenever a joint enquiry is to be made, the Agent or Manager shall cause notice of the date and hour at which the enquiry will commence to be given to the following officers, namely :—

(*a*) the Magistrate of the district in which the accident occurred or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf;

(*b*) the Government Inspector appointed under section 4, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), for the section of the railway on which the accident occurred;

(*c*) the Consulting Engineer in administrative charge of the railway when that officer is not the Government Inspector referred to in clause (*b*) of this rule for the section of the railway on which the accident occurred; and

(*d*) the officer in charge of the railway police, or if there are no railway police, the officer in charge of the police-station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurred.

(*2*) The date and hour at which the enquiry will commence shall be fixed so as to give the officers mentioned or referred to in sub-rule (*1*) sufficient time to reach the place where the enquiry is to be held.

6. (*1*) As soon as any joint or departmental enquiry has been completed, the President of the Committee or the head of the department as the case may be shall send to the Agent or Manager a report [1][which in the case of all accidents of the nature described in the explanation to rule 22, sub-rule (*2*), must be submitted] in the form prescribed by [2][rule 25 (*1*)].

(*2*) The Agent or Manager shall forward, with his remarks as to the action it is intended to take in regard to the staff responsible for the accident, or for the revision of the rules or the system of working,

[1]Inserted by Notification No. 395, dated 27th October, 1903, *see* Gazette of India 1903, Pt. I, p. 951.

[2]Substituted by ditto.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Notices of accidents on railways—*contd.*

a copy of such report—

(*a*) to the officials mentioned in rule 5, sub-rule (*1*), clauses (*b*) and (*c*); and

(*b*) if no enquiry has been made under rule 16, or if a joint or departmental enquiry has been held first, to the Magistrate or officer mentioned in rule 5, sub-rule (*1*), clause (*a*); and

(*c*) if any magisterial enquiry is being made, to the Magistrate making such enquiry.

(*3*) Such copy shall be accompanied—

in the case referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-rule (*2*), by a statement of the persons, if any, whom the Agent or Manager desires to prosecute, and

in the case referred to in clause (*c*) of the same sub-rule, by a copy of the evidence taken at the enquiry.

(*4*) Whenever the Agent or Manager receives a copy of the Government Inspector's report under rule 24, he shall at once acknowledge its receipt. If he differs from the views expressed in the report, he shall at the same time submit his remarks thereon, or if he is not immediately able to do so, he shall, in his acknowledgment of the report, inform the Government Inspector of his intention to submit his remarks later.

(*5*) Whenever the report of the Government Inspector points to the necessity for or suggests a change in any of the rules or in the system of working, the Agent or Manager shall, when acknowledging the report, intimate the action which has been taken, or which it is proposed to take, to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, or shall inform the Government Inspector of his intention to report further on the Government Inspector's proposals.

7. (*1*) Whenever any accident has occurred in the course of working a railway, the Agent or Manager shall give all reasonable aid to the District Magistrate or the Magistrate appointed or deputed under rule 16 and to the Government Inspector, Medical Officers, the Police, and others concerned to enable them promptly to reach the scene of the accident, and shall assist those authorities in making enquiries and in obtaining evidence as to the cause of the acci lent.

(*2*) When any enquiry under rule 16 or any judicial enquiry is being made, the Agent or Manager shall arrange for the attendance, as long as may be necessary, at the office or place of enquiry, of all railway servants whose evidence is likely to be required.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890).

Notices of accidents on railways—*contd.*

8. Whenever any accident has occurred in the course of working a railway, and any offence referred to in section 131 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), has been committed, the Agent or Manager or some officer of the railway nominated by him, or if there be no such officer, the railway officer of highest rank present, may direct the senior police officer or policeman present, or, if there be no member of the police force present, a railway servant, at once to arrest the offender, and no railway servant shall arrest any person under the authority of the said section without such direction except for the purpose of preventing him from making his escape:

Provided that when such offender is a railway servant whose arrest is considered for any reason undesirable, proper precautions shall be taken to prevent his escape.

9. Whenever an accident occurring in the course of working a railway has been attended with serious personal injury, it shall be the duty of the Agent or Manager to afford medical aid to the sufferers, and to see that they are properly and carefully attended to till removed to their home or handed over to the care of their relatives or friends. In any such case, or any case in which any loss of human life or serious personal injury has occurred, the nearest local medical officer should be communicated with if he is nearer than any railway medical officer.

Duties of Police Officers.

10. The railway police may make an investigation into the causes which led to any accident occurring in the course of working a railway and shall do so—

(*a*) whenever any such accident is attended with loss of human life or with grievous hurt as defined in the Indian Penal Code or with serious injury to property, or has *primâ facie* been due to any criminal act or omission; or

(*b*) whenever the District Magistrate or the Magistrate appointed under rule 16 has given a direction under clause (*c*) of that rule;

Provided that no such investigation shall be made when a magisterial enquiry has been commenced or ordered under rule 16, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*).

11. (*1*) Whenever an investigation is to be made by the railway police—

(*a*) in a case in which an accident is attended with loss of human life or with serious injury to persons or property; or

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Notices of accidents on railways—*contd.*

(*b*) in pursuance of a direction given under rule 16, clause (*c*), the investigation shall be conducted by the officer in charge of the railway police, or if that officer should be unable to conduct the investigation himself, then by an officer to be deputed by him.

(*2*) An officer deputed under sub-rule (*1*) shall ordinarily be an Assistant Superintendent of Police, but if in any case it should be found impracticable to depute an officer of that grade, an Inspector of Police may be deputed.

12. The officer who is to conduct an investigation in pursuance of rule 11 shall proceed without delay to the scene of the accident and conduct the investigation there, and shall at once advise the Agent or Manager of the Railway and the Traffic Officer of the district by telegraph of the date and hour at which the investigation will commence, so that, if possible, the presence of a railway official may be arranged for to watch the proceedings and to aid the officer making the investigation. The absence of a railway official must not, however, be allowed to delay the investigation, which should be made as soon as possible after the accident has taken place.

13. (*1*) In every case to which rule 11 applies, immediate information shall be given by the railway police to the district police who, if so required, shall afford all necessary assistance, and shall, if occasion arise, carry the investigation beyond the limits of the railway premises. But the railway police are primarily entrusted with the duty of carrying on the investigation within such limits.

(*2*) Subject to any provisions elsewhere contained in these rules, the further prosecution of the case, on the conclusion of the police investigation, shall rest with the railway police.

14. The result of every police investigation shall be reported at once to the Magistrate of the district, or other officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, and to the Agent or Manager of the railway.

15. Where there are no railway police, the duties imposed by rules 10, 11, and 12, rule 13, sub-rule (*2*), and rule 14 on the railway police or on the officer in charge of the railway police, shall be discharged by the district police, or by the District Superintendent of Police, as the case may be.

Duties of Magistrates.

16. Whenever an accident, such as is described in section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), has occurred in the course

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Notices of accidents on Railways—*contd.*

of working a railway, the District Magistrate or any other Magistrate who may be appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, may either—

(*a*) himself make an enquiry into the causes which led to the accident; or

(*b*) depute a subordinate Magistrate, who, if possible, should be a Magistrate of the first class, to make such an enquiry; or

(*c*) direct an investigation into the causes which led to the accident to be made by the police.

17. Whenever it is decided to make an enquiry under rule 16, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), the District Magistrate or other Magistrate appointed as aforesaid, or the Magistrate deputed under rule 16, clause (*b*), as the case may be, shall proceed to the scene of the accident and conduct the enquiry there, and shall at once advise the Agent or Manager of the railway and the Government Inspector by telegraph of the date and hour at which the enquiry will commence, so as to enable the railway administration to summon the requisite expert evidence.

18. A Magistrate making an enquiry under rule 16 may summon any railway servant, and any other person whose presence he may think necessary, and, after taking the evidence and completing the enquiry, shall, if he considers there are sufficient grounds for a judicial enquiry, take the requisite steps for bringing to trial any person whom he may consider to be criminally liable for the accident. Whenever technical points are involved, the Magistrate should be careful to call for and take opinion of the Government Inspector or other professional persons.

19. The result of every enquiry made under rule 16 shall be communicated by the Magistrate to the Agent or Manager of the railway and to the Government Inspector.

20. If, in the course of any judicial enquiry into an accident occurring in the course of working a railway, the Magistrate desires the assistance of the Government Inspector or of the Agent or Manager of the railway, or the attendance of any officer of the railway, to explain any matter relating to railway supervision, management, or working, he will issue a requisition to such officer to attend the court,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Notices of accidents on Railways—*contd.*

stating at the same time the nature of the assistance required. In summoning railway servants, the Magistrate will take care not to summon so large a number of the employés, specially of one class, on the same day, as to cause inconvenience to the working of the railway. In the case of every serious accident, it will generally be advisable for the Magistrate to receive either the evidence of, or a report from, both the Government Inspector and the Agent or Manager of the railway in regard to the accident before finally concluding the judicial enquiry.

21. On the conclusion of any such judicial enquiry, the Magistrate shall send a copy of his decision to the Agent or Manager of the railway, and shall, unless in any case he thinks it unnecessary to do so, report the result of the enquiry to the Local Government.

Duties of the Government Inspector appointed under section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

22. (*1*) Whenever the Government Inspector receives notice under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), of the occurrence of an accident which he considers of a sufficiently serious nature to justify such a course, he shall report the occurrence direct to the Government of India by telegraph.

(*2*) Every such report shall contain the particulars prescribed by rule 1.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule every accident to a train (whether carrying passengers or not) which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, shall be deemed to be an accident of a "sufficiently serious nature."

23. (*1*) The Government Inspector shall, whenever he receives notice as aforesaid of an accident which he considers serious enough to warrant an enquiry or investigation being made under any of these rules, proceed to the scene of the accident to note the facts and to enquire generally into the causes which led to the accident. If the Government Inspector, after reporting to the Government of India the occurrence of an accident in accordance with rule 22, decides that an enquiry or investigation by himself is not necessary, he shall in every such case advise the Government of India accordingly by letter.

(*2*) Whenever an enquiry under sub-rule (*1*) is made by the Government Inspector, he shall, if practicable, be present at the joint enquiry (if any) made under rule 4, sub-rule (*1*).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Notices of accidents on Railways—*contd.*

24. Whenever the Government Inspector has made an enquiry under rule 23, sub-rule (*1*), or when the Government Inspector disagrees with, or considers it necessary to adversely criticise the report of the joint or departmental enquiry or the working of the railway, he shall submit a report in writing, through the senior Government Inspector, to the Local Government or Administration controlling the railway and to the Government of India, or, in the case of a railway which is directly administered by the State, to the Government of India only, and shall forward a copy of such report to the Agent or Manager of the railway concerned, and if a magisterial enquiry has been made, to the Magistrate who made such enquiry.

25. (*1*) In the case of all [1][accidents of the nature described in the explanation to rule 22, sub-rule (*2*)], the reports referred to in rule 6 and in rule 23, sub-rule (*1*), shall be submitted in the form adopted by the Inspecting Officers of the Board of Trade, in order to admit of their reproduction in a uniform shape in the accident returns, and shall contain:—

(1) a brief description of the accident;
(2) a description of the locality of the accident;
(3) a detailed statement of the evidence taken;
(4) the conclusions arrived at at the joint or departmental enquiry;
(5) an appendix stating the damage done;
(6) (when necessary) a sketch illustrative of the accident; and
(7) in the case of the report submitted by the Government Inspector, the conclusion arrived at by him.

[2](*2*) Reports in connection with accidents which, although coming under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, are not accidents of the nature described in the explanation to rule 22, sub-rule (*2*), will be submitted to the Government of India only if, in the opinion of the senior Government Inspector, they contain features of special importance or requiring special notice. When the senior Government Inspector recommends the publication of such a report, it should be in the form adopted by the Inspecting Officers of the Board of Trade; when not recommended for publication, it may be in the form of a letter explaining as briefly as possible the special features which the senior Government Inspector desires to bring to notice.

26. If the Agent or Manager makes any remarks on the Government Inspector's report under rule 6, sub-rules (*4*) and (*5*), or expresses an intention to do so, the Government Inspector shall inform the

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 395, dated the 27th October, 1903—*see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 951.

[2] Sub-rule (*2*) was added by Notification referred to in the first foot-note.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890) —*contd.*

Notices of accidents on Railways—*contd.*

Government of India, and the Local Government or Administration controlling the railway, of the steps which have been or are proposed to be taken by the railway administration to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, and whether, in his opinion, further action in the matter is desirable.

27. The Government Inspector shall, as far as possible, assist any Magistrate making an enquiry under rule 16 or a magisterial enquiry, whenever he may be called upon to do so.

28. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the exercise of any of the powers conferred on Government Inspectors by section 5 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of the like rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 303, dated the 7th July, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following rules with regard to the returns of accidents to be submitted by railway administrations to the Governor General in Council, namely :—

1. The returns shall be prepared in the forms hereto appended, marked, respectively, Parts I to V and Tables 1 and 2, and shall be accompanied by all necessary remarks and explanations by the railway officials by whom they are prepared. The returns shall be submitted not later than three weeks after the close of the year to which they relate. The returns, whether submitted in manuscript or in print shall be set forth on one side of the paper only.

2. The return shall comprise all accidents of the following classes, namely :—

(*a*) all cases of loss of or injury to life or limb from causes connected with the working of railways;

(*b*) all cases of injury to the permanent-way, stock, or works, whether attended or not by injury to life or limb;

(*c*) all accidents of any kind likely to have endangered life or limb, or to have caused serious loss of property, such, for example, as cases of trains running over chairs placed on the line, or persons falling out of trains, but who are not injured in any way, or of fires in trains not resulting in injury to the way, stock, or works, etc.: Provided that in

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Notices of accidents on Railways—*contd.*

such cases the following additional rules shall be observed, namely :—

(i) All cases of chairs, stones, or other obstructions placed on the line being met with in the course of working, shall be reported in Part I, but shall not be included in Table No. 2 of the returns, unless the obstructions have been actually run over, and it shall also be recorded whether such articles were supposed to have been maliciously placed on the line so as to have amounted to an attempt at train wrecking. The object of the inclusion of all cases in Part I is to maintain a complete record of all cases of attempted train wrecking.

(ii) In case of fire attributed to sparks from the engine, it shall be recorded whether the engine was fitted with a spark-arrester, and, if so, the pattern shall be stated, as also the description of the fuel used. In cases in which there is reason to suppose that the spark escaped from the ash-pan, it shall be stated what, if any, precaution has been taken to check the escape of sparks therefrom.

(iii) Cases of averted collisions shall be reported in Part I, but shall not be included in Table No. 2 of the returns, as they are not accidents for purposes of the accident returns.

(*d*) All cases, without exception, of cattle being thrown off the line or run over : Provided that in such cases the following additional rules shall be observed, namely :—

(i) Whether cattle are actually run over or are merely thrown off the line, all cases of cattle coming in contact with running trains shall be included in the accident returns.

(ii) In cases of cattle being thrown off the line or run over it shall invariably be stated whether the engine was fitted with a cow-catcher or cattle guard, and, if so, the pattern shall be specified.

(iii) If more than one head of cattle are run over at one time, *i.e.*, in one accident, they shall not be counted as different accidents, but as one accident.

(iv) The condition of the fencing shall also be reported in every case.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Notices of accidents on Railways—*contd.*

3. The following classes of railway servants shall be included in the returns, namely:—

(*a*) all persons employed in stations including police;

(*b*) all persons employed in the maintenance of way and works, exclusive of men entertained for special works, that is for railway works involving no risk from the working of trains, *e.g.*, the construction of spurs in a river on which railway work-people are employed; and

(*c*) all persons employed on trains or running engines, also all gate-keepers.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, the average number of servants employed should be arrived at by adding the numbers employed on the first day of each month, and dividing the total by twelve.

4. Accidents described in rule 2, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), which are of a trivial nature, such as petty accidents in shunting, failure of springs, or bursting open of points by trains, resulting in no further damage or accident, small land-slips not interrupting traffic, etc., need not be included in the returns. All accidents shall, however, be recorded in the office of the Agent or Manager of the railway concerned, it being left to that officer to decide which of them may be omitted from the returns as trivial.

5. In cases where one accident might appropriately be classified under more than one head (such as breakage of an axle causing derailment), the classification shall be in accordance with the primary cause of the accident, and the same accident shall not be classified under more than one head.

6. In cases of failure of couplings it shall invariably be stated if the vehicles were fitted with safety side chains and, if so, whether the train was dragged along by means of the said chains, or whether both couplings and side chains parted.

7. Under the heading "10—*Trains running over obstruction on the line*" only such accidents shall be entered as are caused by trains running over obstructions (*e.g.*, sleepers, rails, stones, etc., placed on the line) other than those caused by the accidental misplacement of railway appliances in the ordinary course of working. Accidents due to trains, etc., mounting scotch blocks, or other misplaced railway appliances, or travelling over split or trailing points, etc., and resulting in derailments or collisions, shall be shown under these respective heads

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Notices of accidents on Railways.—*contd.*

8. Accidents connected with the bursting of boilers shall be shown separately from those connected with the bursting of tubes. A detailed account of each recorded case of the bursting of a boiler shall invariably be given in the form marked Part I.

9. Interruptions to traffic owing to several breaches near together caused by floods occurring on the same day (*i.e.*, from the same cause) shall be treated as one accident; the separate breaches shall not be treated as separate accidents.

10. Failure of engines due to want of water, fire-bars melting and dropping in the ash-pan owing to excessive heat, etc., shall be classified under head "25—Other accidents."

11. As mixed trains are considered passenger trains for purposes of the accident returns, accidents to mixed trains shall be treated as occurring to passenger trains.

12. In classifying accidents in column 3 on page 2 of the form marked Part I, the word "Serious" shall be entered above the number in order to show which accidents were reported to the Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

13. With reference to column "Number of passengers and others" in Table No. 2, where persons other than passengers are killed or injured, the facts shall be stated in a footnote.

14. All cases of "Failure of tyres," "Failure of axles," "Failure of wheels," "Broken rails," "Running through level-crossing gates, over cattle or other obstructions," and "Floods" shall be entered in the general return, Part I, the columns for killed and injured being left blank when such occurrences have led to no personal injury.

15. Casualties from causes unconnected with railway working, such as deaths of passengers in carriages or at stations, etc., from natural causes, or to other persons such as falling into wells, cases of drowning in wells or ponds, etc., within the station limits of a railway shall not be included in Part IV of the returns, nor shall slight abrasions or bruises which are incidental to a man's ordinary duties be included in this part.

16. Accidents on open lines of railway not coming under any of the classified heads in the forms marked Parts I, II and III, but which

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Notices of accidents on Railways—*contd.*

have caused loss of human life or personal injury shall be entered in the form marked Part IV.

17. Cases of persons falling out of trains but not injured shall be reported in Part II, but the columns "Killed" and "Injured" against such entries may be left blank.

18. In the forms marked Parts I to V those accidents only shall be entered which have occurred during the year to which the returns relate; the specimen entries in the said forms explain the nature of the accidents which shall be included therein.

19. (*1*) Accidents to trains of a railway exercising running powers over another shall be treated, for the purposes of these returns, as accidents of the line owning the trains, as accidents of this nature are compared with the train mileage run by each line.

(*2*) Accidents at joint stations shall be similarly treated. Other accidents at joint stations or on lines on which running powers are exercised, shall be included in the returns of the working or owning line.

20. Accidents occurring:—

(*a*) in railway workshops, or
(*b*) on new works not open for traffic, or
(*c*) on lines under construction, or
(*d*) on lines not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods; or

(*e*) to steamers or flats working in connection with railways,

shall be entered in the briefest possible manner in Part V only, and not entered in any other Parts or Tables of the returns. Accidents of the nature referred to in this rule shall also, when necessary, be reported in accordance with the provisions of the [1]Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XV of 1881).

[*See* Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 193.]

Liability of Railway Administrations to pay Municipal taxes.

No. 270, dated the 12th June, 1890.—Under section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased, pending further orders under that section, to declare every railway admi-

NOTE.—Forms, marked Parts I to V, referred to in these rules do not seem to be of sufficient general importance to be reproduced here. They are printed at pages 202 to 211 of the Gazette of India for 1902, Pt. I.

[1] *See* the reprint of the Act as modified up to 16th December, 1904.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Liability of Railway Administrations to pay Municipal taxes—*concld.*.

tration to be liable from and after the 1st May, 1890, to pay every tax which it was lawfully required by or on behalf of any local authority to pay in aid of the funds of such authority during the year ended on the 30th April, 1890.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1890, Pt. I, p. 438.]

No. 136, dated the 5th April, 1893.—In exercise of the authority given by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 270, dated the 12th June, 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that every railway administration shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of every local authority in respect of—

(*a*) any railway or any portion of a railway which may have been opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, within the local area subject to such authority since the 30th April, 1890, or which may hereafter be so opened, or

(*b*) any building or land constructed or acquired within such local area for the purposes of a railway since the said date, or which may hereafter be so constructed or acquired,

the taxes following, that is to say:—

(1) when such administration was during any part of the year ended on the 30th April, 1890, taxed by such local authority in respect of any railway or portion of railway or building or land, the same taxes, and at similar rates of taxation as were actually levied from such administration by such authority during such year; and

(2) when such administration was not during any part of such year taxed or taxable by such authority in respect of any such thing as aforesaid, all such taxes, and at such rates as such administration would have been liable to if such railway or portion of railway had been open, or such building or land had been constructed or acquired, prior to the 30th April, 1890.

The liability imposed by this Notification shall be deemed to have arisen in the case of every railway or portion of a railway which has been or shall be so opened, and of every building or land which has been or shall be so constructed or acquired as aforesaid, as from the date on which such railway or portion of railway was so opened, or such building or land was so constructed or acquired respectively.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1893, Pt. I, p. 190.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Officers appointed to determine amou of taxes payable in disputed cases.

No. 350, dated the 23rd August, 1894.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 434 R. T., dated 17th August, 1894.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council having carefully considered the question is of opinion that a general revision of the existing system of local taxation in regard to railways is unnecessary.

2. Should any railway administration however consider that any particular tax or its assessment is unreasonable or disproportionate to the services rendered, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that an application for the revision of such tax or assessment should be made direct to the Commissioner in charge of the Division in which the tax is levied, or, where there is not such a Commissioner, to the officer holding a position corresponding to that of a Commissioner (*e.g.*, the Collector in the Presidency of Madras or the Deputy Commissioner in Sylhet or Cachar), who is hereby appointed under section 135, sub-section (2), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, to enquire specially into all the circumstances of the case, and determine, in communication with the contending parties, the sum, if any, which should be paid.

3. The Governor General in Council further desires to call the attention of local authorities to the Government of India Public Works Department, Notifications [1]No. 270, dated the 12th June, 1890, and [1]No. 136, dated the 5th April, 1893 (under which every railway administration was declared liable to pay all taxes legally in force during the year ended on 30th April, 1890), and to direct that when it is sought to impose any new tax on a railway, application should be made through the Local Government concerned for the sanction of the Governor General in Council under-section 135, sub-section (*1*), of the Act referred to above. In all such applications the reasons for imposing the new tax must be fully explained, and at the same time the views of the railway administration affected thereby should be obtained by the Local Government and submitted, together with the application.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1894, Pt. I, p. 486.]

[1] *Supra*, pp. 1522 and 1523.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Secretary to Railway Board authorized to sign documents containing sanction, etc., of Governor General in Council.

No. 802, dated the 24th March, 1905.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 139 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India and as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the Secretary to the Railway Board to sign all documents containing any notice, determination, direction, requisition, appurtenant, or expression of opinion, approval or sanction given or signified on the part of the Governor General in Council for any of the purposes of, or in relation to, the said Act or any of the powers or provisions therein contained.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 233.]

Delegation of powers to Local Governments.

No. 268, dated the 11th June, 1890.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 144 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to Local Governments, in regard to railways under their control, and to the extent and subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, the following powers and functions which are now vested in him under the said Act; the powers and functions hereby delegated being liable to be revoked or varied, and the exercise and discharge thereof to be controlled, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time think fit:—

(1) *Sections 7, 9 and 11.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor General in Council subject to the proviso that the exercise and discharge of such powers and functions will not entail any expenditure in excess of the general powers of sanction of the Local Government concerned.

(2) *Section 48.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor General in Council, only in cases where the railways concerned are under the control of one and the same Local Government.

(3) *Section 54.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor General in Council.

(4) *Section 5; section 51, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e); and section 55.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor General in Council.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*concld.*

Delegation of powers to Local Governments—*concld.*

(5) *Section 63.*—The power of determining the vernacular languages in which the maximum number of passengers to be carried in each compartment shall be exhibited.

(6) *Section 83.*—The power of notifying the Magistrates and Police officers to whom notices of railway accidents are to be given.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1890, Pt. I, p. 438.]

Articles added to Second Schedule of Act.

No. 247, dated the 12th June, 1894.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*s*) of the second schedule to the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following articles shall be added to the said schedule,—namely, narcotic preparations of hemp.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1894, Pt. I, p. 370.]

No. 464, dated the 3rd November, 1896.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*s*) of the second schedule to the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following articles shall be added to the said schedule,—namely, jade, jadestone, and amber.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1896, Pt. I, p. 914.]

No. 537, dated the 29th December, 1899.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*s*) of the second schedule to the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that crude India rubber shall be added to the said schedule.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 1116.]

No. 5, dated the 4th January, 1901.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*s*) of the second schedule to the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that feathers shall be added to the said schedule.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 22.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894).

Duties on sugar imported into British India.

No. 1327-S. R., dated the 20th March, 1899.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8-A. of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to impose, with effect from this date, the following further duties, in addition to those chargeable under No. 8 of the fourth schedule to the said Act, upon the importation into British India of sugar of the kinds hereinafter specified, produced in or exported from the countries hereinafter mentioned under bounties as hereinafter determined and declared, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise :—

[*See over.*]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Duties on sugar imported into British India—*contd.*

Countries.	Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
			Per cwt.
			Rs. A. P.
Argentine Republic ...	All kinds	6 centavos per kilogram ...	... 9 2 0
Astria-Hungary ...	Sugar under 93 per cent. and of at least 88 per cent. polarization.	1·37 florins per 100 kilograms	... 0 14 0
	Sugar under 99½ per cent. and of at least 93 per cent. polarization.	1·46 florins per 100 kilograms	... 0 15 0
	Sugar of at least 99½ per cent. polarization ...	2·10 florins per 100 kilograms	... 1 5 0
Belgium ...	Raw sugar	4·50 francs per 100 kilograms	... 1 6 0
	Refined ,, ...	5·36 francs per 100 kilograms	... 1 10 0
Denmark	Refined ,, ...	1·12 crowns per 100 kilograms	... 0 8 0
France	Raw sugars from 65 to 98 per cent. polarization for beet-root sugars or 65 to 97 per cent. for French colonial sugar.	10·82 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent.* polarization.	3 4 0
	Sugar candies	11·31 francs per 100 kilograms ...	3 7 6

*The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent. for loss in refining.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Duties on sugar imported into British India—*contd.*

Countries.	Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
			Per cwt. Rs. A. P.
France ...	Refined sugars in loaf or crushed clear, hard and dry.	11·5½ francs per 100 kilograms ...	3 7 6
	Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent. polarization.	11·17 francs per 100 kilograms ...	3 6 0
Germany ...	Raw sugar of at least 90 per cent. polarization and refined sugar under 98 per cent. and of at least 90 per cent. polarization.	2·50 marks per 100 kilograms ...	0 15 3
	Candy and sugar in white, hard loaves, blocks, crystals, etc., of at least 99½ per cent. polarization.	3·55 marks per 100 kilograms ...	1 6 0
	All other sugar of at least 98 per cent. polarization.	3 marks per 100 kilograms ...	1 2 0
Holland ...	Raw beet sugar of less than 98 per cent. polarization.	2·2354 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined (100 per cent).*	1 7 0
	Raw beet sugars of at least 98 per cent. polarization.	⅛ths of above bounty, or 1·7653 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined.*	1 2 0

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent. for loss in refining.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Duties on sugar imported into British India—*concld.*

Countries.	Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
			Per cwt. Rs. A. P.
Holland... ...	Refined beet-root sugars	0·2946 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined, in addition to above rate.	0 3 0 in addition to above rate.
	Refined sugar from materials other than beet-root raw sugar.		
Russia... ...	Sugar of at least 99 per cent. polarization ...	0·30 rouble per pood (36·113 lb. avoirdupois).	3 11 0
	Sugar of less than 99 per cent. polarization, but not less than 88 per cent.	0·44 rouble per pood	3 4 0
	Sugar of less than 88 per cent. but not less than 75 per cent.	0·38 rouble per pood	2 13 0

[*See* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, P. 190.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Assessment of sugar duties.

No. 3447 S. R., dated the 28th July, 1899.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8-A of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the assessment of the additional duties on sugar imported from countries where differential rates of bounty are payable according to percentage of polarization :—

(1) If the importer declares that bounty has been paid on the sugar imported at the highest rate shown for the country of production or export in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department [1]No. 1327 S. R., dated the 20th March, 1899, the corresponding rate of additional duty shall be levied and it shall not be necessary to have the sugar tested in India.

(2) If the importer declares that the bounty was paid at any rate below the highest, the sugar shall be tested.

(3) The object of the test shall be to enable the Collector of Customs to determine the class in which the sugar should be deemed to have been placed for the payment of bounty; and the additional duty shall be assessed at the rate corresponding to the rate of bounty which the result of the test in the opinion of the Collector of Customs, indicates as the rate of bounty paid. The additional duty shall be collected at the rate assessed by the Collector of Customs under this rule, unless the importer shall produce documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the Collector that the bounty was actually paid at a lower rate when the additional duty shall be collected at the rate corresponding to such lower rate of bounty.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 704.]

Remission of duties leviable on sugar from any country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902.

No. 7249 S. R., dated the 2nd December, 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 8-A. and 8-B. of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XIV of 1899, VIII of

[1] *Supra*, p. 1527.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Remission of duties leviable on sugar from any country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902—*contd.*

1902 and XII of 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duties leviable in pursuance of the said sections shall be remitted in respect of sugar produced in any country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902 :

Provided that the sugar is imported into British India :—

(*a*) direct from the country of production ; or

(*b*) through another country which is also a party to the said Convention, without having been transhipped at, or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said Convention ;

and is, in either case, accompanied by a certificate in such form and signed by such authorities as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe, certifying that it was produced after the 31st day of August, 1903, and that it has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on production or as a result of exportation.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 1003.]

Certificates of production of sugar imported from countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902.

No. 7251 S. R., dated the 2nd December, 1903.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8-A., 8-B. and 8-C. of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XIV of 1899, VIII of 1902 and XII of 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules in continuation of the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department,[1] No. 4439 S. R., dated the 14th August, 1902, regarding certificates of production of sugar imported from countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, namely :—

1. Certificates of production shall be signed by an authority specially appointed in this behalf by the Government of the country of production, and such certificates shall be countersigned by the British consular representative at the port of shipment or at the place from which the sugar is despatched.

2. The certificate shall be in Form A appended, and shall contain information as to the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the date of production of the sugar, that is, the date when the sugar was finally produced in the form in which it was exported ;

[1] *Infra*, p. 1537.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Certificates of production of sugar imported from countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902—*contd.*

(*b*) particulars as to the marks borne by the consignment, and such information as to the quantity, weight and quality as may be sufficient for its identification; and

(*c*) a declaration that the sugar has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on production or as a result of exportation.

3. Such certificates must be issued not later than the day of despatch of the sugar from the country of production.

FORM A.

I, A. B. of (*a*),_____ do solemnly declare that the undermentioned consignment of sugar was produced on the (*b*)_____ day of (*c*)_____ at my factory as (*d*)_____

(*a*) Insert address and description.

(*b*) Insert day of the month.

(*c*) Insert month and year.

(*d*) Insert name of the place and country.

and that it has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on production or as a result of exportation.

Manufacturer's signature.

Certified that the above declaration is true.

Signature of authority specially appointed to sign such certificates.

Countersigned.

Signature of British consular representative at port of shipment or place of despatch.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Certificates of production of sugar imported from countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902—*contd.*

Details of consignment.

_____cwt. of $\frac{\text{beet}}{\text{cane}}$ sugar, of_____degrees of polarization, packed in _____ bags, marked and addressed as follows :—

[*See* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 1004.]

No. 817 S. R., dated the 7th February, 1902.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 8-A. of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), and in supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar exported from Holland, mentioned in the Notification in this Department, No. 2479 S. R., dated the 7th May, 1901, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rates shall be revised as follows, with effect from the 1st March, 1902 :—

FOR

Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt.
		Rs. A. P.
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots.	1·50 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined.*	0 15 3
Sugar refined from beetroot raw sugar produced in Holland.	1·72 florins per 100 kilograms.	1 1 5
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar ...	·22 florins per 100 kilograms, in addition to bounty, if any, allowed on the raw sugar by the country of production.	0 2 3 in addition to countervailing duty, if any, on the raw sugar.

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent. for loss in refining.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Certificates of production of sugar imported from countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902—*concld.*

READ

Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt.
		Rs. A P.
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots.	1·38 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined.*	0 14 0
Sugar refined from beet-root raw sugar produced in Holland.	1·57 florins per 100 kilograms.	0 15 11
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar ...	·19 florins per 100 kilograms in addition to bounty, if any, allowed on the raw sugar by the country of production.	0 1 11 in addition to countervailing duty, if any, on the raw sugar.

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent. for loss in refining.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 137.]

Revised rate of additional duty on all kinds of sugar from the Argentine Republic.

No. 3374 S. R., dated the 20th June, 1901.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 8-A. of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), and in supersession of the rate of additional duty on all kinds of sugar mentioned against the Argentine Republic in the Notification in this Department, [1] No. 1327-S. R., dated the 20th March, 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rate shall be revised as follows, with effect from the 1st of July, 1901:

[1] *Supra*, p. 1527.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Revised rate of additional duty on all kinds of sugar mentioned against the Argentine Republic—*concld.*

FOR

Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt.
		Rs. A. P.
All kinds	6 centavos per kilogram ...	9 2 0

READ

Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt.
		Rs. A. P.
Al kinds (except sugar exported from the Argentine Republic without payment of internal revenue-tax).	10 centavos per kilogram ...	15 3 10

[*See* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 399.]

Rate of duty on sugar from Austria-Hungary and Germany.

No. 3131 S. R., dated the 6th June, 1902.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8-B., sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902 (VIII of 1902), the Governor General in

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Rate of duty on sugar from Austria-Hungary and Germany—*concld.*

Council is pleased to impose a special duty, at the rates set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, upon all sugar imported into British India from the countries mentioned in the said schedule, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise.

The Schedule.

Country.	Rate of special duty per cwt.
	Rs. A. P.
Austria-Hungary	3 3 9
Germany	2 13 9

[*See* Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 415.]

Identification of sugar chargeable with additional or special duty.

No. 4439 S. R., dated the 14th August, 1902.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 A., sub-section (*2*), and section 8-B., sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1899 (XIV of 1899), and by the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1902 (VIII of 1902), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make, with effect from the 1st of November, 1902, the following rules for the identification of sugar chargeable with an additional or special duty imposed under sub-section (*1*) of the said sections, respectively, and for the assessment and collection of such additional or special duty, namely :

RULES.

1. For the purposes of these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "Customs-port," "Chief Customs-authority," "Customs-collector," "owner" and "public ware-house"

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Identification of sugar chargeable with additional or special duty—*contd.*

have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

2. Where any sugar is imported into any Customs-port, the owner shall declare to the Customs-collector in what country such sugar was produced, and shall furnish him with such other information as may be necessary to enable him correctly to assess the additional or special duty (if any) chargeable under sub-section [1] of section 8-A. or 8-B., respectively, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

3. (*1*) Where the information required by rule 2 is not furnished, the Customs-collector shall deposit and detain the sugar in such part of the Custom-house premises as he may deem suitable.

(*2*) The owner of any sugar deposited and detained under sub-rule (*1*) may, at any time, clear such sugar on payment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon and of the other charges payable to the Customs-collector, whether for wharfage-fees or otherwise, in respect of the same.

(*3*) For the purposes of sub-rule (*2*) and for the purpose of calculating the surplus payable to the owner under section 88 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the additional or special duty leviable upon any sugar deposited and detained under sub-rule (*1*) shall, if the information necessary for the correct assessment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon has not been furnished, be assessed at such rate not exceeding the highest rate of additional or special duty leviable upon any class of sugar as the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, fix in this behalf.

4. The Customs-collector may accept the information required by these rules in any form which he may consider sufficient; and he shall accept it if given in the form and manner hereinafter prescribed.

[1][5. Where sugar is imported into any Customs-port from a bonded ware-house in the United Kingdom, or, being refined sugar, has been imported on payment of duty into the United Kingdom and exported thence without draw-back to any Customs port, the owners shall furnish the Customs-collector with a certificate in Form A.

6. Where refined sugar, having passed through a refinery in the United Kingdom, is imported from the United Kingdom into any Customs-port, the owners shall furnish the Customs-collector with a certificate in Form B.]

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 5202-Ex., dated 15th August, 1904, *see* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 615.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Identification of sugar chargeable with additional or special duty—*contd.*

7. (*1*) In the case of any sugar—

(*a*)[*Cancelled by Notification No. 5202-Exc., dated 15th August, 1904, (Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 615)*].

(*b*) which, though nominally imported into the United Kingdom, has merely passed through a port in the United Kingdom in transit to be re-exported thence to any Customs-port in the same or another bottom ; or

(*c*) which has been imported into any Customs-port from any country other than the United Kingdom ;

the owner shall furnish the Customs-Collector with one of the following documents, namely:—

(i) where the sugar was produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to India, a certificate by the exporter in Form G ;

(ii) where the sugar was produced in a country other than that from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to India, a certificate by the shipper in Form H.

(*2*) Where any sugar referred to in sub-rule (*1*) has been exported from a port in any country other than the United Kingdom or any British possession to the United Kingdom or to any Customs-port, the certificate shall be attested by the British consular officer at the port in such country.

(*3*) Where, in any case referred to in sub-rule (*2*), the British consular officer so desires, the certificate shall have been approved and communicated to him by a local Chamber of Commerce.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Identification of sugar chargeable with additional or special duty—*contd.*

[1] FORM A.

Certificate of Origin for Sugar not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel to (*a*) , destined for (*b*) , and consigned to (*c*) , and that the said sugar is the produce of (*d*)

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGES.		Marks.	Numbers.	Net weight in cwts.	Description of sugar, whether beet or cane.	Polarization.
No.	Description.					

(*Signature*) _____

Collector of Customs (in the United Kingdom).

Port of _____

Date _____

Official stamp.

(*a*) Port to which shipped. (*b*) Country of destination. (*c*) Consignee in India. (*d*) Country of production.

[1] Forms A. and B. were substituted for Forms A. to F. by Notification No. 5202-Ex., dated 15th August, 1904, *see* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 615.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Identification of sugar chargeable with additional or special duty—*contd.*

[1] FORM B.

Certificate of Origin for Sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom.

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel to (*a*) , destined for (*b*) , and consigned to (*c*) , and that the said sugar has been manufactured in the United Kingdom from raw sugar imported from the countries endorsed hereon.

Number and description of packages.		Marks.	Numbers.	Net weight in cwts.	Description of sugar, whether beet or cane.	Polarization.
No.	Description.					

(*Signature*) _____

Collector of Customs (in the United Kingdom).

Port of _____

Date _____

Official stamp.

[1] See footnote on previous page.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Identification of sugar chargeable with additional or special duty—*contd.*

[1]FORM G.

Declaration by the Exporter or Shipper at a Foreign Port as to the Origin of Sugar produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom, or direct to India.

[*Rule 7, sub-head* (i).]

I, A. B.,

declare that the consignment of

cwt. of $\frac{\text{beet}}{\text{cane}}$ sugar, of

degrees of polarization, in bags, marked and addressed as follows:

and shipped on , 190 , per steamer , consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (*a*)

was produced in (*b*).

(*a*) Insert name of port in the United Kingdom / India.

(*b*) Insert name of country of export.

Signature of the Exporter or Shipper.

Certified that I believe the above Declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of Exportation.

[1] These Forms were substituted for Forms G. and H. by Notification No. 523, dated 10th March, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 157.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Identification of sugar chargeable with additional or special duty—*contd.*

[1]FORM H.

Declaration by the Exporter or Shipper at a Foreign Port as to the Origin of Sugar produced elsewhere than in the country of Export.

[*Rule 7, sub-head* (ii).]

I, A. B.
declare that the consignment of
cwt. of $\frac{\text{beet}}{\text{cane}}$ sugar of
degrees of polarization, in
bags marked and addressed
as follows: and shipped on
190 , per steamer
consigned to Messrs.
& Co. of (*a*)

(*a*) Insert name of port in the United Kingdom. India.
(*b*) Insert country of production.
(*c*) Insert name of country.
(*d*) Insert port of shipment.
(*e*) Insert name of place whence the sugar was exported in transit.
(*f*) Insert port of shipment.

was produced in (*b*) and exported thence
in bond on the for transit through (*c*)
to (*d*) for shipment
to India.

I produce and annex to this Declaration the bills of lading and other relevant documents attested by the Customs and other officials at (*e*) and at (*f*)

Signature of the Exporter or Shipper.

Certified that I have examined the documents mentioned, and believe the foregoing Declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of Exportation.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 596.]

[1] *Vide* note on previous page.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Duty on Salted Fish.

No. 1548, dated the 24th March, 1898.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, and in supersession of the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3493, dated the 12th August, 1893, the Governor General in Council directs that on and from the date of this Notification a duty at the rate of six annas a maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$lbs. avoirdupois shall be levied on salted fish, dry and wet, imported into any customs port from any place beyond the limits of British India.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1894, Pt. I, p. 171.]

Steam tramways included in term "Railway" in Article 93 of Schedule 4 of Act, 1894.

No. 2470-S. R., dated the 12th June, 1896.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 27th December, 1894, the Steam Tramway constructed between Tezpur and Balipara in the Darrang District of Assam shall, for the purposes of article 93 of schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, be included in the term "Railway" as used in the said article.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1896, Pt. I, p. 454.]

No. 2087-S. R., dated the 18th April, 1902.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Bukhtiarpur-Behar Tramway shall, for the purposes of item No. 58 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, be included in the term "Railway" as used in the said item.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 291.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*concld.*

Steam tramways included in term "Railway" in Article 93 of Schedule 4 of Act, 1894—*concld.*

No. 930-S. R., dated the 9th February, 1904.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Barasat-Basirhat Tramway shall, for the purposes of item No. 59 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894), Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), be included in the term "Railway" as used in the said item.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 145.]

No. 6520-S. R., dated the 13th October, 1904.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to Article 59 of Schedule IV to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Tarakeshwar-Magra Tramway (now known as the Tarakeshwar-Magra Light Railway) including the Tribeni Branch of that Tramway, shall be deemed to be included in that Article.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 780.]

No. 6658-S. R., dated the 20th October, 1904.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to Article 59 of Schedule IV to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Jagatbullabhpur-Antpur extension of the Howrah-Amta Tramway (now known as the Howrah-Amta Light Railway) shall be deemed to be included in that Article.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 800.]

No. 809-81, dated the 31st January, 1906.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to Article 60 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Matheran Light Steam Tramway shall be deemed to be included in that Article.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 74.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894).

Prison-offences.

Resolution No. $\frac{2\ Jails}{500\text{-}510}$ *dated 31st August, 1896.*—With reference to the provisions contained in section 46, clauses (*4*), (*6*) and (*7*), of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the punishment of prison-offences by loss of privileges admissible under the remission system and the imposition of handcuffs and fetters :—

Part I.—Loss of privileges admissible under the remission system for the time being in force.

For a prison-offence any one of the following punishments involving loss of privileges admissible under the remission system may be awarded :—

(*a*) forfeiture of marks earned but not converted into remission ;

(*b*) forfeiture of future marks not yet earned ;

(*c*) temporary forfeiture of class, grade or prison privileges ;

(*d*) forfeiture of remission earned ;

(*e*) temporary or permanent reduction from a higher to a lower class or grade ; or

(*f*) temporary or permanent exclusion from the remission system.

Provided (i) that the number of marks forfeited under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) shall not exceed the total number of marks which would be ordinarily obtainable by a prisoner during a period of three months immediately preceding or succeeding the forfeiture respectively ; (ii) that the remission forfeited under clause (*d*) shall not, except with the previous sanction of the Inspector-General, exceed that earned by the prisoner during the three months preceding the date of the order directing such forfeiture ; and (iii) that no order directing the loss of privileges under clause (*f*) shall take effect without the previous sanction of the Inspector General.

Part II.—The imposition of handcuffs.

1. Handcuffs imposed by way of punishment for prison-offences shall be iron bar-handcuffs weighing, with lock, not more than 2lb. each, or swivel with spring-catch handcuffs weighing not more than 1¼lb. each, or chain handcuffs weighing not more than 1lb. each.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894)—*contd.*

Prison-offences—*contd.*

2. Handcuffs may be imposed—

(*a*) on the wrists in front by day or night for a period of not more than twelve hours at a time, with intervals of not less than twelve hours between each period, and for not more than four consecutive days or nights;

(*b*) on the wrists behind by day only for a period of not more than six hours in any day of twenty-four hours, and for not more than four consecutive days;

(*c*) by attaching the handcuffs affixed on the prisoner's wrists to a staple in front of the prisoner by day for not more than seven consecutive days and for not more than nine hours on each day, with an interval of at least one hour after the handcuffs have been so attached for not less than three, or more than five, hours:

Provided that such staple shall not be higher than the prisoner's shoulder nor lower than his waist, and that no prisoner shall be attached by handcuffs to a staple except in the presence of other prisoners.

3. A prisoner while undergoing punishment in handcuffs shall be under complete shelter from the sun.

Part III.—The imposition of fetters.

1. The following classes of fetters may be used in prisons:—

(*a*) Link fetters composed of a chain and ankle-rings. The total weight of such fetters, including ankle-rings, shall not exceed 3lb. and the chain shall be not less than two feet in length.

(*b*) Bar-fetters composed of two bars joined together by a link and attached to ankle-rings. The total weight of such fetters, including the ankle-rings, shall not exceed 5lb., and each bar shall be not less than twenty inches in ength.

(*c*) Cross-bar fetters composed of a single bar for the purpose of keeping the legs apart and of ankle-rings. The total weight of such fetters, including ankle-rings, shall not exceed 2½lb. The length of the bar shall not exceed

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894)—*contd.*

Prison-offences—*contd.*

sixteen inches in the case of men who are not less than five feet six inches in height, or fourteen inches in the case of men below this height.

2. The maximum period for which fetters may be continuously imposed shall be—

(*a*) in case of linked fetters, twelve months;

(*b*) in the case of bar-fetters, six months;

(*c*) in the case of cross-bar fetters, two hundred and forty hours.

A period of at least ten days must elapse after fetters of any kind have been imposed as a punishment for a prison-offence before they can be again imposed as a punishment for another prison-offence, whether of the same kind or not.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894) and of all other powers in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under *clauses* (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of that section for all the territories to which the said Act extends: —

Part I.—Prison-offences [*clause* (1)].

The following acts are forbidden, and every prisoner who wilfully commits any of the following acts shall be deemed to have wilfully disobeyed the regulations of the prison, and to have committed a prison-offence within the meaning of section 45 of the said Act:—

(1) Talking during working hours, or talking loudly, laughing, or singing at any time after having been ordered by an officer of the prison to desist;

(2) Quarrelling with any other prisoner;

(3) Secreting any article whatever;

(4) Showing disrespect to any jail officer or official visitor;

(5) Making groundless complaints;

(6) Answering untruthfully any question put by an officer of the prison or an official visitor;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894)—*contd.*

Prison-offences—*contd.*

(7) Holding any communication (in writing, by word of mouth, or otherwise) with an outsider, with a prisoner of the opposite sex, civil or under-trial prisoner, or a prisoner of a different class in disobedience of the regulations of the prison ;

(8) Abetting the commission of any prison-offence ;

(9) Omitting to assist in the maintenance of discipline by reporting any prison-offence, or to give assistance to an officer of the prison when called on to do so ;

(10) Doing any act or using any language calculated to woun or offend the feelings and prejudices of a fellow-prisoner;

(11) Doing any act calculated to create any unnecessary alarm in the minds of the prisoners or officers of the prison ;

(12) Leaving without permission of an officer of the prison the gang to which he is attached, or the part of the prison in which he is confined ;

(13) Leaving without permission of an officer of the prison the ward, the yard, the place in file, the seat or berth assigned to him ;

(14) Loitering about the yards, or lingering in the wards when these are open ;

(15) Omitting or refusing to march in file when moving about the prison ;

(16) Visiting the latrines or bathing platforms except at stated hours or without permission of an officer of the prison, or resorting unnecessarily to the night latrine, or omitting or refusing to employ dry earth in the manner directed by the prison regulations ;

(17) Refusing to eat the food prescribed by the prison diet scale ;

(18) Eating or appropriating any food not assigned to him, or taking from, or adding to the portions assigned to, other prisoners ;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894)—*contd.*

Prison-offences—*contd.*

(19) Removing without permission of an officer of the prison food from the cook room or godowns or from the place where meals are served, or disobeying any orders as to the issue and distribution of food and drink;

(20) Wilfully destroying food, or throwing it away without orders;

(21) Introducing into food or drink anything likely to render it unpalatable or unwholesome;

(22) Omitting or refusing to wear the clothing given to him, or exchanging any portion of it for the clothing of other prisoners, or losing, discarding, damaging, or altering any part of it;

(23) Removing, defacing, or altering any distinctive number, mark or badge attached to, or worn on, the clothing or person;

(24) Omitting or refusing to keep the person clean, or disobeying any order regulating the cutting of hair or nails;

(25) Omitting or refusing to keep clothing, blankets, bedding, fetters, neck-rings, neck-tickets, iron cups or platters clean, or disobeying any order as to the arrangement or disposition of such articles;

(26) Tampering in any way with prison locks, lamps or lights or other property with which he has no concern;

(27) Stealing the prison clothing or any part of the prison kit of any other prisoner;

(28) Committing a nuisance in any part of the prison;

(29) Spitting on or otherwise soiling any floor, door, wall, or other part of the prison building or any article in the prison;

(30) Wilfully befouling the wells, latrines, washing or bathing places;

(31) Damaging the trees and vegetables in the garden of the jail, or maltreating the prison cattle;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894)—*contd.*

Prison-offences—*contd.*

(32) Omitting or refusing to take due care of all prison property entrusted to him;

(33) Omitting or refusing to take due care of, or injuring, destroying or misappropriating, the materials and implements entrusted to him for work;

(34) Omitting to report at once any loss, breakage or injury which he may accidentally have caused to prison property or implements;

(35) Manufacturing any article without the knowledge or permission of an officer of the prison;

(36) Performing any portion of the task allotted to another prisoner, or obtaining the assistance of another prisoner in the performance of his own task;

(37) Appropriating any portion of the task performed by another prisoner;

(38) Mixing or adding any foreign substance to the materials issued for work;

(39) Wilfully causing to himself any illness, injury or disability;

(40) Causing, or omitting to assist in suppressing, violence or insubordination of any kind;

(41) Taking part in any attack upon any prisoner or officer of the prison;

(42) Omitting or refusing to help any officer of the prison in case of an attempted escape or of an attack upon such officer or upon another prisoner;

(43) Disobeying any lawful order of an officer of the prison or omitting or refusing to perform duties in the manner prescribed.

Part II.—The classification of punishments [*clause* (3)].

The punishments enumerated in section 46 of the said Act, including those prescribed by the Governor General in Council under section 46, clauses (*4*), (*6*) and (7)—*vide* Appendix I—shall be classified into minor and major punishments.

(1) Formal warning;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894)—*contd.*

Prison-offences—*contd.*

(2) Change of labour to some more irksome or severe form;

(3) Forfeiture of marks earned, but not converted into remission;

(4) Forfeiture of future marks not yet earned;

(5) Temporary exclusion from the remission system;

(6) Temporary forfeiture of class, grade or prison privileges;

(7) Temporary reduction from a higher to a lower class or grade;

(8) Penal diet;

(9) Solitary confinement for not more than 48 hours;

(10) Cellular confinement for not more than 7 days;

(11) Separate confinement for not more than 14 days;

(12) Imposition of handcuffs otherwise than by handcuffing a prisoner behind or to a staple;

(13) Imposition of link-fetters for not more than 30 days; and

(14) Substitution of gunny or other coarse clothing for the portion of the ordinary prison dress which is not woollen;

The following punishments shall be considered major punishments:—

(1) Hard labour in the case of prisoners not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment;

(2) (*a*) Forfeiture of remission earned;

(*b*) Permanent reduction from a higher to a lower class or grade;

(*c*) Permanent exclusion from the remission system;

(3) Solitary confinement for a period exceeding 48 hours;

(4) Cellular confinement for a period exceeding 7 days;

(5) Separate confinement for a period exceeding 14 days

(6) Link-fetters, if imposed for more than 30 days;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894)—*contd.*

Prison-offences—*contd.*

(7) Bar-fetters;

(8) Cross-bar fetters;

(9) Handcuffing behind or to a staple;

(10) Penal diet combined with solitary confinement for more than 48 hours;

(11) Whipping; and

(12) Any combination of minor punishments admissible under section 47 of the Act.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894)—*contd.*

Prison-offences—*contd.*

Part III.—The circumstances in which an act constituting both a prison-offence and an offence under the [1] Indian Penal Code may or may not be dealt with as a prison-offence [clause (4)].

1. When in the opinion of the Superintendent any of the following offences are established against any prisoner, he shall refer the case to the Magistrate exercising jurisdiction for enquiry in accordance with the [2] Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882:—

(1) Offences punishable under sections 147, 148 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) Offences punishable under sections 222, 223 and 224 of the Indian Penal Code.

(3) Offences punishable under sections 304-A, 309, 325 and 326 of the Indian Penal Code.

(4) Any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session.

2. It shall be in the discretion of the Superintendent to determine with respect to any other act which constitutes both a prison-offence and an offence under the Indian Penal Code, whether he will use his own powers of punishment, or move the Magistrate exercising jurisdiction to enquire into it in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Part IV.—The award of marks and the shortening of sentences [clause (5)].

1. For the purposes of these rules convicted prisoners shall be divided into three classes, namely:—

(1) Thugs, robbers by administration of poisonous drugs, and professional, hereditary or specially dangerous criminals convicted of heinous organized crime, such as dacoity.

(2) Dacoits and other persons convicted of heinous organized crime who are not professional, hereditary or specially dangerous criminals.

(3) All other prisoners.

[1] For Act 45 of 1860, *see* the reprint of the Act as modified up to 1st April, 1903.
[2] For Act 14 of 1882, *see* the reprint of the Act as modified up to 1st December, 1899

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II —General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894)—*contd.*

Prison-offences—*contd.*

2. Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, every convicted prisoner whose sentence or aggregate of sentences, exclusive of any period awarded in default of payment of fine amounts to one year or upwards, shall be eligible for marks under these rules:

Provided that a convicted prisoner under a sentence of transportation or imprisonment under section 2 of the Frontier Murderous Outrages Regulation, 1901 (IV of 1901), shall not, in respect of such sentence, be eligible for marks unless he was under the age of fifteen years at the time of his conviction;

Provided also that a convicted prisoner under a sentence of simple imprisonment, shall not, in respect of such sentence, be eligible for marks, unless he voluntarily labours throughout the term of such imprisonment.

3. For the purposes of these rules a life-sentence shall mean—

Twenty-five years' imprisonment in the case of prisoners included in classes (1) and (2).

Twenty years' imprisonment in the case of all other prisoners.

4. The remission earned under these rules shall have the following effects, namely:—

(*a*) In the case of a prisoner included in class (1)—

If under life-sentence, the period of remission shall shorten *pro tanto* the term of twenty-five years which must otherwise elapse before he becomes eligible for a self-supporter's ticket in the Andamans;

If under sentence for a term of years, the period of remission earned shall be passed under such police surveillance as the Local Government may prescribe.

Explanation.—A prisoner included in class (1) and under sentence for life shall, at the expiry of twenty-five years, less remission earned, if he so desires and is capable of earning livelihood, be transferred to the Andamans, irrespective of his age.

(*b*) In the case of a prisoner included in class (2), whether under sentence for life or term, the period of remission earned shall be deducted from the sentence, and shall be passed under such police surveillance as the Local Government may prescribe.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894)—*contd.*

Prison-offences—*contd.*

(*c*) In the case of all other prisoners remission earned shall reduce the sentence absolutely.

5. Every prisoner who is entitled to earn remission under the foregoing rules shall be brought under the remission system on the first day of the calendar month next following that in the course of which he became a prisoner:

Provided that, if a prisoner admitted under a sentence of less than one year is subsequently sentenced to a further term which makes up the aggregate to one year, he shall, if otherwise eligible and unless such subsequent sentence is inflicted on account of riot, escape, or repeated prison-offences, commence to earn marks on the first day of the calendar month next following that in which the second sentence was passed.

6. Ordinary marks shall be awarded on the following scale, namely:—

(*a*) One mark daily for thoroughly good conduct and scrupulous attention to all prison regulations.

(*b*) One mark daily for industry and the due performance of the daily task imposed upon him.

(*c*) One mark daily for any day on which special diligence in work is shown.

7. In addition to any marks earned under the last preceding rule, convict warders shall receive four marks daily, convict overseers two marks daily, and convict night watchmen one mark daily; but convict warders and overseers shall not be eligible for any additional marks under clause (*c*) of that rule. It will thus be possible for a night watchman showing special diligence in work to obtain four marks a day, which is likewise the maximum number obtainable by a convict overseer.

8. On Sundays and holidays, when ordinary prison industries are stopped, marks for conduct only can be earned, but prisoners employed on prison services may be awarded also marks for labour. Convict officers shall be awarded marks as on other days.

9. A prisoner in hospital shall receive marks for conduct only: Provided that he does not, by any improper action of his own after admission to prison, induce or aggravate the disease on account of which he was admitted into hospital.

10. A convict sent to a Court to give testimony in accordance with a requisition under the Prisoners' Testimony Act (XV of 1869) shall be credited during his absence with marks in the same way as a convict in hospital.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894)—*contd.*

Prison-offences—*contd.*

11. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, special marks may, in the discretion of the Superintendent, be given—

(*a*) for special service such as—

(1) assisting in detecting or preventing breaches of prison discipline or regulations;

(2) success in teaching a handicraft;

(3) special excellence of work;

(4) protecting an officer of the prison from attack;

(5) assisting an officer of the prison in case of an outbreak, fire or similar emergency; or

(6) economy in the wearing of clothing; and

(*b*) to a prisoner who, for the period of one year immediately preceding the grant of the marks, has committed no prison offence.

12. (1) The Superintendent of a District Jail may award to the same prisoner, under sub-head (*a*) of rule 11, not more than one hundred special marks for any one service or in any one quarter, and the Superintendent of a Central Jail may, in the like manner, award not more than five hundred special marks.

(2) Where the Superintendent is of opinion that more special marks than are authorised by sub-rule (1) should be awarded under sub-head (*a*) of the said rule, he shall submit the case for the orders of the Inspector-General who shall submit for the orders of the Local Government any case in which he proposes to award more than one thousand special marks.

(3) The number of special marks awarded to the same prisoner under sub-head (*b*) of the said rule shall not exceed three hundred and sixty in any one year.

(4) Every award of special marks by the Superintendent shall, together with a statement of the reasons for such award, be reported to the Inspector-General.

13. No prisoner shall receive marks for the day on which any offence is committed.

13-A. The Superintendent may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector-General, restore to the benefits of the remission system any prisoner removed therefrom.

14. The award of ordinary marks shall be made either by the Superintendent himself or, subject to his control and supervision, by the Deputy Superintendent, Jailor, Deputy Jailor, or any other officer

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894)—*contd.*

Prison-offences—*contd.*

specially empowered n that behalf by the Inspector-General. The award of special marks shall be made only by the Superintendent or Inspector-General.

15. The officer awarding marks shall, before making the award, consult the prisoner's work-sheet and history-ticket, in which every offence proved against the prisoner must be carefully recorded. In the absence of any entry against the prisoner on any day, it shall be presumed that he has earned "ordinary" marks for that day. Ordinary marks shall be recorded in the presence of the prisoner weekly, fortnightly or monthly, as circumstances admit, and special marks shall be awarded as soon as possible after they have been earned. All marks shall be noted in the Mark Register, which shall be written up from the entries in the prisoner's history-ticket.

16. Every convict coming under the operations of the remission system shall be entitled to a remission of one day of his sentence for every twenty-four marks earned by him. Marks shall be converted into remission, and the actual remission earned shall be recorded quarterly in the Mark Register. The amount of remission earned quarterly by each convict shall be intimated to him by the Superintendent at the first weekly inspection after the close of each quarter.

17. Remission being thus earned in days shall be recorded in days in the Mark Register, and shall not be converted into months or year: Provided that remission on account of Her Majesty's Proclamation or Jubilee, which was granted in months, shall be separately shown in months and not converted into days.

18. In converting marks into quarterly remission, any balance of marks which remains after dividing the total by 24 shall be carried forward to the next quarter. In converting marks into remission at the end of a prisoner's sentence, if there is a balance of 12 or upwards remaining after dividing the total by 24, it shall be considered equivalent to one day's remission, any smaller balance being disregarded.

19. In the first week of each month a list shall be made out of those prisoners who, on the supposition that they will earn their full ordinary marks during the intervening period, will be entitled to release in the course of the month next ensuing. This list shall be submitted to the Superintendent, signed by him and filed in the office. If the prisoner fails to earn the number of marks assumed in the list, or if from bad conduct he forfeits any of the marks already earned, the date of his release will be proportionately deferred; while if, on the other hand, he earns an additional number of marks, the date of his release will be proportionately accelerated. As soon as he has earned

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894)—*concld.*

Prison-offences—*concld.*

such number of marks as entitles him to release, he shall, if otherwise eligible, be released by the Superintendent without further sanction or reference. The amount of remission finally earned shall be endorsed on the prisoner's warrant and the endorsement signed by the Superintendent.

20. When a prisoner is transferred from one prison to another, a record shall be sent with him showing the amount of remission and the number of marks which stand to his credit. Prisoners transferred from one prison to another shall be awarded by the officers of the receiving prison marks for conduct, but not for industry during the period spent in transit.

Part V.—The use of arms against any prisoner or a body of prisoners in the case of an outbreak or attempt to escape [*clause* (*6*)].

1. Any officer of the prison may use a sword, bayonet, fire-arm or any other weapon against any prisoner escaping or attempting to escape: Provided that resort shall not be had to the use of any such weapon unless such officer has reasonable ground to believe that he cannot otherwise prevent the escape.

2. Any officer of the prison may use a sword, bayonet, fire-arm or any other weapon on any prisoner engaged in any combined outbreak or in any attempt to force or break open the outer gate or enclosure wall of the prison and may continue to use such weapon so long as such combined outbreak or attempt is being actually prosecuted.

3. Any officer of the prison may use a sword, bayonet, fire-arm or any other weapon against any prisoner using violence to any officer of the prison or other persons: Provided that such officer has reasonable ground to believe that the officer of the prison or other person is in danger to life or limb, or that other grievous hurt is likely to be caused to him.

4. Before using fire-arms against a prisoner under the authority conveyed in rule (*1*) of this Part, the officer of the prison shall give a warning to the prisoner that he is about to fire on him.

5. No officer of the prison shall, in the presence of his superior officer, use arms of any sort against a prisoner in the case of an outbreak or attempt to escape except under the orders of such superior officer.

[Not published in Gazette.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR AMENDMENT ACT, 1894 (XII OF 1894).

Date of operation of Act.

No. 1018, dated the 2nd November, 1894.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act (XII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the 1st day of April, 1895, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1894, Pt. I, p. 603.]

THE REPEALING AND AMENDING (ARMY) ACT, 1894 (XIII OF 1894).

Date of operation of Act.

No. 1019, dated 2nd November, 1894.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Repealing and Amending (Army) Act (XIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the first day of April, 1895, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1894, Pt. I, p. 603.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895).

Date of operation of Act.

No. 259, dated the 5th October, 1896.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the sixth day of October, 1896, as the day on which the said Act shall come into force.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1896, Pt. I, p. 800.]

Persons under 12 and over one year of age.

No. 261, dated the 5th October, 1896.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5, clause (*1*), of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the computation of pilgrims for the purposes of the said Act and the rules thereunder, two persons of the age of one year and upwards and under the age of twelve years shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, count as one pilgrim.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1896, Pt. I, p. 800.]

Space between decks for each pilgrim.

No. 2145, dated the 17th September, 1897.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19, sub-section (*1*), of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), and in supersession of the orders contained in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 260, dated the 5th October, 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that every pilgrim ship shall contain at least sixteen superficial feet and ninety-six cubic feet of space available for each pilgrim in the between-deck on which he is accommodated.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1897, Pt. I, p. 851.]

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships.

No. 262, dated the 5th October, 1896.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:

1. In these rules "the Inspector" means the officer appointed by the Local Government under section 8, or the person authorized by such officer as aforesaid under section 9, of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), hereinafter referred to as "the Act", and "section" means a section of the said Act.

2. The Inspector shall, on receiving the notice required by section 8, himself proceed, or give written authority to some competent

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

person on his behalf, to inspect the ship, her provisions, medical stores, equipments, ventilation, fittings, etc., and shall satisfy himself by such inspection that they meet all prescribed requirements.

3. The certificates A and B required under sections 11 and 12 shall be given in Form Nos. I and II appended to these rules and that required under section 24 in Form III.

4. No certificate under section 12 shall be granted between May 20th and September 20th in any year in respect of a ship of a tonnage of less than 500 registered tons, or which is not capable of steaming at least eight knots an hour in ordinary monsoon weather; nor shall such a certificate be given unless all the arrangements required by these rules have been made to the entire satisfaction of the Inspector.

5. The Inspector shall see that in all cases where the number of pilgrims exceeds 100, the Medical Officer of the ship is present at the official inspection, and that such Medical Officer has had an opportunity of satisfying himself as to the completeness of the arrangements made for the accommodation and care of the pilgrims under these rules; and shall require such Medical Officer to furnish a certificate to that effect in Form X, and to sign the second of the certificates prescribed by rule 57.

16. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with boats (to be placed under davits), at least two of which shall be life-boats, according to the following scale:—

1 Gross tonnage of ship.	2 Minimum number of boats to be placed under davits.	3 Total minimum cubic contents of boats to be placed under davits. L × B × D × ·6.
500 and under 600	3	600
600 „ 700	3	700
700 „ 800	4	800
800 „ 900	4	900
900 „ 1,000	4	1,000
1,000 „ 1,250	4	1,200
1,250 „ 1,500	6	1,500
1,500 „ 1,750	6	1,700
1,750 „ 2,000	6	1,800
2,000 „ 2,250	6	1,900
2,250 „ 2,500	6	2,000
2,500 „ 2,750	6	2,050
2,750 „ 3,000	6	2,100
3,000 „ 3,250	8	2,400

[1] Substituted by Notific ation No. 1555, dated the 20th April, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 273.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

1	2	3
Cross tonnage of ship.	Minimum number of boats to be placed under davits.	Total minimum cubic contents of boats to be placed under davits, L × B × D × ·6.
3,250 and under 3,500	8	2,500
3,500 „ 3,750	8	2,600
3,750 „ 4,000	8	2,700
4,000 „ 4,250	8	2,800
4,250 „ 4,500	8	2,900
4,500 „ 4,750	8	2,900
4,750 „ 5,000	10	3,300
5,000 „ 5,250	10	3,400
5,250 „ 5,500	10	3,500
5,500 „ 5,750	10	3,600
5,750 „ 6,000	10	3,700

Proviso.—Provided that, where in ships already fitted the minimum cubic contents of boats placed under davits are provided, as required by column 3 of the said scale, this rule shall be deemed to have been sufficiently complied with although the actual number of boats so carried falls below the minimum prescribed in column 2 of the said scale.

(*2*) Every boat shall be supplied with two fresh-water breakers, two small tin-lined lockers fitted under the side seats in the stern, and each capable of holding about 50 lbs. of biscuit, and a tightly spread canvas cover.

(*3*) Every boat shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, with masts, sails, painters' oars, rowlocks or tholes, rudder and tiller, boat hooks, plugs and breakers, all properly secured.

(*4*) A hatchet or tomahawk shall be kept in each end of every life-boat, in good order and secured by a lanyard; a life-jacket or belt for each oarsman, and one for the cockswain, shall also be provided; and a life-line in loops shall run round the outside of the boat and be securely made fast.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

7. Boat drill shall be practised at least once a week.

8. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with three bower anchors of such weight, and with cables of such length, size and material as are, in the judgment of the Inspector, sufficient.

Instruments for purposes of navigation.

9. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with—

(*a*) not less than three good ship's compasses and two boat's compasses and with a record of the deviation of her compasses on every point, entered in the log-book;

(*b*) admiralty or Indian Government charts and sailing directions suitable for the voyage she is about to undertake;

(*c*) not less than two chronometers and not less than two sextants or quadrants and barometers, one of the latter being a mercurial barometer.

(*d*) a deep-sea lead line and lead.

Apparatus for extinguishing fires and precautions against fire.

10. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with—

(*a*) hose capable of being connected with the engines of the ship, adapted for extinguishing fire in any part thereof, and

(*b*) fire-buckets in the proportion of three for every 100 tons of tonnage up to 600, and two for every 100 tons above 600: Provided that not more than 50 fire-buckets need under any circumstances be carried.

(*2*) If fire annihilators or fire-engines are carried, they shall be placed by the Master in charge of one of the principal officers of the ship and the ship's carpenter, who shall be held responsible that they with the buckets and other fire apparatus, are kept in a state fit for immediate * use.

* Fire engines should be worked once a week to keep them in proper order.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

11. As soon as possible after leaving port, the officers and crew shall be divided into parties and assigned to stations in case of fire; and fire-drill shall be practised at convenient times and at least once a week.

12. Immediately before leaving port, the passengers shall be called on to deliver up whatever lucifer matches, gunpowder or other inflammable articles they may have with them.

13. No naked lights shall on any account be used in the hold or store-rooms or in the between-decks except under trustworthy superintendence. No person shall be allowed to read in bed with a naked light. Smoking between-decks is strictly prohibited.

14. Cases containing spirits shall never be opened in the hold but may be hoisted on deck for the purpose.

Appliances for saving life and making signals of distress.

15. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, with a supply of life-buoys, with lines attached, of which not less than six shall be kept readily available on deck, and with inextinguishable lights fitted for attachment to the life-buoys. Every pilgrim ship shall also be supplied with an approved life-belt or other similar approved article of equal buoyancy suitable for being worn on the person, for each person on board, and such life belts or other articles as aforesaid shall be so placed, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, as to be readily accessible.

Explanation.—An "approved life-belt" means a belt which does not require to be inflated before use, and which is capable of floating in water for 24 hours with at least 15 lbs. of iron suspended from it.*

16. Life-buoys shall be secured by a toggle and becket or any similar method allowing of ready release, but shall not be lashed or seized to the vessel.

17. Every pilgrim ship shall carry such quantity of rockets and blue lights or other signals as the Inspector may deem adequate.

* Life-belts should be cut out 2 inches under the armpits, and so fitted as to remain securely in place when put on.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

[THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

Fittings and other appliances to be provided in the upper and between-decks.

18. The Inspector shall see that sufficient ventilators are provided for the between-decks to give each pilgrim (*a*) in the first or upper between-deck 5 square inches and (*b*) in the second or lower between-deck 10 square inches of ventilation-area exclusive of hatches and side scuttles, and so placed as to afford an equable diffusion of air through all parts. The ventilators of the second between-deck must act separately from those of the first between-deck, and, if pilgrims are carried on a second or lower between-deck, such lower between-deck shall be ventilated by artificial ventilation such as Blackman's ventilator or a thermantidote approved of by the Inspector. The Inspector shall also see (*i*) that all air holes affording a means of communication between the hold and the between-decks are closed so as to shut off, as completely as possible, the escape of foul air from the bilge, or steam from the cargo into the between-decks; (*ii*) that the foul air from the hold and the between-decks respectively is carried in separate shafts above the uppermost deck; and (*iii*) that all ventilating shafts and tubes for the hold are so arranged as to act quite independently of those for the between-decks.

19. In the absence of hollow iron masts or other means of ventilating the hold, there shall be fitted at least four cowl-headed tubes (of a size to be approved by the Inspector) leading from the lower hold to the open air on the upper deck.

20. Every cowl-headed tube shall be provided with a strong plug for use, if necessary, in bad weather.

21. Such provision shall be made for affording light to the between-decks as the circumstances of the case may, in the judgment of the Inspector, require. The pilgrims shall moreover have the free and unimpeded use of the whole of every hatchway situated over the space appropriated to their use, and over each hatchway there shall be erected such a booby-hatch or other substantial covering as shall, in the opinion of such Inspector, afford the greatest amount of light and air and of protection from sun and wet as the case will admit of.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

[Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

[1]22. The upper deck and the between-decks of every pilgrim ship shall be either of wood, or of iron or steel sheathed with wood and caulked.

23. Each hatchway shall be provided with a large tarpaulin tent which can in bad weather be spread well over it and securely fastened so as to keep out rain and let in fresh air, and in fine weather be rolled up and put out of the way; and shall, except where arrangements exist for lowering the derrick boom in a way which will serve the purpose, also be fitted with a strong iron or wooden A shaped frame for the support of such tent.

24. Every pilgrim ship shall have poop, quarter deck, waist and forecastle awnings complete and in good order, and six windsails distributed as the Inspector may direct. The awning and windsails shall be kept up so long as the weather does not render this impossible.

25. Strong ladders 2½ feet wide with hand rails of a convenient height shall be provided for every hatchway used as such and not merely as a ventilator; and as additional means for women and children to hold on by, knotted hand ropes shall be fastened conveniently near the ladders.

26. Hooks for hanging the required number of lanterns shall be fixed at convenient distances apart.

27. The space to be occupied by pilgrims must be kept clear from obstruction of any kind whatever, thoroughly clean and dry; and nothing except life-belts with the consent of the Inspector given under Rule 15 shall be slung up or stowed away between the beams. Every day while the pilgrims are on deck the between-decks shall be carefully cleaned and scrubbed with dry sand mixed with suitable disinfectants.*

28. Bamboos, ropes or strong rails shall be securely fastened fore and aft to the mid ship stanchions on the between-deck.

29. No timber or cargo of any kind, and only the necessary fittings properly secured and live stock for consumption on the voyage, shall be allowed on the upper deck which shall, save as aforesaid, be exclusively reserved for the pilgrims.†

* Calvert's powder in the proportion of 10 per cent. should be used.

† Pilgrims should be encouraged to use the upper deck as much as possible.

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 2376, dated 7th October, 1897, *see* Gazette of India, 1897, Pt. I, p. 963.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

30. A set of water-vessels, such as buckets and tin mugs, required by topases or others for use in the latrines, shall be exclusively set apart for such purpose; and they shall be marked or painted so as to be clearly distinguishable from those used for cooking or drinking purposes.

Food, fuel and water-supply.

31. Every pilgrim ship shall be supplied in accordance with the following scale with food, fuel and water of good quality conveniently stored and in quantity sufficient to supply the pilgrims on board during the intended voyage (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable):

For each pilgrim daily—

Rice	1 lb.
Flour or ship's biscuit	4 oz.
Pulse, dall	4 „
Ghee or oil	1 „
Onions	2 „
Pumpkins, yams, or other vegetables	2 „
Tamarind	1 „
Condiments, chillies, garlic, coriander seed or turmeric ...	½ „
Salt	½ „
Firewood, dry	2 lbs.
Drinking-water from iron tanks	1 gal.

Provided that in the case of drinking-water the allowance hereby prescribed shall be provided for each pilgrim irrespective of his age.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

[1] A sign-board written in bold letters in the Persian, Urdu and Guzarati characters shall be displayed at the place to be approved by the Inspector, at which stores are dispensed, announcing that food can be procured there. At the same place shall be posted a table of the rations of food and water in Persian, Urdu and Guzarati, and a price-list in the same languages of the articles of food offered for sale.

32. Excepting fuel and water which shall always be found by the ship the articles in the above scale need not be provided for those pilgrims who have satisfied the officer appointed in this behalf under section 18 that they have on board food sufficient for their own use.

33. Every pilgrim ship shall, in addition to the requirements of the two last foregoing rules, have on board, either as cargo or stores, food sufficient, in the opinion of the Inspector, to provide for the pilgrims in the event of an accident to the ship's machinery.

34. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with caboose accommodation sufficient to cook for the total number of pilgrims on board, and such accommodation shall in no case consist of less than two cabooses, or cooking ranges placed on deck, properly housed and covered, to which the pilgrims shall have free access between the hours of 6 A.M. and to 9 P.M.

(*2*) All cooking ranges shall be made of substantial plate-iron lined inside with bricks and raised at least four inches from the deck, with an outlet of chimney at top for the escape of smoke. Each range shall contain five or six cooking places, and the Master shall see that fires adequate for cooking are kept lighted at them from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. An additional range shall be provided for every 200 pilgrims carried in excess of 100. Cooking on board in pilgrims' private stoves is prohibited.

(*3*) The Inspector may require the Master to provide such number as such Inspector may thinknecessary of Muhammadan cooks not exceeding three per hundred pilgrims (exclusive of pilgrims who have on board their own supplies and desire to cook for themselves).

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 2636, dated the 15th September, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 828.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

35. The crew of the ship shall not be allowed to use the cooking ranges or latrines set apart for pilgrims while pilgrims are on board, but shall be provided with a separate cooking range and latrine.

36. Each ship shall be fitted with a condenser or distilling apparatus of sufficient capacity to produce at least one gallon of drinking-water a day for every person on board of whatever age, including the crew.

37. No certificate under section 13 shall be granted unless the condenser can not only supply the minimum quantity of water prescribed under rule 36 for each person on board, but also yield every 24 hours 500 gallons of pure cold water fit to drink.

38. The tanks for storing drinking-water on board shall not be placed near the latrines. They shall be protected from all filth, and shall be so closed that the distribution of the water can be effected only by means of pumps or from taps with lock and key fitted to the tanks.

39. The water of any tank pronounced bad by the Medical Officer of the ship shall be immediately rejected and pumped out, and the tank cleaned out before being refilled.

40. If there is any doubt as to the quality of the drinking-water stored, or as to the possibility of its pollution either at its source or in the course of the voyage, it shall be well boiled, and it shall be thrown into the sea as soon as it is possible to obtain a purer supply. All water taken on board at any port and intended to be issued as drinking-water shall invariably be boiled before it is distributed.

41. Every condenser or distilling apparatus shall have a separate engine for working the circulating cold water pump, and under no circumstances shall this engine be used for any other purpose than that of feeding the boiler of the condenser.

42. The arrangements for discharging the circulating water from the condenser shall be such that it can be delivered into buckets or connected with a hose for the purpose of washing decks or extinguishing fire as well as discharging over the ship's sides. A suitable hose and connection shall also be provided.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

43. Either upright or horizontal boilers may be used for condensers. Each boiler shall be furnished with a steam gauge index to double the working pressure, a glass water gauge and two separate gauge cocks, one safety-valve and two mud-hole doors for the purposes of cleaning.

44. The boilers and all machinery connected with condensers shall be properly covered in, and every wooden bulkhead in the vicinity of the boilers of condensers shall be covered with sheet lead weighing 4½ pounds per square foot, and securely fastened to such bulkhead.

45. All the piping in connection with the condenser, specially the main suction and the condensed water discharged pipe, shall be laid in position safe from accident or otherwise securely encased.

46. The Inspector shall satisfy himself by actual experiment that the condenser is capable of performing the work required of it.

47. The Chief Engineer or some other competent person to be approved by the Inspector shall be appointed to have charge of the distilling apparatus and machinery connected therewith during the voyage.

48. No ship shall put to sea before the decks have been cleared of any loose straw, hay or other inflammable material, and all the cargo has been properly stored away.

Cargo.

49. No petroleum as defined in the Petroleum Act (XII of 1886), or explosive as described in the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), nor any inflammable oils, spirits, jute or coal (except such coal as is required for the voyage and the return voyage to India), nor any commodity likely by reason of its quantity, quality or mode of stowage to be prejudicial to the safety of the pilgrims shall be taken as cargo or part of the cargo.

Allotment of upper deck space.

50. No cabin shall be provided for any pilgrim on the upper deck, unless space remains unallotted on that deck after providing the accommodation required for the permanent and temporary hospitals,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

latrines, and six superficial feet for every pilgrim carried in the between-decks. Such space as remains unallotted after making provision for these requirements may be reserved for the accommodation of pilgrims in cabins containing not less than 12 superficial and 72 cubic feet of space. No pilgrim shall be furnished with reserved accommodation on the upper deck except in a cabin.

51. The deck space may be distributed between the first and second class pilgrims as the Master or owner may desire: provided that each pilgrim of the lowest class has six feet of deck space provided for him.

Amount and distribution of baggage.

52. Pilgrims' heavy baggage shall be registered and numbered under the supervision of the Master the day before the ship sails, and shall be deposited in the hold before the ship leaves her moorings. Pilgrims shall be allowed to keep with them only such articles as are absolutely necessary: provided that the articles so kept do not exceed one maund (82 lbs.) in weight for each adult pilgrim or, in the case of pilgrims who, in accordance with the provisions of section 18, are allowed to provide their own food for the entire voyage, one maund and a half.

Hospital accommodation, medical stores, and arrangements for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency.

53. (*1*) The hospital accommodation required under section 21 shall be provided on the upper deck either in the poop or in a deck-house. A permanent hospital shall be provided containing not less than six bunks, and having a deck area of at least 144 superficial feet, and dimensions of not less than 864 cubic feet. On every pilgrim ship on which there are 50 or more female pilgrims, there shall be a separate permanent hospital containing not less than two bunks with a deck area of at least 72 superficial feet and dimensions of not less than 288 cubic feet, which shall be reserved for the use of women and children under twelve years of age. The hospitals shall be lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Inspector, and shall be provided with permanent raised floors or platforms at least four inches off the deck. They shall be made as secure as any other deck-house, and the roof shall be well caulked and covered with painted canvas.* No case of small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague shall on any account be treated in a permanent hospital.

* The fittings used in constructing permanent hospitals should be of iron in preference to wood.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

(*2*) Materials shall be carried for the construction on the upper deck of a separate temporary hospital for the treatment of such cases of sickness as it may be considered desirable specially to segregate (such as small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague) and for any general outbreak of sickness in the event of the permanent hospital accommodation becoming insufficient. The part of the upper deck upon which such hospital shall, if required, be erected shall be pointed out and measured off by the Inspector. The frame-work of the hospital shall be either of iron (in pieces that can be easily fitted together) or of wooden spars or bamboos. The roof shall be tented, and both that and the side walls shall be made of stout canvas and be perfectly water-tight, due provision being at the same time made for ventilation. The superficial area of the floor* shall be not less than 144 square feet, and the floor shall be raised at least 4 inches from the deck. In cases of sickness of the kind referred to in this rule, only the Medical Officer and the person or persons charged with the duty of looking after the patients shall have access to them, and, except the Medical Officer and medical attendants referred to in rule 69, none of those who have had access to such patients shall be permitted to come into contact with the other persons on board.

54. A suitable dispensary to be approved by the Inspector shall be provided on the upper deck.

Medical stores, etc.

55. The following articles shall be provided according to the following scale and supplied gratuitously to the pilgrims on board at the discretion and by the direction of the Medical Officer, namely:

For any number of pilgrims not exceeding 100 (proportionate quantities to be provided for pilgrims in excess of that number)—

Sago	5 lbs.
Arrowroot in tin case	10 „
*Preserved milk (1 lb. tins)	1 dozen.
Liebig's extract of meat in 2 oz. tins or jars ...	1 lb.
Sugar	5 lbs.
Rum	1 quart bottle.

* For flooring sheet iron is the best material.

† The contents of a pound tin of preserved milk mixed with half a gallon of water make good milk.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

56. The following medicines and medical appliances shall be provided on the scale indicated below in the case of each at the discretion and by the direction of the Medical Officer:

(Weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia.)

Names of medicines, etc.	Scale for 100 passengers.	Notes.
Acidum, boricum	2 oz.	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR ONE HUNDRED PILGRIMS.
„ carbolicum (cryst)	1 „	
„ nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum ...	1 „	Fresh vaccine lymph, 6 tubes.
„ sulphuricum dilutum ...	1 „	
„ tattaricum	2 „	Adhesive plaster (in tin case), one yard.
Æther sulphuris	½ „	
Alumen (in powder)	2 „	Calico, two yards.
Ammonii carbonas	2 „	Flannel, do.
Argenti, nitras	¼ „	
Borax	½ „	Lint, four ounces.
Calomel	¼ „	Bandages (roller), half a dozen.
Cholorodyne	2 „	
Chloroformum	1 „	Paper for powders, etc. one quire.
Cocainæ solution, 10 per cent ...	½ „	
Copaiba	1 „	Corks for bottles, 1 dozen.
Cresotum	½ „	Cotton-wool (country), 1 lb.
Glycerinum	1 „	Bed-pans (metal), one
Hydrargyrum cum creta	½ „	*Note.*—The preparations of ammonia, ether, chloroform, iodine and all acids should be in well stoppered bottles.
Idoformum	1 „	
Ipecacuanha valoid, fluid extract ...	½ „	
Linimentum camphoræ compositum ...	2 „	Chloroform should be in blue glass or covered from light by dark paper.
Linifarina	2 lbs. in tin case.	All the drugs, etc., must be properly labelled with the quantities marked on each label.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

Names of medicines, etc.	Scales for 100 passengers.	Notes.
Liquor ammoniæ	1 oz.	"Poisons" should be specially distinguished by labels with the word "poison" on them.
Liquor ammonii acetatis	6 „	
Liquor Epispasticus fortior	¼ „	*Disinfectants.*
Liquor morphinæ hydrochloratis ...	½ „	Sulphur, 32 lbs.
Chrysarobinum	½ „	Corrosive sublimate, 5 lbs.
Magnesii Carbonas	½ „	Pure Phenic Acid, 20 gallons.
Magnesii Sulphas in tins	3 lbs.	Fresh Slaked lime, 20 lbs.
Oleum caryophilli...	½ oz.	Sulphate of Iron, 10 lbs.
„ Menthæ piperitæ	½ „	Calvert's Carbolic Powder ... 15 per cent.
„ Ricini	2 pints.	Methylated alcohol, 15 gallons.
Phenacetin	½ oz.	Hydrochloric acid, 1 gallon.
Pilula asafœtidæ composita	1 doz.	
„ colocynthidis et hyoscyami ...	2 doz.	
„ plumbi cum opio B. P. ...	4 „	Impermeable bags of India Rubber or tarred canvas, six for each ship.
„ scillæ composita	4 „	
Postassii bromidum	1 oz.	*Instruments for each ship.*
„ chloras	1 „	Boxes, ship, for ointment (one ounce each) ... 18
„ nitras	2 „	Dispensing bottles, 3 oz. (each) 12
„ permanganas	2 „	Glass measures, 2 oz. ... 2
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ, 5-gr. powders ...	1 doz.	„ „ 2 drachms 2
„ ipecacuanhæ compositus in 5-gr. powders	4 doz.	Pestle and mortar, brass 1
„ Jalapæ compositus	1 oz.	„ „ „ wedge-wood 1
Quininæ sulphas in 3-gr. pills	4 doz.	Scales and weights-(grains) ... 1
„ sulphas in bulk	2 oz.	

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

Names of medicines, etc.	Scales for 100 passengers.
Salol	¼ oz.
Sinapis (in powder)	4 „
Sodii bicarbonas	1 „
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	2 „
„ rectificatus	8 „
Tinctura aconoti	½ „
„ capsici	½ „
„ digitalis	½ „
„ ferri perchloridi	1 „
„ iodi	½ „
„ nucis vomicæ	1 „
„ opii	1 „
„ senegæ	1 „
„ zingiberis	1 „
Tragacantha powder	1 „
Unguentum hydrargyri	½ „
„ simplex	2 „
„ sulphuris	2 „
„ zinci	1 „
Vaseline	2 „
Vinegar	1 pint.
Vinum antimoniale	½ oz.
„ ipecacuanhæ	1 „

Notes.
Spare weights for grains, 1 set.
Splints, common ... 1 „
Silver catheter, No. 8 size 1
India rubber catheters, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 10 4
Spatula ... 1
Scissors (shop) ... 1
Penknife ... 1
Syringe, ear, pewter 1
„ Enema, patent 1
„ Urethral (male) 1
„ female 1
Infusion pot ... 1
Pocket dressing case [to contain 1 probe, 1 director, 1 female catheter, 1 clinical thermometer (in case), 1 pair of scissors, 1 dressing forceps plated, 6 suture-needles, 1 artery forceps, 1 Symes' abscess knife, 1 straight and 1 curved bistoury in 1 handle, 1 lancet (bleeding), silk thread for sutures (20 grains)].

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

Table showing the quantities of medicines, etc., to be supplied according to the above scale for more than 100 pilgrims.

Number of pilgrims.	Quantity.	
Above 100 to 250	½ more than	the quantity prescribed according to scale per 100 pilgrims, and so on.
„ 250 to 350	Twice ...	
„ 350 to 450	Thrice ...	
„ 450 to 550	Four times ...	
„ 550 to 650	Five times ...	

57. The following certificates showing that medicines, etc., have been duly supplied and received according to the above scale shall be produced before the Inspector at the time of inspection :—

1. Certified that we have supplied medicines, etc., for_____ pilgrims proceeding to_____in the S. S._____ according to the above scale [or we have supplied medicines, etc., in making up deficiencies in existing stock up to the above scale].

Dated *Chemists.*

2. Certified that I have carefully compared the above list with the medicines, etc., examined by me on board the pilgrim ship_____, and am satisfied that they are all correct.

Medical Officer.

Health Officer.

*Dated*_____*Ship.*

58. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall carry a disinfecting stove approved by the Health Officer of the port in British India at which the voyage is to commence.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

(*2*) Articles of bedding, carpets and clothes used by patients who have been affected with cholera as well as by persons who have had access to such patients shall be immediately disinfected. Such of these articles as have little or no value shall be thrown into the sea, or, if the ship is in a port or canal, be destroyed by fire. All such articles as are not destroyed shall be carried to the disinfecting stove in impermeable bags sprinkled with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

(*3*) The excreta of the sick shall be collected in vessels containing a disinfecting solution, and the latrines in which these vessels are emptied shall be thoroughly disinfected after each operation.

(*4*) Articles which have come into contact with persons suffering from cholera shall be thoroughly disinfected in the following manner:—

(*a*) Articles so contaminated or suspected of being so contaminated shall, unless they are liable to be destroyed by exposure to heat, be disinfected in the disinfecting stove under pressure, the stove being maintained at a temperature (to be tested during each operation) of 220° Fahr., and the articles exposed to this temperature for 15 minutes.

(*b*) Articles liable to be destroyed by exposure to the heat of a disinfecting stove such as metals, leather, tables, lockers, etc., shall be disinfected by being washed with a disinfecting solution.*

* One of the following disinfecting solutions should be used:—

(*a*) Corrosive sublimate, in the following proportion:—

Corrosive sublimate, half ounce.
Hydrochloric acid, one oz.
Water, 3 gallons.
Fuchsin or cosin, 5 grains.

(*b*) Pure phenic acid, five parts in 100 parts of water.
(*c*) Fresh slaked lime.

The different disinfecting solutions are useful for the following purposes:—

(*a*) Linen, clothes, and articles soiled by the evacuations of cholera patients should be put into the corrosive sublimate solution.
(*b*) Persons in attendance on sick should use the corrosive sublimate solution when washing themselves in the proportion of one part of the solution to two thousand parts of water.
(*c*) Phenic acid should be used to disinfect arricles which cannot be exposed to a temperature of 220° Fahr., or to contact with sublimate solutions, such as metals, instruments, etc.
(*d*) Slaked lime is specially useful to disinfect the evacuations of cholera patients; in the absence of slaked lime phenic acid will answer the same purpose. When slaked lime is used for disinfecting liquids, it should be used in the proportion of 3 lbs. of lime to ten gallons of the liquid to be disinfected.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships.—*contd.*

(5) Ships on which cases of cholera have occurred shall be disinfected in the following manner :

(*a*) The cabins* and all parts of the ship occupied by cholera patients or those suspected to be suffering from cholera shall be emptied, and all articles removed disinfected as above.

(*b*) The interior sides, bulkheads, floors and decks of the ship shall be washed with the corrosive sublimate solution with the addition of 10 per cent. of alcohol (*i.e.*, one gallon of methylated alcohol to every ten gallons of the corrosive sublimate solution)† and two hours after washing scrubbed and then thoroughly washed down with plenty of water.

(*c*) The hold of the ship shall be strewn from time to time with a sufficient quantity of iron sulphate to neutralize the sulphuretted hydrogen and the water in the hold shall then, unless the ship is in dock, be pumped out and the hold washed with sea water and sprinkled with corrosive sublimate solution.

59. Pilgrims shall air their clothing, blankets, etc., as often as required to do so by the Medical Officer.

60. The following articles and appliances shall be supplied on the scale shown below—

Iron boilers with covers—		
For rice (large)	According to the number of pilgrims to be fed by the ship.	
„ dall or curry (small)		
Iron ladles—		
For rice (large)	According to the number of pilgrims to be fed by the ship.	
„ dall, etc. (small)		
Iron spoons, tinned	4	To each pilgrim ship.
Curry stones with mullers	4	
Sieves for cleaning rice, etc.	6	
Gallon measure	1	
Half gallon measure	1	
Quarter gallon measure	1	

* For the purpose of fumigating cabins and confined space one oz. of sulphur should be burnt for every 30 cubic feet of the space to be fumigated, the cabin or other space being completely closed during the operation and kept so for 12 hours.

† The washing should commence from the top horizontally and downwards so that the whole surface becomes covered with a coating of the solution in fine drops.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

Scales and weights, or a spring balance	1	To each pilgrim ship.
Block tin saucepans, for hospital use exclusively, from 1 pint to 1 gallon	3	
Hatchets for cutting wood	2	
Knives,..	2	

Safety lanterns with lock and key to each.

Besides
3 for hatchways,
2 „ latrines,
1 „ hospital, and
1 „ Surgeon, which are to burn all night.

There shall be one additional lantern for every 100 pilgrims on board, and each such lantern shall burn for three hours every night.

Oil with wicks, or candles to fit lantern. — Sufficient for seven lanterns to burn at least ten hours, and for the rest to burn at least three hours of every night of the voyage.

Soap ... ... 1 lb. per pilgrim.

Buckets (galvanized iron) ... ... 2 for every 100 pilgrims.

Tubs (large) for bathing or washing ...	4	To each pilgrim ship.
* Tubs (smaller) for latrine use	4	
* Tin pots for latrine	12	
Tin pots for pilgrims suffering from sea-sickness	12	
Canvas bathing screens for the use of women ...	2	
A dirt-shoot, moveable	1	
Deck scrapers	12	
Sand	1 ton.	
Holystones or hard bricks	50	
Swabs or squeezers	18	
Brooms (country)	50	

* All these should be specially marked for privy use.

61. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall be fitted with not less than two latrines, apart from those for the use of the crew, sufficiently screened

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

from public view and readily accessible. If there be any females among the pilgrims, one latrine shall be screened off and set apart for the exclusive use of females. There shall be an additional latrine for every 100 pilgrims or fraction of that number in excess of 100, and if there be more than 100 female pilgrims on board, the number of latrines reserved for their use shall be increased in the proportion they bear to the total number of pilgrims. The latrines shall be provided with seats at the rate of not less than three for the first 100 pilgrims, and at the rate of three for every additional 100 pilgrims. No latrine shall be allowed either between-decks or in the hold.

(*2*) Every latrine shall be firmly secured in a convenient and accessible place in the upper deck and close to the bulwarks. It shall not project over the side of the ship, but shall be so placed that the soil shoot of the latrine floor may lead directly out of a port or other opening and well clear of the ship's side. Every latrine shall be divided into separate and private compartments. Each compartment shall be not less than three feet by two in size, and shall have a separate entrance with door and be fitted with a seat or a pair of foot-boards having a free opening or hole in the centre. Every such opening shall communicate directly with the floor beneath common to all openings. The floor continued into the shoot and having a good fall towards it shall be made either of a continuous sheet of metal or of wood continuously lined with sheet lead or zinc. The floors and shoots of the latrines shall be painted with coal tar liberally laid on. There shall be a troughed opening at each of the ends or sides of the latrines a little above the level of the floor but below that of the seats of foot-boards, to enable the floors to be freely flushed from the outside. Every compartment shall be well ventilated by means of such openings as will not interfere with privacy, and shall be sufficiently lighted by means of a lantern so placed in the latrine as to throw light into the compartment.

(*3*) All latrines shall be kept in good order and cleaned and disinfected three times a day. They shall be constantly flushed by pipes laid on to them, the deck immediately about them being enclosed with a ridge of wood about two inches high to prevent the water used for flushing from finding its way to other parts of the deck.

(*4*) Not less than two sweepers shall be employed on every pilgrim ship, and one additional sweeper shall be employed for every

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

100 pilgrims in excess of 100 up to a maximum of five sweepers when the total number of pilgrims does not exceed 1,000. For every 100 or fraction of 100 pilgrims in excess of 1,000, one additional sweeper shall be employed up to a maximum of eight sweepers.

(5) Every pilgrim vessel shall be provided with at least two urinals.

62. Every ship shall be provided with not less than one place for washing on each side of the deck, sufficiently screened from public view, whereof a full proportion as prescribed in the case of latrine accommodation shall be set apart exclusively for females. A sufficient number of hand pumps shall also be provided for supplying sea water for purposes of ablution.

Medical Inspection.

63. The medical inspection of female pilgrims shall be carried out either by lady doctors or under the supervision of the Medical Officer appointed by the Local Government under section 32 by women appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

64. No articles found by the Medical Officer referred to in the last foregoing rule to have been contaminated by persons suffering from cholera or choleric indisposition, or from a disease which in his opinion is dangerously infectious or contagious or suspected by him to have been so contaminated shall be taken on board a pilgrim ship until they have been disinfected under his orders in the manner prescribed by rule 58.

65. No pilgrim otherwise entitled shall be prevented from embarking save for any of the causes specified in section 32, sub-section (2).

Issue of tickets and refunds of passage money.

66. (1) The ticket which every pilgrim is under section 35 entitled to receive—

(a) shall be sold from a book with counterfoils,

(b) shall be denoted by a serial number which shall also be stamped on the counterfoil, and

(c) shall be canvas paper or parchment, and not less than 4½ inches long by 3 inches wide.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

(*2*) On the ticket and its counterfoil shall be inscribed :

(*a*) the name of the holder, or, if the holder be a female, the name of the pilgrim whom such female is accompanying, and

(*b*) the cost in words in Urdu, or in some other vernacular language approved by the Local Government, and

[1](*c*) the words *food is procurable on board the ships.*

The cost of a ticket shall not include any taxes other than the fixed dues leviable at Camaran and Jeddah.

67. (*1*) Every intending pilgrim who having purchased a ticket has not been permitted to embark under the provisions of section 32, sub-section (*2*), or who having been received on board a pilgrim ship has been removed from it in accordance with the provisions of section 33, sub-section (*2*), or who is from other unavoidable cause, such as the detention of any member of his family under either of the provisions aforesaid, prevented from proceeding to the Hedjaz, shall be entitled to receive back from the owner or agent of the ship the amount paid by him as passage money.

Bombay Act, III of 1887.

(*2*) It shall be the duty, in the case of pilgrims at Bombay, of the Protector of Pilgrims appointed under the Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887, and in the case of pilgrims at any other port, of such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, to see that refunds of passage-money are promptly made to intending pilgrims entitled to them under this rule.

(*3*) The officer making an inspection under section 32 or section 33 shall, in case of such refund becoming due, impress on the pilgrim's ticket the words "Not permitted to proceed on voyage;" and such pilgrim shall thereupon be entitled, on presentation of the ticket so cancelled at the office of the owner or agent, to a refund of the passage-money paid by him.

[2](*4*) If the owner or agent neglects or refuses, on presentation, as provided by clause (*3*), of the cancelled ticket, to refund to the pilgrim the passage-money paid by him, such owner or agent shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for each day

[1] Inserted by Notification No. 2636, dated the 15th September, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 828.

[2] Inserted by Notification No. 2133, dated the 17th September, 1897, *see* Gazette of India, 1897, Pt. I, p. 851.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

after the day on which the ticket was presented, during which the refund remains unpaid.

The Master, Owner, etc.

68. Besides complying with the foregoing rules so far as they concern him, the Master shall give the notice required under section 8 in Form No. IV appended to these rules, and shall produce before the Inspector at the time of his inspection a certificate in the following form:

"Certified that it is proposed to issue tickets to pilgrims and to provide accommodation as follows:

"On the voyage of the pilgrim ship proceeding to—

Class of pilgrims.	Maximum number of tickets to be issued.	Special accommodation and privileges (if any) to be reserved for each class.
Class I	.....	.....
Class II	.....	.....
Pilgrims of the lowest class ...	.....	.....

Dated _____

(Signed) _____

Master.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

69. In the event of a ship being engaged to carry more than 100 pilgrims, the owner, agent or master shall appoint to it a Medical Officer licensed under rule 79. Such owner, agent or master may make an application to the Local Government in Form No. V appended to these rules for a licensed Medical Officer to proceed in medical charge of the pilgrims with the ship, and the Local Government shall comply with such requisition. A second Medical Officer licensed under rule 79 shall be similarly appointed if the number of pilgrims exceeds one thousand. The owner, agent or master shall also in the case of a ship engaged to carry more than 100 pilgrims appoint at least one male, and if there are any female pilgrims to be embarked, also one female attendant to assist the Medical Officer. In addition to the above attendants a compounder shall be engaged by the owner, agent or master if the ship is to carry more than 400 pilgrims. Such compounder and attendants must be approved of by the Health Officer at the port of departure, and arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Inspector for providing them with adequate accommodation on board ship.

70. The master shall afford the Medical Officer every facility for examining the provisions, water and medical stores and for making himself generally familiar with the arrangements made for the accommodation of the pilgrims about to be carried.

71. The master shall cause the statements required by sections 22 and 25 to be prepared in Form No. VI appended to these rules.

72. The bond required by section 31 when a ship clears from any port in British India other than Aden for any port in the Red Sea shall be executed in Form No. VII appended to these rules.

73. Before sailing the master shall obtain from the Port Health Officer a bill of health as prescribed in Form No. VIII appended to these rules.

74. The master shall post up in the between-decks and in such other places accessible to the pilgrims as may be convenient copies of the Act and of these rules [1][and of Articles 3 and 31 to 41 (both inclusive) set forth in Part B of Annexure I to the Paris Convention of 1894], and all notices which he may be required so to post by the Commissioner of Police or other authorized officer at the port of first departure. All such copies shall be in English, French or German and in Persian, Urdu and Gujrati. The master shall afford

[1] Inserted by Notification No 2146, dated the 17th September, 1897, *see* Gazette of India, 1897, Pt. I, p. 851.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

every facility to the Port Officer, or other duly authorized officer or person, for making the official inspection of the ship, her equipment, ventilation, fittings, provisions and medical stores, and shall himself be present at such inspection.

75. The master shall be jointly responsible with the Medical Officer for the care of the pilgrims on the voyage. He shall see that the special accommodation and privileges, if any, to which the pilgrims are entitled are reserved to them without hindrance or diminution throughout the voyage; that the space in the upper and between-decks is not encroached upon; that all rules and regulations for securing cleanliness and order are carried out, and, as far as possible, that all reasonable requisitions of the Medical Officer are complied with.

76. The master shall appoint one of the officers of the ship to the charge of the provisions and stores to see to the punctual issue according to scale of the day's rations and water, and to assist the Medical Officer generally.

77. The master shall, in the event of any pilgrim who is unaccompanied by any near relation dying on the voyage, if the ship returns direct from the Hedjaz to any British Indian port, take charge of the effects of the deceased and make them over, on the ship arriving in such port, with such particulars as to the name and residence of the deceased as he may have been able to gather, to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and elsewhere to the Magistrate of the District, or in his absence the Magistrate in charge. If the death occurs on the voyage to the Hedjaz and the ship does not return direct to British India, the master shall make over the effects, with particulars as above, to the British Consul at Jeddah.

78. The master shall cause the supplementary statement required by section 24 when additional pilgrims are taken on board at an intermediate port, to be prepared in Form No. VI appended to these rules, the heading being altered to "Supplementary Statement required by section 24 of the Pilgrims Act, 1895."

The Medical Officer.

79. (*1*) Besides complying with the foregoing rules so far as they concern him, the Medical Officer of every pilgrim ship required by the Act to carry a Medical Officer shall be licensed by the Local

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

Government and appointed by or on behalf of the owner of the pilgrim ship. Every person desiring to obtain a license to act as such Medical Officer shall apply for a license to the Local Civil Administrative Medical Officer of the province in which the port of the first departure lies. At Jeddah such license may be granted, for the return voyage only, by the British Consul at that port.

(*2*) The license shall be renewable yearly, and shall be in Form No. IX appended to these rules.

(*3*) No person shall be eligible for appointment as a Medical Officer who is unable to write either English or French or German or Italian.

80. The Medical Officer shall, if not already attached to the ship, immediately on his being appointed to it, proceed on board, report himself to the master, examine and check the medicines and medical stores, and inform himself generally as to the arrangements made for the accommodation of the pilgrims.

81. The Medical Officer shall also report himself personally to the Inspector with a view to receiving any instructions which that officer may have to give him in connection with his duties and the official inspection of the ship.

82. The Medical Officer shall be present at the final inspection, and after it has been held and the ship and her arrangements approved, he shall, if satisfied regarding the arrangements for the care and comfort of the pilgrims made in accordance with the rules, furnish a certificate to that effect in Form No. X appended to these rules.

83. The Medical Officer shall provide himself with all the necessary instructions and forms required for the voyage.

84. The Medical Officer shall attend any Medical Officer appointed to inspect the pilgrims before embarkation under section 32, or after embarkation under section 33, and shall, with a view to special care or precautions on the voyage, watch those who may appear to be in an infirm or sickly state, and make a note regarding them in his diary.

85. The Medical Officer shall not leave the ship after the medical inspection has been completed. He shall see that the place set apart for the accommodation of the pilgrims is not encroached upon; that all the pilgrims have access to the upper deck; that good drinking

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

water is readily accessible and duly supplied; that the latrines are attended to by the ship's topases; that a supply of water is at hand for use in the latrines; that suitable hours have been fixed, in communication with the officer in charge of the stores, for the regular issue of daily rations to such of the pilgrims as have to be fed by the ship; and generally that every proper care is taken to secure cleanliness and good sanitary arrangements on board.

86. The Medical Officer shall satisfy himself that any additional passenger waiting to be taken on board at an intermediate port is not suffering from, or shows no signs or symptoms of, choleric indisposition or any disease which is, in his opinion, dangerously infectious or contagious.

87. The Medical Officer shall be jointly responsible with the master for the care of the pilgrims on the voyage, and shall co-operate with the master and officers of the ship for the welfare of the pilgrims.

88. During the voyage from any port in British India (except Aden), the Medical Officer shall for the first five days daily inspect the pilgrims and observe them individually to assure himself that none of them is affected with cholera, small-pox, yellow fever or plague.

89. The Medical Officer shall, if he has any doubt as to the quality of the drinking water, draw the attention of the master, in writing, to the provisions of rule 40.

90. The Medical Officer shall, should any case of infectious or contagious disease occur, satisfy himself that disinfection is performed in the manner prescribed by rule 58, and shall record in his diary the fact that he has done so.

91. (*1*) The Medical Officer shall keep up regularly from day to day throughout the voyage the following records in connection with his duties, *viz.*:—

(*a*) A Medical Diary of the principal events of the voyage briefly and accurately, recording all facts in connection with the medical history of the pilgrims, including a record of any advice he may give to the master, and of compliance with or neglect of such advice;

(*b*) an Admission and Discharge Book of every case brought under treatment in Form No. XI appended to these rules; and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

(*c*) a Register of Deaths in Form No. XII appended to these rules.

(*2*) These records shall be written in either English, French, German or Italian.

92. On arrival at the port of debarkation in the Red Sea, the Medical Officer shall submit his diary and returns to the Consular authority there for transmission to the Government of India, and shall forward simultaneously a copy of them to the Inspector at the Port in British India from which the voyage commenced, and, on arrival at any British Indian Port, to the Chief Customs officer, or to any officer authorized under section 25 to receive the statements referred to in that section.

No. I.

Certificate (A) under section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the ship , register tonnage tons, being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the said Act, and now riding at anchor at , and ready to proceed on a voyage to , is sea-worthy, properly equipped, fitted, and ventilated, and that she is capable of carrying pilgrims.

No. II.

Certificate (B) under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the ship of , being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the said Act, and having on board , pilgrims, lists of whose number and sex have been furnished by , the master of the said ship and ready to proceed on a voyage to , the intermediate ports at which she is intended to touch being , has the proper complement of officers and seamen; that she is principally propelled by steam; that (in cases when tonnage or steam-power have been prescribed) she is of the prescribed tonnage and steam-power; that she has sufficient and suitable cooking, hospital, washing and latrine accommodation on board; that the provisions, fuel and pure water and other stores

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

prescribed for such ships by the rules under the said Act, are of good quality and properly stowed or packed, and are sufficient according to the scale for the time being fixed by the said rules; and that the said provisions, fuel and water are sufficient for days, the probable duration of the said voyage and also sufficient to provide the pilgrims with food in the event of an accident to her machinery; that is to say, water and fuel sufficient for the whole number of pilgrims and provisions sufficient for pilgrims, the remaining, *viz.*, pilgrims, finding their own provisions.

I also certify [in the case of a ship to carry more than 100 pilgrims] that she has on board the Medical Officer [or Officers as the case may be] required by section 27 of the Act and the attendants prescribed by rule 69 of the rules thereunder.

I also certify that the master of the said ship holds Certificate A as required by section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and that there is no cargo on board contrary to the provisions of rule 49 of the rules thereunder.

I do further certify that the full space required by the said Act has been appropriated to pilgrims on board.

No. III.

Supplementary Certificate (B) under section 24 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the number of additional pilgrims taken on board the pilgrim ship from the port of is ; that the provisions, fuel and pure water (over and above what is necessary for the crew), and the other stores prescribed for such ships by the rules under the said Act, are of good quality and properly stowed or packed, and are sufficient according to the scale for the time being fixed by the said rules, and that the said provisions, fuel and water are sufficient for days, the declared duration of the said voyage, and also sufficient to provide the pilgrims with food in the event of an accident to her machinery; that is to say, water and fuel sufficient for the whole number of pilgrims on board, and provisions sufficient for the pilgrims remaining, *viz.*, pilgrims, finding their own provisions.

Dated at this day of 189 .

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

FORMS.

No. IV.

Notice to be given by Master, owner or agent under section 8 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, * , hereby give notice that the steam ship , register tonnage tons, being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and being capable of carrying pilgrims, will leave the port of on a voyage to on the day of 189 .

Dated at this day of 189 .

* Here insert name of Master, owner or agent.

No. V.

Form of Application to Government for a Medical Officer.

S. S.

189 .

To

The Surgeon-General [or Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals].

Sir,

I have the honour to request that $\frac{\text{a Medical Officer}}{\text{two Medical Officers}}$ may be nominated to proceed in charge of pilgrims to the port of in the steam-ship under my command.

2. The ship is now lying at moorings, and will sail on the

I am,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

Master, S. S.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

NO. VI.

Statement to be furnished by the Master of every pilgrim ship under section 22 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, of the crew and pilgrims proceeding in the bound to , or under section 25 of the crew and pilgrims on board the on arrival at

Crew.	Number.
Master	
Officers	
Engineers	
Deck crew	
Engine-room crew	
Servants	
Total ...	

[1]*Pilgrims.*

	NAMES OF MALE PILGRIMS.			NUMBER OF FEMALE PILGRIMS.			NUMBER OF INFANTS (IF ANY) UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE ACCOMPANYING PILGRIMS ENTERED IN PRECEDING COLUMNS.		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Lowest class.	1st class.	2nd class.	Lowest class.	1st class.	2nd class.	Lowest class.
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Substituted by Notification No. 2146, dated 17th September, 1897, *see* Gazette of India, 1897, Pt. I, p. 851.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

No. VII.

Bond executed pursuant to the provisions of section 31 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

Know all men by these presents that we of of and of are held and firmly bounden to the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of five thousand rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the Secretary of State in Council, his certain attorney successors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made; we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and representatives jointly, and every one of us bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and representatives jointly, and each of us binds himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and representatives severally firmly by these presents, sealed with our respective seals, dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand eight hundred and ninety

And each of us, the said doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought, touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written, in any court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at , the same shall and may, at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council, be removed into, tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction.

Whereas the above bounden* † the‡ of a pilgrim ship called the now about to sail from the port of in British India to , a port in the Red Sea, touching at Aden§ and before applying for a port-clearance to the Officer at the port of whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for such ship, the above bounden‖ and‖ sureties¶ who are both resident n British India, have at the request of the

* Here insert the name or names of the principal or principals only

† is or are.

‡ (Owner) (Owners), (agent), or (agents) or (master).

§ Insert names of any other ports to be visited.

‖ His or their.

¶ Names of sureties.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

Secretary of State for India in Council agreed to execute the above-written joint and several bond or obligation as required by section 31 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895. Now the condition of the above-written bond or obligation is such that, if the said pilgrim ship on her outward voyage to the said port of

in the Red Sea touches at Aden and does not leave the said port of Aden on the said outward voyage without having obtained from the proper authority at Aden aforesaid a certificate as required by section 29 of the Act and if the Master (*and Medical Officer) complies (or comply) with on the outward voyage, and also on, the homeward voyage, if the ship continues to be a pilgrim ship, the provisions of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and of such rules relating to pilgrim ships sailing between ports in British India and ports in the Red Sea as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make under the said Act, then the above-written bond or obligation shall be void.

No. VIII.

Form of Bill of Health.

This is to certify that the pilgrim ship sailing under the flag and under the command of Captain (Medical Officer) of tons, bound for with a crew of persons† and pilgrims and laden with a cargo of is at the time of leaving this port in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that no case of cholera or infectious disease dangerous to life exists among the officers, passengers, pilgrims or crew.

It is further certified that the town and port of are at present free from‡ epidemic cholera, plague, yellow fever and all other dangerous epidemic disease.

* To be inserted if there is a Medical Officer.
† Including officers and able-bodied seamen.
‡ Or as the case may be.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

No. IX.

Form of License to be granted to Medical Officers proceeding in charge of pilgrims.

The bearer of this , holding a certificate to practise medicine and surgery, from is licensed to have medical charge of pilgrims proceeding, under the provision of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, to . This license holds good for one year from this date.

Dated _____

[*Here enter seal of office.*]

Signature of Recipient. Surgeon General, or Secretary to Surgeon General in his absence; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, or Officer-in-charge of office; or Port Surgeon.

NOTE.—In granting this license, preference should be given to medical graduates or licentiates of a University, or rather recognized licensing body, provided they are men of good character and of some experience. But, when such are not available, licenses may be granted to those who have passed the final examination of an Indian Vernacular Medical School, or who have qualified for the Subordinate Medical Department. It is desirable that the Medical Officer should, if possible, be a Muhammadan.

No. X.

Form of Medical Officer's Certificate.

Certified that I have by careful inspection satisfied myself in regard to the arrangements that have been made in accordance with the requirements of the rules relating to pilgrim ships proceeding to the Hedjaz for the care and comfort of the pilgrims about to be carried in the pilgrim ship proceeding to ; and that I was present with the Inspecting Officer at his final inspection of the arrangements, held on the of 189 .

Date

Medical Officer,
in charge of pilgrims,
Ship

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*contd.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*contd.*

No. XI.

Medical Admission and Discharge Book.

Serial number of cases.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Disease or cause of admission.	Dates of			Number of hours or days under treatment.	REMARKS.
					Admission.	Discharge or recovery.	Death.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895 (XIV OF 1895)—*concld.*

Equipment, provisioning, etc., of Pilgrim ships—*concld.*

NO. XII.

Register of Deaths.

Serial Number.	Name.	Age.	TIME OF OCCURRENCE.		
			Date.	Hour.	

[*See* Gazette of India, 1896, Pt. I, p. 800.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896).

Cotton duties.

No. 10098 II, dated the 21st December, 1906.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (*1*) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 7514, dated the 15th December, 1905, and No. 4820-4, dated the 19th June, 1906, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st January, 1907 :—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

	Tariff value per lb.	
	a.	*p.*
1. Bed-covers, bedsheets, and chadars, twilled not having borders over ½ inch.	8	6
2. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or with borders not over ¼ inch	8	6
3. Dangari or Khadi cloth	7	0
4. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain or with borders not over ¼ inch.	9	3
5. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or with borders over ¼ inch but not over 1½ inch.	9	6
6. Dhuties and patals with headings over 4 inch wide and coloured borders.	9	9
7. Domestics, T. cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings not having borders over ¼ inch.	8	6
8. Drills and jeans, plain	8	6
9. Fents	7	3
10. Printers	8	9
11. ,, . (bhagavad)	8	3
12. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	10	0
13. ,, ,, bleached	11	0
14. Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (dosuti) ...	8	0
15. Zanzibar cloth	8	6

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured good.

16. Bed-covers, quilts and table-cloths, with borders not over ½ inch	8	9
17. Bed-covers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft.	9	3
18. Bed-covers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft.	10	6
19. Ordinary susi checksheets grey ground	10	6
20. Bed ticking, plain or drilled...	9	0
21. Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks)	11	0
22. ,, not twilled, coloured, calico wove, shawl pattern ...	10	3
23. Cholis and saris (coloured)	12	0
24. Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana twill, and Thana check.	10	0
25. Other cotton tweeds and English checks, trouserings, and coatings.	11	3

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Cotton duties—*contd.*

	Tariff value per lb. a.	p.
26. Drills and jeans, striped	9	0
27. „ „ „ checked	9	6
28 „ „ „ dyed	12	0
29. Tent cloth, blue and red	9	3
30. „ „ khaki	10	3
31 Fents	8	6
32. Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders	8	9
33. „ coloured...	11	0
34. Napkins, unbleached	9	6
35. „ bleached	10	6
36. Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	9	6
37. „ „ „ weft ...	10	0
38. Ordinary susi checks, grey ground	10	9
39. „ „ coloured warp and weft	11	3
40. Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft ...	11	3
41. Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	9	9
42. „ „ „ coloured weft ...	10	6
43. English susi check, grey ground	11	0
44. Check gumchas and glass checks	11	6
45. Towels, Turkish, unbleached	10	6
46. „ „ bleached	11	6
47. „ „ honeycomb, unbleached	9	0
48. „ „ „ bleached	10	0
49. Zephyr cloth	9	9
50. „ striped and checked	11	3

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem.*

[*See* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 937.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties.

No. 864-S. R., dated the 21st February, 1896.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the subjoined rules under the said Act, and to direct that they shall be enforced throughout British India in supersession of the rules made under Act XVII of 1894 and published with the undermentioned Notifications :—

Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2061-S.R., dated the 3rd May, 1895.

Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4722-S.R., dated the 3rd October, 1895.

Foreign Department, No. 3280-I., dated the 4th October, 1895.

Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5432-S.R., dated the 15th November, 1895.

Finance and Commerce Department, No 5434-S.R., dated the 15th November, 1895.

RULES.

RETURN AND NOTICE ASSESSMENT.

1. The return required by section 8 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, from the owner of every mill in which cotton goods are produced shall be in Form A appended to these Rules, and shall contain the particulars indicated therein, shown separately for each description of goods and for goods of the same description but of different dimensions.

The declaration of the truth of such return shall be subscribed in the terms set forth at the foot of the said form.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

2. Every mill-owner who has entered any cotton goods in column 5 of the return shall also deliver to the Collector, within 20 days after the date on which such return is due for delivery, the certificate required by section 18 of the Act.

3. When the return, duly completed, has been delivered to the Collector as provided in the Act, the Collector shall check the same in any manner that may appear to him desirable, and may, for such purpose, examine and compare, or cause to be examined and compared, the records and accounts of the mill. He shall ascertain that the quantities shown in column 5 of the return agree with those shown in the certificates issued, and shall also satisfy himself that the quantities shown as warehoused have been actually so dealt with.

4. The Collector, when satisfied that the return is correct, shall send to the mill-owner a statement in Form B appended to these Rules showing as due for the period to which the return relates the total duty assessed by him.

5. If the amount of the duty assessed is not immediately tendered, a notice may be served on the mill-owner under section 9, sub-section (*1*) of the Act, which shall be in Form C appended to these Rules.

FREE EXPORT AND DRAWBACK.

[1] 6. Every mill-owner exporting goods direct from the mill shall, at the time of putting in the shipping bills, furnish the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment with the particulars indicated in Form E appended to these Rules.

7. (*1*) Every mill-owner selling goods for future export shall, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract, be bound to furnish the purchaser on request with the particulars indicated in Form E, and to fill in the certificate of sale at the foot of the form.

[2][He shall also furnish a return in Form D with respect to such goods at the same time and to the same authority as is required by Rule 6 in the case of goods exported by him direct.]

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 2429-S. R., dated the 29th May, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 447.

[2] Added by Notification No. 126-S. R., dated 8th January, 1897, *see* Gazette of India, 1897, Pt. I, p. 16.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II,—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

(2) If the exporter of the goods desires to claim certificate or drawback in respect of such goods, he shall supply to the Collector the particulars indicated in Form E at the time of putting in the shipping bills.

8. The Collector of Customs at the port of shipment may then take such steps as may be necessary to satisfy himself that the goods brought for export correspond with the description given in Form E, and that their contents are as therein stated. When satisfied on these points, and after the goods have been exported, the Collector shall—

(1) if the goods have not been assessed in any return received before the application for export is made—

issue a certificate in Form F;

(2) if the goods have been so assessed—

grant drawback on proof of payment of duty on the goods in respect of which the claim for drawback is made.

9. The certificate issued in Form F may be made over to the exporter of the goods, if the mill-owner has given authority for that purpose.

10. A record shall be maintained in the office of the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment of all certificates so issued.

11. All certificates delivered in accordance with Rule 2 of these Rules shall be filed in the Collector's office.

12. If goods on which duty has been paid are exported by the owner of the mill in which they were produced, the Collector may credit the amount of drawback allowed thereon against the next demand for duty, in the event of such duty being payable to him.

MILL REGISTERS AND RECORDS.

13. Every bale of goods made up at a mill shall be stamped with a consecutive number, which shall be entered at the time of baling in a register to be called the Bale Register. It shall further be marked before it is issued out of the premises of the mill with the date of issue.

14. The Bale Register shall show—

(1) the consecutive number of the bale;

(2) the description of goods contained in the bale;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

(3) the " real value " of the goods ;

(4) the number of pieces of piece-goods ;

(5) the dimensions and weight of the goods ; and

(6) the date on which the bale is issued out of the premises of the mill.

15. All other goods not baled and marked in accordance with Rule 13 shall be entered in a register of goods issued out of the premises of the mill, in which shall be entered the description, weight and real value of all such goods.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR BLEACHED OR DYED GOODS.

16. The exporter of goods which have been bleached or dyed after having issued out of the premises of a mill, shall, in addition to the information required by Rule 7 (2), furnish the Collector of Customs with a statement from the owner of the works in which such goods were bleached or dyed, showing for the same—

(1) the numbers and marks on the bales of bleached or dyed goods for export ;

(2) the numbers and marks on the bales of grey goods from which the bales of bleached or dyed goods have been made up ;

(3) the weight of the bales for export ;

(4) the date of putting the goods into process ;

(5) the date of baling the finished goods ; and

(6) the name of the owner of the works at which such goods were bleached or dyed.

17. The Collector shall satisfy himself, by reference to the books and records of the works at which such goods were bleached or dyed, or otherwise as he may think fit, of the identity of the same with the grey goods shown in Form E.

SPECIAL RULE FOR ALL MILLS IN WHICH YARN IS SPUN.

18. The owner of every mill in which yarn is spun shall prepare and deliver to the Collector, on or before the 15th of each month, a return in Form G of all yarn spun in the mill during the preceding month.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

[1]SPECIAL RULE FOR ALL FACTORIES WHICH MANUFACTURE HOSIERY AND OTHER WEARING APPAREL.

19. The owner of every factory in which hosiery and other kinds of cotton wearing apparel are manufactured, who does not already keep the registers prescribed under rules 13, 14 and 15, shall prepare and keep in English three registers, A I, A II and A III, in the forms hereto appended, showing (*i*) the amount of cotton-webbing manufactured daily for conversion into wearing apparel, and (*ii*) the amount of hosiery goods daily made up into packets and ready for issue. In addition to these three registers the owner of every such factory shall prepare and keep the register of goods issued out of the factory premises mentioned in rule 15 above. All these registers shall be kept upon the premises of the factory, and shall be shown to the Collector or other officer duly appointed on demand.

[1] Rule 19 was added by Notification No. 4805-S. R., dated the 21st September, 1900, *see* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 597.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

[1]FORM A.

Particulars of all Cotton goods produced at Mill during the period beginning and ending 190 .

Description of goods (1).	ISSUED OUT OF THE PREMISES.		Real value.	Deduction claimed under section 15 on account of quantity warehoused, in lbs.	Deduction claimed under section 19 on account of quantity exported, in lbs.	Balance on which duty is now leviable.
	Weight, lbs.	Yards or dozens.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Part I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.						
[To be reported in lbs. and yards and bleached to be distinguished from grey goods.]						
1. Chadars						
2. Dhuties						
3. Drills and Jeans						
4. Cambrics and Lawns						
5. Printers						
6. T. cloth, Domestics and Sheetings ...						
7. Shirtings and longcloth ...						
8. Tent cloth						
9. Other sorts						
Part II.—Coloured Piece-goods.						
[To be reported in lbs. and yards.]						
1. Chadars						
2. Lungis and Dhuties						
3. Drills and Jeans						
4. Greys-dyed						
5. Coloured striped Saris and Suits ...						
6. Cotton tweeds and checks ...						
7. Other sorts						

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 2080-3, dated 17th March, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 170.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

FORM A.

Particulars of all Cotton goods produced at *Mill during the period beginning* *and ending* *190* .

Description of goods (1).	Issued out of the premises.		Real value.	Deduction claimed under section 15 on account of quantity warehoused, in lbs.	Deduction claimed under section 19 on account of quantity exported, in lbs.	Balance on which duty is now leviable.
	Weight, lbs.	Yards or dozens.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Part III.—Grey and coloured goods other than Piece-goods. [To be reported in lbs. and dozens, and grey, coloured and bleached goods to be distinguished.] *Part IV.—Hosiery.* [To be reported in lbs. and dozens] *Part V.—Miscellaneous.* [To be reported in lbs. only.]						
Total ...						

(1) To be shewn separately for goods of different dimensions.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this day of 190 .

(Signed)

[To be signed by the Millowner, Managing Agent, or other principal officer of the mill.]

For Form prescribed for Bombay Presidency, *see* Notification No. 4446—3, dated 7th June, 1906, *infra*, p. 1617.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

[1]FORM A I.

Register of cotton-webbing manufactured daily for conversion into wearing apparel.

Date.	Number of Machine.	QUANTITY IN LB. OF WEBBING OF VARIOUS KINDS TURNED OFF MACHINES.													
		Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*													
		Guernseys.								Pants.		Stockings		Caps.	
		Sleeves.		Bodies.		Wrists.									
		Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.			Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.

[1] Forms A I—III were added by Notification No. 4895-S. R., dated 21st September, 1900, *see* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, P. 597.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

FORM

COLOURED

Daily register of hosiery goods made up into packets

DATE ON WHICH PACKETS WERE MADE.		COTTON GUERNSEYS, COLOURED.				COTTON PANTS, COLOURED.			
August 1900.		Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.
	1st								

[Added by Notification No. 4805-. S. R., dated 21st

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

A II.

GOODS.

and ready for issue at the *hosiery factory.*

COTTON SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, COLOURED.				COTTON CAPS, COLOURED.				
Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

FORM

GREY

Daily register of hosiery goods made up into packets

DATE ON WHICH PACKETS WERE MADE.		COTTON GUERNSEYS, WHITE.				COTTON PANTS, WHITE.			
August 1900.		Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.
	1st								

[Added by Notification No. 4805-S. R., dated 21st September,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

A III.

GOODS.

and ready for issue at the *hosiery factory.*

COTTON SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, WHITE.				COTTON CAPS, WHITE.				
Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Num ber in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	

1900, *see* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 597.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

[1]FORM B.

Statement of Cotton goods assessed to duty, with amount payable thereon.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Description of goods.	Weight, lbs.	Real value.	Total real value.	Rate of duty payable.	Total duty payable.
Part I.—Grey and bleached Piece-goods ...					
,, II.—Coloured Piece-goods ...					
,, III.—Grey and coloured goods other than Piece-goods.					
,, IV.—Hosiery					
,, V.—Miscellaneous					
Total ...					

(Signed)

Collector.

Dated this day of 190

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 2080-3, dated 17th March, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 179.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

FORM C.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Excise Duty under Section 9 (1) of Act II of 1896.

No._____

Collector's Office.

_____ 189 .

Name of Mill_____

Owner_____

Amount, Rupees_____

For the month of _____ 190 .

_____

Collector.

FORM C.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Excise Duty under Section 9 (1) of Act II of 1896.

No._____

Collector's Office.

_____ 189 .

To_____

Take notice that on behalf of Government I hereby demand payment by you of the sum of rupees_____ now due and unpaid on account of Excise Duty for the month of_____ 189 and that if the above amount be not paid into this office within ten days after the date of service hereof on you, I shall proceed to obtain payment of the same according to the provisions of the Cotton Duties Act (II of 1896).

_____

Collector.

N.B.—No payment should be tendered on Sunday nor after 2-30 P.M. on any day nor after 12-30 P.M. on Saturdays.

(*Form D—Cancelled by Notification No. 2429-S. R., dated the 29th May, 1899, Pt. I, p. 447.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

FORM

To

THE COLLECTOR OF_____

Please allow Certificate or Drawback in the case of the following

1	2	3	4	5
No. of Bales and Marks.	No. of Bales [[1]as in bale register.]	Weight of Bale.	Name of Producing Mill.	Details of Contents.

Dated this_____ day

(Signed)_____

Certified that the Bales shown above were sold to

(Signed)_____

[To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent,

Shipping Bill No._____

[1] Added by Notification No. 2429-S.R., dated 29th May, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 447.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

E.

Exports per S. S. _____ on _____ 189 .

6	7	8	9	10
Dates of issue out of the Mill Premises.	Name of exporter.	Real Value.	Duty levied. (To be filled in only if duty has been paid).	No. of pieces in each Bale.

of _____ 189 .

_____

_____ on _____ 189 .

_____

or other Principal Officer of the Mill.]

Dated _____ 189 .

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

FORM F.

CERTIFIED that the COTTON GOODS shown below were exported to _____ on _____ 189 , and that the _____ MILL is entitled to deduct the same from the statements of Cotton Goods produced during the month of _____ 189 .

Description of goods.	Nos. on Bales[1] [2]as in bale register.	Weight of Bale or package.

(Signed) _____

Collector.

Date _____ *189* .

[1] The words "or packages" were omitted by Notification No. 2429-S.R., dated 29th May, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 447.

[2] Inserted by the above Notification.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

FORM G.

Return under Section 31 of the Cotton Duties Act (II of 1896).

RETURN made for the _____ Mill showing weight of all yarn spun during the month ending _____ 189 .

Count of yarn.	Weight in lbs. of each count.

Date _____ 189 .

(Signed)

[To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other Principal Officer of the Mill.]

[*See* Gazette of India, 1896, Pt. I, p. 127.]

No. 4446—3, dated the 7th June, 1906.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, *so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned*, Form A annexed hereto shall be substituted for Form A prescribed by the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 2080-3, dated the 17th March, 1906.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

FORM A.

Particulars of all Cotton goods produced at _____ Mill during the period beginning and ending _____ 190 .

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Description of goods (1).	Issued out of the Mill premises.		Numbers on bales (as in bale register).	Real value.	Deduction claimed under section 15 on account of quantity warehoused in lb.	Deduction claimed under section 19 on account of quantity exported in lb.	Balance on which duty is now leviable in lb.
	Weight in lb.	Yards or dozens.					
PART I. *Grey and bleached Piece-goods.*							
[To be reported in lbs. and yards and bleached to be distinguished from grey goods.]							
1 Chadars							
2. Dhuties							
3. Drills and Jeans ...							
4. Camrics and lawns ...							
5. Prints							

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*contd.*

Assessment to Cotton duties—*contd.*

6. T-cloth, Domestics and shirting.	
7. Shirtings and longcloth ...	
8. Tent cloth ...	
9. Other sorts	
PART II.	
Coloured Piece-goods.	
[To be reported in lbs. and yards.]	
1. Chadars	
2. Lungis and dhuties ...	
3. Drills and Jeans... ...	
4. Greys, dyed	
5. Coloured striped Saris and Susis.	
6. Cotton tweeds and checks ...	
7. Other sorts	
PART III.	
Grey and coloured goods other than Piece-goods.	
[To be reported in lbs. and dozens, and grey, coloured and bleached goods to be distinguished.]	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

FORM A—*concld.*

Particulars of all Cotton goods produced at _____ *Mill during the period beginning and ending* _____ *190* .

1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Description of goods (1).	ISSUED OUT OF THE MILL PREMISES.		Numbers on bales (as in bale register).	Real value.	Deduction claimed under section 15 on account of quantity warehoused in lb.	Deduction claimed under section 19 on account of quantity exported in lb.	Balance on which duty is now leviable in lb.
	Weight in lb.	Yards or dozens.					
PART IV. *Hosiery.* [To be reported in lbs. and dozens.]							
PART V. *Miscellaneous.* [To be reported in lbs. only.]							
Total ...							

(1) To be shown separately for goods of different dimensions.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this _____ *day of* _____ *190* .

(*Signed*)

[To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other Principal Officer of the mill.]

[*See* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 387.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897 (III OF 1897).

De egation of powers to Local Governments.

No. 302, dated the 4th February, 1897.—Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with, an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*3*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, is pleased to direct that the powers conferred by the said Act may be exercised by Local Governments with regard to their respective territories as follows :—

(*a*) all the said powers by the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Chief Commissioner of Burma ;

(*b*) the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), and sub-section (*2*), clause (*b*), by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ; and

(*c*) the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*2*), clause (*b*), by the Chief Commissioners of Assam, Coorg and British Baluchistan.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1897, Pt. I, p. 102.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898 (V OF 1898).

Trial of persons subject to Military Law.

No. 817-J., dated the 23rd May, 1902.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 549, sub-section (*r*), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1222, dated the 27th July, 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules as to cases in which persons subject to military law shall be tried by a Court to which the said Code applies, or by a court-martial, namely :

(1) Where a person subject to military law is brought before a Magistrate and charged with an offence for which he is liable under the Army Act, section 41, to be tried by a court-martial, such Magistrate shall not proceed to try such person, or to issue orders for his trial by a jury, or to inquire with a view to his commitment for trial by the Court of Session or the High Court for any offence triable by such Court, unless—

(*a*) he is of opinion, for reasons to be recorded, that he should so proceed without being moved thereto by competent military authority, or

(*b*) he is moved thereto by such authority.

(2) Before proceeding under Rule 1, clause (*a*), the Magistrate shall give notice to the Commanding Officer of the accused and, until the expiry of a period of [1] [five] days from the date of the service of such notice, he shall not—

(*a*) acquit or convict the accused under section 243, 245, 247 or 248 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), or hear him in his defence under section 244 ; or

(*b*) frame in writing a charge against the accused under section 254; or

(*c*) make an order committing the accused for trial by the High Court or the Court of Session under section 213 or 214 ; or

[1] Substituted for "fifteen" by Notification No. 1630, dated 11th September, 1903, *see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 838.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898 (V OF 1898)—*concld.*

Trial of persons subject to Military Law—*concld.*

(*d*) issue orders under section 451, sub-section (*2*), for the trial of the accused by jury.

(3) Where within the period of [1][five] days mentioned in rule 2, or at any time thereafter before the Magistrate has done any act or issued any order referred to in rule 2, clauses (*a*) to (*d*), the Commanding Officer of the accused gives notice to the Magistrate that, in the opinion of competent military authority, the accused should be tried by a court-martial, the Magistrate shall stay proceedings and, if the accused is in his power or under his control, shall deliver him, with the statement prescribed by section 549, to the authority specified in the said section.

(4) Where a Magistrate has been moved by competent military authority under rule 1, clause (*b*), and the Commanding Officer of the accused subsequently gives notice to such Magistrate that, in the opinion of such authority, the accused should be tried by a court-martial, such Magistrate, if he has not, before receiving such notice, done any act or issued any order referred to in rule 2, clauses (*a*) to (*d*), shall stay proceedings, and, if the accused is in his power or under his control, shall in the like manner deliver him, with the statement prescribed in section 549, to the authority specified in the said section.

(5) Where an accused person, having been delivered by the Magistrate under rule 3 or 4, is not tried by a court-martial for the offence of which he is accused, or other effectual proceedings are not taken, or ordered to be taken, against him, the Magistrate shall report the circumstance—

(*a*) in cases occurring in the Province of Madras or Bombay, to the Local Government; and,

(*b*) in all other cases, through the Local Government, to the Governor General in Council.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 383.]

[1] Substituted for "fifteen" by Notification No. 1630 J., dated the 11th September, 1903, *see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 838.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898).

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign).

No. 1429-C. S. R., dated the 30th March, 1899.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), and in supersession of all existing Notifications under that Act or the Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866), the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following rules and orders:—

PART I.—RATES OF POSTAGE.

I.—INLAND POSTAL ARTICLES.

[1] 1. The following rates of postage shall be chargeable on postal articles where the postage is prepaid:—

Letters.

For a letter not exceeding three-quarters of a tola in weight	Half an anna.
For a letter exceeding three-quarters of a tola but not exceeding one tola and a half in weight	One anna.
For every additional one tola and a half or part of that weight	One anna.

Postcards.

For a single postcard	One-quarter of an anna.
For a reply postcard	Half an anna, that is, one quarter of an anna for each portion of the reply postcard.

Book, pattern and sample packets.

For every ton tolas or part of that weight ...	Half an anna.

Registered newspapers.

For a newspaper not exceeding 6 tolas in weight	One-quarter of an anna.
For a newspaper exceeding 6 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas in weight	Half an anna.
For every additional 20 tolas or part of that weight	Half an anna.

[1] This rule was amended by the following Notifications, namely:—

(*1*) No. 3566-S. R., dated the 4th August, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 722; (*2*) No. 2573-S.R., dated the 13th May, 1901, *see* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 311; (*3*) No. 7784-S. R., dated the 18th December, 1903, *see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 1075; (*4*) No. 913-C., dated the 30th March, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 242.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(*a*) *Parcels not exceeding 440 tolas in weight.*

For a parcel not exceeding twenty tolas in weight	Two annas.
For a parcel exceeding twenty tolas, but not exceeding forty tolas in weight ...	Four annas.
For every additional forty tolas or part of that weight	Two annas.

(*b*) *Parcels exceeding 440 tolas in weight.*

For a parcel exceeding 440 tolas, but not exceeding 480 tolas in weight ...	Three rupees.
For every additional forty tolas or part of that weight	Four annas.

[1]2. The following rates of postage shall be chargeable on the delivery of postal articles where the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid:—

On an unpaid letter, postcard of private manufacture or packet	Double the prepaid rate.
On an insufficiently paid letter or packet ...	Double the deficiency.
On an insufficiently paid reply postcard of private manufacture	Double the prepaid rate on the half for which the postage is not prepaid.

II.—FOREIGN POSTAL ARTICLES.

[2]3. The following are declared to be the rates of postage chargeable on postal articles where the postage is prepaid:—

Letters.

(*1*) *For the United Kingdom and the following British Possessions and Protectorates:*—

Ascension.

Australian Commonwealth.

[1] This rule was amended by the following Notifications, namely:—

(*1*) No. 3566-S. R., dated the 4th August, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 722; (*2*) No. 2573-S. R., dated the 14th May, 1901, *see* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 311.

[2] Rule 3 was amended by the following Notifications, namely:—

(*1*) No. 2326-S. R., dated the 26th May, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 426; (*2*) No. 4148-S. R., dated the 6th September, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 822; (*3*) No. 5909-S. R., dated the 26th November, 1900, *see* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p 803; (*4*) No. 6468-S. R., dated the 22nd December, 1900, *see ibid.*, p. 859; (*5*) No. 1951-S. R., dated the 10th April, 1902, *see* Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 272; (*6*) No. 1215-S. R., dated the 2nd March, 1903, *see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 179; (*7*) No. 3518-S. R., dated the 12th June, 1903, *see ibid.*, p. 458; (*8*) No. 4103-56, dated the 8th August 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 583, and (*9*) No. 7795-175, dated the 28th December, 1905, *see ibid.*, p. 939.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

Bahamas.

Barbados.

Bermuda.

British East Africa.

British Central Africa.

British Guiana.

British Honduras.

Canada.

Cape Colony.

Cyprus.

Falkland Islands.

Fiji Islands.

Gambia.

Gibraltar.

Gold Coast Colony.

Hong Kong (including the British Postal Agencies at Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Liu-kung Tau, Ningpo, Shanghai, and Swatow in China).

Jamaica.

Johore.

Labuan.

Lagos.

Leeward Islands, namely, Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST-OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

Malta.

Mauritius.

Malay States (Protected), namely, Perak, Selangor, Negri, Sembilan, and Pahang.

Natal.

Newfoundland.

New Zealand.

Niger Coast Protectorate.

Niger Territory.

North Borneo.

Orange River Colony.

St. Helena.

Sarawak.

Seychelles.

Sierra Leone.

Somaliland Protectorate.

Straits Settlements.

Tobago.

Transvaal.

Trinidad.

Turks Islands.

Uganda.

Windward Islands, namely, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

Zanzibar.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(2) *For Egypt (including the Soudan)* :—

For a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight	One anna.
For every additional half ounce or part of that weight	One anna.

For any other part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon :—

For a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight	Two and a half annas.
For every additional half an ounce or part of that weight	Two and a half annas.
or Ceylon	Indian inland rates.

Postcards.

For any part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon :—

For a single postcard	One anna.
For a reply postcard	Two annas.
For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.

Printed papers (including newspapers and books).

For any part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon :—

For a packet not exceeding two ounces in weight	Half an anna.
For every additional two ounces or part of that weight	Half an anna.
For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

Business papers (legal and commercial documents).

For any part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon :—

For a packet not exceeding ten ounces in weight	Two and a half annas.
For every additional two ounces or part of that weight	Half an anna.
For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.

Samples.

For any part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon :—

For a packet not exceeding four ounces in weight	One anna.
For every additional two ounces or part of that weight	Half an anna.
For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.

Registered newspapers.

For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.

Parcels.

The Director-General shall, from time to time, declare in the Indian Postal Guide the countries and places to which parcels may be transmitted by the Foreign post, and the rates of postage chargeable in each case.

In the case of Ceylon the Indian inland rates of postage shall be applicable, provided that prepayment of postage, and registration, shall be compulsory.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

4. The following are declared to be the rates of postage chargeable on the delivery of postal articles, other than parcels received by the Foreign post, where the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid:—

When the postage is not prepaid	...	Double the prepaid rate.
When the postage is insufficiently prepaid	...	Double the deficiency.

PART II.—MAIN CONDITIONS OF TRANSMISSION BY POST OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

I.—INLAND POSTAL ARTICLES.

(*a*) *Postcards.*

[1]5. Single and reply cards of private manufacture, with or without adhesive postage stamps affixed thereto in payment of postage, may be transmitted by post as postcards:

Provided that—

(*a*) as regards size they are not more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches or less than $4\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 inches, and

(*b*) as regards substance, they are neither thinner nor more flexible than the inland postcards issued by the Post Office.

[2]6. (*1*) Nothing shall be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address-side of a postcard, except—

(*a*) the heading "Postcard" or "reply postcard",

(*b*) the name and address of the addressee,

(*c*) the name and address of the sender, and

(*d*) the date of posting:

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[1] Rule 5 was amended by the following Notifications, namely:—

(*1*) No. 2907-S. R., dated the 20th May, 1903, *see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 367.

(*2*) No. 879-C., dated the 30th March, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 242.

[2] Rule 6 was amended by the following Notifications:—

(*1*) No. 3566-S. R., dated the 4th August, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 722.

(*2*) No. 879-C., dated the 30th March, 1905; *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 242;

(*3*) No. 2583-P. O., dated the 18th December, 1905; *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 916; and

(*4*) No. 6136-218, dated the 7th August, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 511.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

Provided that this restriction shall not be enforced in the case of a card of private manufacture when the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(*i*) that a space is set apart on the right-hand portion of the address-side of the card for the address of the addressee, the postage stamp or stamps, and the official marks of the Post Office;

(*ii*) that this space is not less than half the address-side of the card, and is marked off by means of a straight line drawn vertically across the card.

[1](2) Subject to the following exceptions nothing shall be affixed or attached to a postcard.

Exception 1.—To *any* postcard there may be affixed—

(*a*) on either side, an address-label bearing the name and address of the sender, and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width; provided that when the label is affixed to the address side of a postcard of private manufacture, the conditions laid down in the proviso to sub-rule (*1*) of this rule are fulfilled;

(*b*) on the address-side, postage stamps in prepayment of postage and the registration fee (if any) and an address label bearing the name and address of the addressee and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width;

(*c*) on the other side, (*i*) adhesive stamps used to denote the duty payable in respect of receipts; and (*ii*) engravings, illustrations, drawings or photographs on very thin paper, and completely adherent to the card.

Exception 2.—To postcards *of private manufacture*, articles of the nature specified in exception 1 (*c*) (*ii*) may be affixed on the address-side, on the conditions laid down in the proviso to sub-rule (*1*) of the rule.

NOTE.—The sender of a *reply postcard* may affix to the address side of the *reply-half* an address-label bearing his name and address and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width.

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 3739-13, dated 1st May, 1907, *see* Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 339.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(3) A postcard shall not be folded, cut or otherwise altered, except that the impressed postage stamp (if any) may be perforated with initials.

7. Should any of the conditions imposed by rules 5 and 6 be infringed, the postcard shall be treated as a letter.

(b)—Book packets.

[1]8. A book packet may contain any of the following articles:—

(1) newspapers and publications of all kinds; books, whether blank or printed; engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music, and proof sheets, with or without the manuscript relating thereto; blank paper, parchment, or card-board; and, gene ally, anything on paper, par chment or card board which is printed, engraved, lithographed, papyrographed, or produced by any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying press and the typewriter:

Provided that no card bearing the heading "Postcard" shall be allowed to be transmitted open by post as a book packet;

(2) business papers, written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, not being of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication, such as deeds, bills of lading, invoices, accounts, proposals and policies of assurance, powers of attorney, licenses, statistical returns submitted by or to public officers in their official capacities, and manuscript of all kinds, including manuscript music, not being of the nature of personal correspondence;

(3) written letters of old date which have previously passed through the post and served their original purpose.

(4) reproductions of manuscripts or type-written originals obtained by a mechanical process of polygraphy (chromo-

[1] Rule 8 was amended by the following Notifications, namely:—

(1) No. 3566-S. R., dated the 4th August, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. 1, p. 722; and (2) No. 4292-S. R., dated the 16th July, 1903, *see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 593.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

graphy, mimeography, etc.), provided they are handed in at the post office counter and number at least 20 copies precisely identical;

(5) circulars, *i.e.*, printed notices and printed letters, provided they contain nothing in writing except (*a*) corrections of press errors, (*b*) the date of despatch and the name and address and description of the sender and the name of the addressee, and (*c*) the place, date, and hour, when the circular is a notice of meeting or appointment, and in the case of a notice of a meeting, the objects of the meeting.

With any of the above-mentioned articles may be sent anything that is necessary for their safe transmission through the post, such as rollers, etc., and with any of the articles mentioned in clause (*1*) may be sent any legitimate binding, mounting, or covering, loose or attached, and anything that ordinarily appertains to such articles, as pens and pencils in the case of a pocket-book, photographs in the case of a photograph-book, and card-plates in the case of visiting cards.

Manuscript for the press shall not be reckoned as having the character of personal correspondence within the meaning of clause (*2*), and may be sent as a book packet.

9. No communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication, shall be enclosed with, or written upon, the contents of a book packet:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be held to prohibit inscriptions or entries stating who the sender is or to whom the articles are to be given, or to prohibit purely complimentary greetings from being entered, in writing or otherwise, on Christmas, New Year and Birthday cards and similar articles.

10. A book packet shall not contain "paper-money," which for the purposes of this rule includes unobliterated postage or other stamps, currency notes, hundies, cheques, bank-notes, bank-post bills, bills of exchange, and all orders or authorities for the payment of money.

Explanation.—This rule shall not apply to a book packet containing a stamped and addressed envelope, postcard, or wrapper, forwarded by the sender of the packet in order that such envelope, card

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

or wrapper may be returned through the post to the sender or sent to some other person designated by him.

11. The dimensions of a book packet, which may be of any shape, shall not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth. When, however, the packet is in the form of a roll, the length shall not exceed thirty inches:

Provided that, if the length exceeds twenty-four inches (two feet), the diameter shall not exceed four inches.

12. A book packet shall be posted without a cover or with a cover entirely open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or in a cover which can be easily removed so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents. The ends of the packet, however, may be tied with strings.

Illustration.—A closed envelope notched at the sides or ends does not admit of a ready examination of its contents, and does not, therefore, fulfil the conditions prescribed by this rule.

13. If a book packet is found to contain anything not permitted by the rules, or to be in excess of the prescribed size, or to be packed in a manner not in accordance with the rules, it shall be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less. Any postage stamps that may be affixed to it shall, however, be recognised in assessing the charge.

(*c*) *Pattern packets.*

[1]14. (*1*) A pattern packet may contain *bonâ fide* trade patterns of samples of merchandise not having any saleable value, together with, or without, any matter which may be sent as a book packet. There shall be no writing upon or in a pattern packet, except the name and address of the sender, the name and address of the person for whom it is intended, a trade mark, numbers, prices, and indications as to the weight, size or quantity to be disposed of.

(2) Objects of natural history, dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens and other similar objects shall also be admitted to transmission by post at the rates of postage for pattern packets, provided that they are not sent for a commercial purpose, and that they are packed in the manner prescribed for pattern packets generally.

[1] Rule 14 was amended by Notification No. 3566-S. R., dated the 4th August, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 722.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

[1]15. The dimensions of a pattern packet shall not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth; and the weight shall not exceed eighty tolas.

[2]16. (*1*) A pattern packet shall be posted without a cover, or with a cover open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or other cover which can be easily removed so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents.

(*2*) Samples of seeds, drugs, and other articles which cannot be sent in unfastened or removable envelopes may be sent enclosed in boxes or bags, provided that they are fastened in such a way that they can be easily opened: they may also be sent in air-tight cases when necessary, provided that the nature of the contents is certified on the cover under the full signature and address of the sender.

(*3*) Articles of glass shall be securely packed (in boxes of metal, wood, leather or card-board) in such a way as to prevent all risk of injury to the mails or to the officers of the Post Office.

(*4*) Liquids, oils, and fatty substances easily liquefied shall be enclosed in glass bottles hermetically sealed. Each bottle shall be placed in a wooden box furnished with saw dust, cotton, or some spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in case the bottle be broken. Finally, the box itself shall be enclosed in a case of metal, or of wood with a screw top, or of strong and thick leather.

Explanation.—When use is made of perforated wooden blocks of the thickness of at least $\frac{1}{10}$th of an inch in the weakest part, with a sufficient quantity of absorbent material inside and provided with a cover, the blocks need not be enclosed in a second case.

(*5*) Fatty substances which are not easily liquefied, such as ointments, soft soaps, resins, etc., shall be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen or parchment, etc.), which shall itself be placed in a second box, of wood, metal, or strong and thick leather.

(*6*) Dry powders, whether dyes or not, shall be placed in card-board boxes, which themselves shall be enclosed in a bag of linen or parchment.

[1] Rule 15 was amended by Notification No. 4598 S. R., dated the 6th October, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 869.

[2] Rule 16 was amended by Notification No. 3566 S. R., dated the 4th August, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 722.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(7) Live bees shall be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to prevent all danger and to allow the contents to be ascertained.

[1]17. (1) If a pattern packet is found to contain anything not permitted by the rules, or to be in excess of the prescribed size or weight, or to be packed in a manner not in accordance with the rules, it shall be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less. Any postage stamps that may be affixed to it shall, however, be recognised in assessing the charge.

(2) If a packet containing samples of any of the articles mentioned in clauses (3) to (7) of rule 16 is not packed in the manner prescribed therein, it shall not be forwarded.

(*d*) *Registered newspapers.*

[2]18. Newspapers as defined in section 9 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") shall be transmitted by post as registered newspapers, provided that they are posted in accordance with the following conditions:—

(1) The newspaper shall be registered in the office of the Postmaster-General, or officer exercising the powers of the Postmaster-General, of the postal circle in which it is published. Such registration shall cease to have effect at the close of the calendar year following that in which it was effected, and must be renewed if a continuance of the privilege conferred by the system beyond that time is desired.

(2) The postage shall be prepaid by postage stamps.

(3) The newspaper shall bear in print immediately above the address the word "Registered" followed by the registration-number which shall be assigned to it by the Postmaster-General or other officer referred to in condition (1).

(4) The newspaper shall be posted at the place of publication by the proprietor, manager, or publisher.

(5) The newspaper shall be posted without a cover or in a short cover open at the ends.

[1] Rule 17 was amended by Notification No. 3566-S. R., dated the 14th August, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I p. 722.

[2] Rule 18 was amended by Finance Department Notification No. 2907-S. R., dated the 20th May, 1903, *see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 367.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(6) There shall be no word printed on the newspaper after its publication or upon the cover (if any) thereof, nor shall any writing or mark be made upon it or upon the cover (if any) thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and, if desired, the name and address of the newspaper, or of the sender.

(7) There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper other than an extra or supplement as specified in section 9 of the Act.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent newspapers being transmitted by post, either singly or otherwise, at the rates, and under the conditions, prescribed for book packets.

(e) Parcels.

19. A parcel may contain one (but shall not contain more than one) written communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication :

Provided that the communication shall be addressed only to the addressee of the parcel itself.

20. A parcel shall not exceed 440 tolas in weight, unless it is registered, in which case the weight shall not exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas). A parcel shall not be of a kind which, owing to sizes, shape, manner of packing, or any other cause, cannot be carried by post without serious inconvenience or risk.

20-A. (*1*) A parcel shall be packed and enclosed in a reasonably strong case, wrapper, or cover, fastened in a manner calculated to preserve the contents from loss or damage in the post, to prevent any tampering therewith, and to protect other postal articles from being damaged in any way thereby.

(*2*) Liquids and substances which liquefy easily shall be despatched in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (which shall be a box of metal or of strong wood) some space shall be left to be filled with saw-dust, bran, or some other absorbing material.

(*3*) Live bees shall be enclosed in suitable cases, and so packed as to prevent all risk of injury to other postal articles in course of transmission by post or to officers of the Post Office.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

[1]21. The postage on a parcel shall be fully prepaid by means of postage stamps which shall be affixed either to the cover of the parcel or to an official label which can be obtained free at the post office. In either case, the sender or his messenger shall affix the stamps himself, postal officials being strictly forbidden to affix them.

The postage, including the registration fee on a registered parcel may be either fully prepaid or wholly unpaid : partial prepayment of postage shall not be recognized.

[2]22. (*1*) Every parcel intended for transmission by post shall be presented at the window of the Post Office. Any parcel found in a letter-box shall be treated and charged as a registered parcel.

(*2*) If a parcel containing any of the articles mentioned in clauses (*2*) and (*3*) of rule 20-A is not packed in the manner prescribed therein, it shall not be forwarded.

[3]23. (*a*) A postal article re-directed to any place served by the inland post by an Officer of the Post Office or by an agent of the addressee, after its delivery shall be transmitted by post free of charge in respect of such further transmission :—

Provided that—

(1) in the case of an unregistered article re-directed by an agent of the addressee,—the article has not been opened and has been either returned to the postman or re-posted at the place of delivery, and,

(2) in the case of a registered article re-directed by an agent of the addressee,—the article has not been opened and has been returned to the postman at the place of delivery with the receipt unsigned.

(*b*) Where a postal article is re-directed to any place under sub-rule (*a*), the postmaster at such place may, if authorised by a general or special order in this behalf issued by the Postmaster-General, require the addressee of the re-directed article to give, at the time of delivery, a receipt for such article.

24. A postal article re-posted after having been opened, or re-posted at any place other than the place at which it was delivered shall be treated as a postal article posted for the first time, and charged with postage accordingly. A registered article of which delivery has been taken can be re-posted only under the conditions prescribed for the posting of registered articles for the first time.

[1] Rule 21 was amended by Notification No. 2573-S. R., dated the 14th May, 1901, *see* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 311.

[2] Rule 22 was amended by Notification No. 3566-S. R., dated the 4th August, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 722.

[3] Rule 23 was amended by Notification No. 6043-S. R., dated the 23rd September 1904, *see* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 695.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

II.—Foreign postal articles.

25. The Director-General shall, from time to time, notify in the Indian Postal Guide the conditions in force for the transmission of postal articles by the Foreign post:

Provided that the rules relating to inland registered newspapers shall be deemed to apply in the case of newspapers sent to Ceylon.

[1] 25A. Every postal parcel handed to the Post Office for transmission by the foreign post shall be presented at the post office with a declaration, in such form as may be from time to time prescribed by the Director-General, containing a statement signed by the sender as to the nature of its contents and their value.

Treatment of postal articles from abroad bearing fictitious or previously used stamps.

26. Where a postal article has been received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India, bearing a fictitious or previously used postage stamp, and the addressee of such postal article has failed to attend, by himself or his agent, at the post office of delivery within the time specified in the notice sent to him in that behalf, or, having so attended, has refused to make known the name and address of the sender or to re-deliver the postal article or such portion thereof as may be required under section 27 of the Act, and, in consequence of such failure or refusal, the postal article has not been delivered to the addressee or his agent, the postal article shall be disposed of in the following manner:—

The officer in charge of the post office at which the postal article has been received for delivery, shall record a statement in such form as the Director-General shall prescribe, setting forth the action taken by him under the provisions of section 27 of the Act, and the fact of such failure or refusal as aforesaid on the part of the addressee or his agent; and shall forward the statement, together with the postal article, through the usual channel, to the Director-General.

The Director-General shall then, in due course, transmit the statement, together with the postal article, to the Postal Administration of the place beyond the limits of British India from which the article was received.

[1] Inserted by Notification No. 1821—60, dated the 26th February, 1907, *see* Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 183.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

PART III.—REGISTRATION OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

I.—INLAND POSTAL ARTICLES.

27. Letters, postcards, book and pattern packets and parcels may be registered at any post office for transmission by post to any other post office.

[1]28. In addition to the postage, a fee of two annas shall be charged for the registration of any postal article.

[2]29. The prepayment of the postage and registration fee shall be compulsory in the case of all registered articles, and shall be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

30. Articles intended for registration shall be presented at the window of the post office.

31. A receipt shall be given to the person who presents an article for registration at the post office window during the hours prescribed for posting registered articles.

32. No registered article shall be delivered to the addressee unless and until he or his agent has signed a receipt for it in such form as the Director-General shall prescribe.

[3]33. The sender of a registered article may obtain an attested copy of the original receipt signed by the addressee on payment of a special fee of three annas, provided that he makes his application for it within six months of the date on which the addressee signed the original receipt.

34. The sender of a registered article shall be entitled to obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery, signed by the addressee, by paying a fee of one anna, in addition to the postage and registration fee, at the time of posting the article. The fee for a special acknowledgment shall be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

[4]35. Registration shall be obligatory in the case of—

(1) any parcel exceeding 440 tolas in weight;

(2) any insured parcel; and

(3) any parcel addressed to a place for which a customs declaration is required.

[1] Rule 28 was amended by Notification No. 2573-S.R., dated the 13th May, 1901, *see* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 311.

[2] Rule 29 was amended by Notification No. 2573-S.R., dated the 13th May, 1901, *see ibid.*

[3] Rule 33 was amended by Notification No. 2907-S.R., dated the 20th May, 1903, *see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 367.

[4] Rule 35 was amended by Notification No. 2573-S.R., dated the 13th May, 1904, *see* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 311.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

36. (*1*) A currency note, or any portion of a currency note, may be sent by post only in a registered cover. Registration shall be compulsory in the case of a postal article which contains postage or other stamps or labels, or a cheque, hundi, bank note, bankpost bill, bill of exchange, or the like, if the contents are either superscribed upon the cover, or are known or manifest to the officers of the Post Office owing to the transparency, insecurity or insufficiency of the cover, or to any other cause. Nothing in this rule shall be held to render registration of a packet compulsory only by reason that it contains a stamped envelope, postcard, or wrapper as provided by the explanation to rule 10.

(*2*) Twice the fee for registration shall be levied on the delivery of any postal article required under this rule to be registered at the time of posting on which the fee for registration has not been prepaid.

II.—FOREIGN POSTAL ARTICLES.

37. Letters, postcards and packets may be registered at any post office for transmission to countries and places served by the foreign post, subject to such exceptions as the Director-General shall, from time to time, notify in the Indian Postal Guide.

38. In addition to the postage, a further fee of two annas shall be charged for the registration of any article to be sent by the foreign post.

39. The prepayment of the postage and registration fee on foreign registered articles shall be compulsory, and shall be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

40. Rules 30, 31 and 32, relating to the registration of inland postal articles, shall be equally applicable to registered articles sent or received by the foreign post.

[1]41. (*1*) The sender of a registered article addressed to any country belonging to the Universal Postal Union shall be entitled to obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery by paying a fee, in addition to the postage and registration fee, of one anna in the case of a registered article addressed to Ceylon, and of two annas in the case of a registered article addressed to any other such country.

(*2*) When the sender of an article addressed to any country belonging to the Universal Postal Union has not paid the fee for an

[1] Rule 41 was amended by the following Notifications, namely :—
(1) No. 5505-S.R., dated the 4th December, 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 1057, and (2) No. 5423-S.R., dated the 25th October, 1900, *see* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 695.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

acknowledgment of its delivery, and desires to have an enquiry made by the Post Office regarding the disposal of the article, he shall be entitled to this service on payment of the same fee as that chargeable for an acknowledgment of delivery.

PART IV.—INSURANCE OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

I.—INLAND POSTAL ARTICLES.

42. Registered letters, value-payable registered letters and registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 500 at such branch post offices, and up to the value of Rs. 2,000 at such other post offices, as may be authorized by the Director-General to accept articles for insurance :

Provided that in no case shall such value exceed the real value of the contents of the article insured.

43. Insurance shall be of two kinds, complete and partial. Complete insurance shall cover all risks in course of transmission by post. Partial insurance shall cover all risks in course of transmission by post in British territory, and all risks, except those arising out of highway robbery, in course of transmission by post in such Native State territory as may be specified in this behalf by the Director-General in the Indian Postal Guide.

[1]44. In addition to the postage and the fee for registration, the following further fees shall be charged for insurance :

	Anna.
Where value insured does not exceed Rs. 50 . . .	1
For every additional Rs. 50 or fraction thereof . . .	1

The further fees in the case of partially insured articles shall be charged at only half the above rates.

45. The prepayment of all charges on insured articles, namely, postage, registration fees and insurance fees, shall be compulsory. Payment in all cases shall be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

[1] Rule 44 was amended by Notification No. 2648-C., dated the 9th June, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 391.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

[1]46. The cover of a letter intended for insurance shall be of strong paper or other substantial material, securely closed and sealed at intervals not exceeding two inches along each fold or seam. A parcel intended for insurance shall be securely packed and enclosed in an outer covering of cloth, canvas or other substantial material, sealed at intervals not exceeding three inches along each line of sewing or join. All the seals affixed to an insured article shall be of the same kind of wax, and shall bear distinct impressions of the same device. The device shall not be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved or crossed lines.

47. The minimum size for an insured parcel shall be 12 cubic inches.

48. An article intended for insurance shall be presented at the window of the post office with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured, clearly written, in words and figures, on the cover. The name and address of the sender shall also be written on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, or on a separate slip of paper, to be presented with the article, should there be no room for his name and address on the cover.

49. A receipt shall be given to the person who presents an article for insurance at the post office window during the hours prescribed for posting insured articles.

50. The sender of an insured article shall be entitled, to obtain free of charge, an acknowledgment of its delivery signed by the addressee.

[2]51. There shall be payable to the sender of an insured postal article compensation not exceeding the amount for which the article has been insured, for the loss of the postal article or its contents or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post:

Provided that the compensation shall in no case exceed the value of the article lost or the amount of the damage caused, and provided that in the case of loss the sender shall furnish full particulars of the contents of the postal article and their value:

Provided, also, that no compensation shall be payable—

(*a*) where there has been misdelivery arising out of incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender,

[1] Rule 46 was amended by Notification No. 3375-S.R., dated 27th June, 1900, *see* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 405.

[2] Rule 51 was amended by Notification No. 3275-S.R., dated 27th June 1900, *see* Gazette of India, 1900 Pt. I, p. 405.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(*b*) where there has been fraud on the part of the sender or addressee;

(*c*) where the insured article has been delivered to the addressee and he has signed and returned the receipt therefor;

(*d*) where the sender has not given intimation of the loss within three months from the date of posting;

(*e*) where the loss or damage was due to improper or insecure packing;

(*f*) where there is no visible damage to the cover or seals; or,

(*g*) in the case of partially insured articles, where the loss or damage was caused by highway robbery during the transit in respect of which the insurance is partial only.

52. Compensation shall be payable one month after the date on which intimation of loss is given by the sender to the Post Office, except in cases in which the Postmaster-General may consider that the circumstances demand the withholding of payment pending inquiry. When compensation has been paid for the loss of a postal article or its contents, the Post Office shall be entitled to retain, and dispose of, such postal article or its contents should they be subsequently recovered, and the compensation paid not be refunded on demand being made.

53. Coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery and articles of gold or silver may be sent by post only in registered letters or insured parcels. If a letter or parcel presented at the post office window is found to contain any such object of value, it shall not be accepted for transmission by post, unless the sender insures it; and, if an uninsured article manifestly containing any such object of value is found in course of transmission by post, it shall be either intercepted and returned to the sender, or forwarded to destination and to the addressee subject to the payment of a fee of one rupee. The payment of this fee shall not impose any liability on the Government.

Explanation.—In this rule, the expression "articles of gold or silver" includes articles made wholly or partly of gold or silver, but not electro or other plated goods or gold or silver lace or embroidery.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (V. OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

II.—FOREIGN PARCELS.

[1]54. The Director-General shall, from time to time, notify in the Indian Postal Guide the countries and places for transmission to which foreign registered letters and foreign parcels may be insured, and the limit up to which such letters or parcels may be insured in each case:

Provided that in no case shall such value exceed the real value of the contents of the letter or parcel insured.

[2]55. In addition to the postage and (in the case of letters) the registration fee, the following further fees shall be charged for insurance:—

(*a*) *For insurance to Ceylon and Portuguese India*—

	Annas.
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100 . .	2
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof . .	2

(*b*) *For insurance of letters and parcels to Mauritius, and of parcels to the British East Africa Protectorate, or Zanzibar*—

	Annas.
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100 . .	4
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof . .	4

(*c*) *For insurance to the United Kingdom and to British Possessions and foreign countries other than those mentioned above*—

	Annas.
Where the value insured does not exceed £5 . . .	3
For every additional £5 or fraction thereof . . .	3

56. The prepayment of all charges on insured foreign registered letters and parcels shall be compulsory. Payment in all cases shall be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the letters or parcels. The postage stamps used for payment of postage and of the registration and insurance fees shall in the case of a letter be affixed apart from one another so that they may not serve to conceal injuries to the cover of the letter.

[1] Rule 54 was amended by Notification No. 2648-C., dated the 5th June, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 391.

[2] Rules 55 and 56 were amended by Notification No. 2648-C., dated the 9th June, 1905, *see ibid.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

[1]57. (*1*) The cover of a foreign letter intended for insurance shall be of strong paper or other substantial material, securely closed and sealed with fine wax in such a way that the letter cannot be opened without either breaking the seals or leaving obvious traces of violation. The seals shall be placed along each fold or seam of the cover at intervals not exceeding two inches, and if the letter is tied round with string or tape, a seal shall be placed on the ends where they are tied. An insured foreign letter shall not be closed in a cover having black or coloured borders.

(*2*) A foreign parcel intended for insurance shall be packed securely and substantially with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, in an outer covering of cloth, canvas or other substantial material, and shall bear seals of wax or lead at intervals not exceeding three inches along each line of sewing or join.

(*3*) All the seals affixed to an insured foreign letter or parcel shall be of the same kind of wax or lead, and shall bear distinct impressions of the same private device. The device shall not be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved or crossed lines.

58. A foreign letter or parcel intended for insurance shall be presented at the window of the post office with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured, clearly written, in words and figures, without erasure or correction, on the cover and accompanied by such form or forms duly filled up as may be prescribed by the Director-General, from time to time, in the Indian Postal Guide. The name and address of the addressee of a foreign letter or parcel intended for insurance shall be written in ink on the actual cover of the article.

59. A receipt shall be given to the person who presents a foreign letter or parcel for insurance at the window of the post office during the hours prescribed for posting insured foreign articles.

60. There shall be payable to the sender, or, in default or at the request of the sender, to the addressee of a foreign letter or parcel which has been insured by the Post Office of India and posted in India, compensation not exceeding the amount for which the article has been insured, for the loss of the article or its contents or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post; and the sender shall, in the case of loss, also be entitled to a refund of the postage, but in no case to the insurance fee paid.

[1] Rules 57 to 60 were amended by Notification No. 2648-C, dated the 9th June, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 391.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

Provided that the compensation shall in no case exceed the value of the article lost or the amount of the damage caused:

Provided also, that no compensation shall be payable:—

(*a*) where the loss or damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, or arises from the nature of the article;

(*b*) where the insurance has been fraudulently made for a sum above the real value of the contents, or there has been any other fraud on the part of the sender or addressee;

(*c*) where the insured article has been delivered to the addressee and he has signed and returned the receipt therefor;

(*d*) where the sender or addressee has not given intimation of the loss or damage within twelve months from the date of posting;

(*e*) where the loss or damage was due to improper or insecure packing;

(*f*) where there is no visible damage to the cover or seals; or,

(*g*) in cases beyond control (*e.g.*, tempest, shipwreck, earthquake, war, etc).

The Secretary of State for India in Council accepts no liability either to the sender or the addressee for any loss or damage in respect of any foreign letter or parcel which was not posted in India and insured by the Post Office of India.

[1]61. Where a foreign parcel contains coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery, or articles of gold or silver, it shall not be accepted for transmission by post unless the sender wishes to insure it. If a foreign parcel containing any such object of value is addressed to a country or place to which insurance is not available, the parcel shall be insured for its inland transit within the limits of British India, and in such cases the fee charged for insurance shall be calculated as follows:—

(*a*) *When the value is expressed in rupee currency*—

	Anna.
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 50 . . .	1
For every additional Rs. 50 or fraction thereof . . .	1

[1] Rules 61 was amended by Notification No. 6130 S R., dated the 3rd December, 1901, *see* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 1901, and No. 2648-C., dated the 9th June, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 391.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(*b*) *When the value is expressed in sterling—*

	Anna.
Where the value insured does not exceed £3 . . .	1
For every additional £3 or fracture thereof . . .	1

If an uninsured foreign parcel, declared to contain or manifestly containing any of the objects of value specified above, is received from a country with which, as notified by the Director-General in the Indian Postal Guide, insured parcels can be exchanged, the parcel shall either be intercepted and returned to the sender, or forwarded to destination and delivered to the addressee, subject to the payment of a fee of one rupee. The payment of this fee shall not impose any liability on the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Explanation.—In this rule the expression "articles of gold or silver" includes articles made wholly or partly of gold or silver, but not electro or other plated goods, or gold or silver lace, or embroidery.

[1]62. Where an insured foreign letter or parcel is received in India subject to a fresh insurance fee by reason of its having been redirected, such fee shall be recoverable on delivery as if it were postage due under the Act.

PART V.—VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

I.—VALUE-PAYABLE POSTAL ARTICLES.

[2]63. Registered and unregistered parcels, registered letters, registered book packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, and fully prepaid unregistered book packets, may be transmitted by the inland post as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in the case of any such postal article shall not exceed 1,000 rupees, and shall not contain a fraction of an anna.

Postal articles as aforesaid, with the exception of unregistered parcels, may be transmitted by post to Ceylon as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in respect of any such postal article shall not exceed 600 rupees.

[1] Rule 62 was amended by Notification No. 2648-C., dated the 9th June, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 391.

[2] Rule 63 was amended by (1) Notification No. 6531-S.R., dated the 13th October, 1904, *see* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 779, and (2) No. 6530-P. O., dated the 14th November, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 823.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

[1] 64. No such postal article as aforesaid, shall be accepted for transmission by post as a value-payable postal article unless the sender declares that it is sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order received by him.

Explanation.—An article may be sent by the value-payable post even though it possesses no intrinsic value. Thus, legal documents, bonds, policies of insurance, promissory notes, railway goods and parcel receipts, bills of lading or ordinary bills for collection may be sent as value-payable postal articles. In the case of a railway receipt or bill of lading sent as a value-payable postal article, it will be sufficient for the purposes of this rule if the article to which the railway receipt or bill of lading relates, has been sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order.

In the case of the other documents specified the document must be sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order to send the document itself.

65. [*Amalgamated with Rule 64*, see *Notification No. 4082-S.R., dated 6th July, 1903*, see *Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 573.*]

[2]66. Every postal article intended to be transmitted by post as a value-payable postal article shall be presented at the post office with a printed form, prescribed by the Director-General and obtainable at the post office, in which the sender shall specify the sum to be remitted to himself, fill in the required entries, and sign the declaration that the article is sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order received by him. If the article is an unregistered parcel, unregistered book-packet, or newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, a fee calculated according to the schedule below on the amount specified for remittance to the sender shall be prepaid by the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to the form presented with the article in the space provided for this purpose. The sender of a postal article intended to be transmitted by post as value-payable shall write his name and address clearly on the article itself.

Schedule of fees.

Amount specified for remittance to sender	not exceeding Rs. 5	...	...	...	1	anna.
	exceeding Rs. 5, but not exceeding			Rs. 10 ...	2	annas.
	„ Rs. 10	„		Rs. 15 ...	3	„
	„ Rs. 15	„		Rs. 25 ...	4	„
	„ Rs. 25	...	..	...	4	„

[1] Rule 64 was amended by Notifications Nos. 4082-S. R., dated the 6th July, 1903, *see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 573; and 6536—165, dated the 20th August, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 617.

[2] Rule 66 was amended by the following Notifications, namely: —(1) No. 1531-S. R., dated the 14th March, 1902, *see* Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 219; (2) No. 721-S. R., dated the 10th February, 1903, *see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 103, and (3) No. 531-S. R., dated the 22nd January, 1904, *see* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 81.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898.)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna: if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas, and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

[1]67. The amount to be recovered from the addressee shall be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself *plus*, in the case of registered parcels, registered letters, and registered book-packets, a fee calculated as in rule 66. When this amount is recovered from the addressee, the sum for payment to the sender shall be remitted to him by means of a money order. If the addressee of a value-payable article refuses or omits to take delivery of it, the article shall be returned to the sender, who will be required to pay any charges that may be due on it, and to acknowledge receipt of the article by signing the form presented by the postman. In no circumstances will the fee prepaid in stamps, in the case of a value-payable unregistered parcel, unregistered book-packet, or newspaper, be refunded.

[2]68. The Government shall not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for remittance to the sender in respect of a value-payable postal article unless and until that sum has been received from the addressee.

II.—TRANSMISSION BY POST OF RAILWAY RECEIPT-NOTES OPEN AS VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

69. A railway receipt-note for goods may be transmitted by post open as a value-payable postal article:

Provided that—

(*1*) the goods to which the railway receipt-note relates, does not exceed Rs. 1,000 in value; and

(*2*) the railway receipt-note shows on its face that the goods to which it relates, have been consigned to the sender himself, is endorsed to the person to whom the goods are to be delivered, and is signed by the sender.

[3]70. The open railway receipt-note shall be presented at the post office with the printed form prescribed by the Director-General for registered value-payable postal articles, in which the sender shall

[1] Rule 67 was amended by Notification No. 531-S. R, dated the 22nd January, 1904, *see* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 81.

[2] Rule 68 was amended by Notification No. 6531-S. R., dated the 13th October, 1904, *see* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 779.

[3] Rule 70 was amended by Notification No. 6531-S. R., dated the 13th October, 1904, *see* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 779.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

specify the sum to be remitted to himself, fill in the required entries and sign the declaration that the article is sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order received by him.

71. A fee of two annas shall be paid on each railway receipt-note presented for transmission by post open. The fee shall be paid in postage stamps, which shall be affixed by the sender to the receipt-note.

[1]72. The post office will transmit the open railway receipt-note to the post office of destination, and will deliver it on payment of the amount recoverable to the person to whom it has been endorsed by the sender, in such manner as the Director-General may from time to time appoint for the delivery of registered value-payable postal articles.

73. The amount when recovered will be remitted to the sender in accordance with the rules for the time being in force relating to registered value-payable postal articles.

74. A railway receipt-note for goods may be transmitted by post open under the foregoing rules, without compliance with the conditions laid down in the second proviso to rule 96, if—

(*1*) it relates to goods sent—

(*a*) between stations on such railways as are for the time being specified in this behalf by the Director-General in the Indian Postal Guide, or

(*b*) between offices on the Kalka-Simla Government Bullock Train line, or between such offices and stations on the North-Western State Railway; and

(*2*) shows on its face that the goods so sent have been declared at the booking office as being sent under the value-payable system.

75. These rules apply also to receipt-notes for goods conveyed by steamer within the limits of British India.

76. Nothing in these rules shall be construed to prevent the transmission by post of receipt-notes under the rules for the time being in force relating to the value-payable post generally.

[1] Rule 72 was amended by Notification No. 6531-S. R., dated the 13th October, 1904, *see* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 779.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

PART VI.—MONEY ORDERS.

I.—INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

(*a*) *Ordinary inland money orders.*

[1] 77. The amount for which a single money order may be issued shall not exceed Rs 600, and shall not include a fraction of an anna, except in the case of money orders issued by, or in favour of, any Department of the Government, or by, or in favour of, a District, Local, or Municipal Board.

Explanation.—The words "any Department of the Government" include any official Department of the Government of a Native State, the Posts of which have been amalgamated with the Imperial Post.

[2] 78. Money orders may be issued on the following Native States, with which special arrangements have been made for the exchange of money orders, but the amount for which a single money order may be issued on these States shall not exceed Rs. 600 :—

Chamba. | Jhind.
Gwalior. | Nabha.
Patiala.

Explanation.—The exception in the last preceding rule applies also to money orders issued by, or in favour of, any official Department of any of these States.

[3] 79. A commission on the issue of inland money orders shall be charged at the following rates, namely :—

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 5	...	...	1 anna.
,, ,, ,, exceeding Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 10	...	...	2 annas.
,, ,, ,, ,, Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 15	...	...	3 ,,
,, ,, ,, ,, Rs. 15, but not exceeding Rs. 25	...	...	4 ,,
,, ,, ,, ,, Rs. 25	...	...	4 ,, for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas; and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only annas.

[1] Rule 77 was amended by Notification No. 2907-S.R., dated the 20th May, 1903, *see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 367.

[2] Rule 78 was amended by the following Notification, namely, No. 2907-S.R., dated the 20th May, 1903, *see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 367; and (2) Notification No. 607—2, dated the 23rd January, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I. p. 58.

[3] Rule 79 was amended by Notifications Nos. 1531-S. R., dated the 14th March, 1902, *see* Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 219, and No. 721-S. R., dated the 10th February, 1903, *see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 103.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign) —*contd.*

80. The Director-General may, at any time, suspend the issue of money orders upon any particular post office, or group of post offices, or direct that money orders shall not be so issued except on payment of special rates of commission higher than those prescribed by rule 79.

81. The remitter of a money order shall fill in, in ink, on a money order form prescribed by the Director-General such particulars as the Director-General may require. Such particulars may be written in English or in the vernacular of the district.

82. The money order form duly filled in, together with the amount of the money order and commission, may be presented at the post office during the hours prescribed by the Director-General for money order business.

83. A receipt shall be given to the remitter for the amount paid by him on account of the money order and commission.

84. The remitter of a money order shall be entitled to obtain, free of charge, an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the order signed by the payee.

85. The payment of a money order shall ordinarily be made at the address of the payee on his signing the money order and acknowledgment.

86. The money order and acknowledgment shall be signed by the payee named by the remitter, or by some person authorized in writing by the payee in this behalf. The signature shall be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose.

87. If the remitter or payee of a money order is illiterate, his mark shall be obtained, and shall be verified in such manner as the Director-General may direct.

88. A money order shall be re-directed to the payee on his written request free of charge.

89. The remitter of a money order, which has not been paid, may require that the address of the payee shall be altered or that the name of the post office, at which the order was originally made payable, shall be changed. The required change shall be made without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the post office at which the order was issued.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

90. The remitter of a money order, which has not been paid, may require that the amount be paid to some person other than the payee named in the order. The required change shall be made on payment of a second commission equal to the first, on the remitter's applying in writing to the post office at which the order was issued.

91. The remitter of a money order which has not been paid may stop payment, and require that the money be re-paid to himself. This shall be done without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the post office at which the money order was issued, and producing the receipt and giving full particulars of the payee's address as entered in the money order. In no case, however, shall the Post Office be responsible for inability or failure to stop payment of a money order in compliance with the remitter's request.

92. If the payee of a money order cannot be found, or if the payee refuses to take payment, the amount of the order shall be returned at once to the remitter free of charge. The commission shall in no case be refunded.

93. If payment of a money order to the payee cannot be effected, and the amount cannot be re-paid to the remitter owing to the latter not being found, the order shall be void and its value credited to the Government. But, if the payee or remitter subsequently applies for payment, the amount of the order shall be paid to him on a fresh money order issued by the Comptroller, Post Office, provided that application is made before the expiration of one year from the date of issue of the original order.

(*b*) *Telegraphic inland money orders.*

94. The amount for which a single telegraphic money order may be issued, shall not exceed Rs. 600, and shall not include any sum less than a rupee, and, if the amount exceeds Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order shall not be for a sum which is not a multiple of Rs. 10.

[1]95. The following fees (which include the cost of the telegram) shall be charged for the issue of telegraphic money orders—

(*a*) *For sums not exceeding Rs. 25.*

		Rs. a. p.
For the first Rs. 10	If advice sent "Urgent."	1 2 0
	If advice sent "Deferred."	0 10 0

[1] Rule 95 was amended by Notifications Nos. 7512—79—7, dated the 15th December, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 904, and 4571—174, dated 11th June, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 411.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

For the balance—

	Rs.	a.	p.
If it does not exceed Rs. 5	0	1	0
If it exceeds Rs. 5	0	2	0

(*b*) *For sums exceeding Rs. 25 but not exceeding Rs. 150 :—*

	Rs.	a.	p.	
For the first Rs. 25	1	4	0	If advice sent "Urgent."
	0	12	0	If advice sent "Deferred."
For each complete sum of Rs. 25 additional	0	4	0	

For sums less than Rs. 25 additional :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
If the sum does not exceed Rs. 5 ...	0	1	0
„ „ „ „ 10 ...	0	2	0
„ „ „ „ 15 ...	0	3	0
„ exceeds „ 15 ...	0	4	0

(*c*) *For sums exceeding Rs. 150 up to Rs. 600 :—*

	Rs.	a.	p.	
For the first Rs. 150	2	8	0	If advice sent "Urgent."
	2	0	0	If advice sent "Deferred."
For each complete sum of Rs. 50 additional	0	8	0	

For sums less than Rs. 50 additional :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
If the sum is Rs. 10	0	2	0
„ „ „ 20	0	4	0
„ „ „ 30	0	5	0
„ „ „ 40	0	7	0

96. The Director-General may, at any time, suspend the issue of telegraphic money orders upon any post office, or group of post offices, or direct that telegraphic money orders shall not be so issued except on payment of special fees higher than those prescribed by rule 95.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

97. The remitter of a telegraphic money order shall fill in, in ink, on a money order form prescribed by the Director-General such particulars as the Director-General may require.

98. The money order form duly filled in, together with the amount of the telegraphic money order and fees, may be presented at the post office during the hours prescribed by the Director-General for telegraphic money order business.

99. A receipt shall be given to the remitter, showing the total amount paid by him, the payee's name and the hour at which the telegraphic money order was presented.

100. The remitter of a telegraphic money order shall be entitled to obtain free of charge, by post, an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the order signed by the payee.

101. The payment of a telegraphic money order shall ordinarily be made, as soon as practicable after receipt of the telegraphic advice by the office of payment, at the residence of the payee on his signing a receipt for the amount paid and the acknowledgment.

102. The receipt and acknowledgment shall be signed by the payee named by the remitter or by some person authorized in writing by the payee in this behalf. The signature shall be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose.

103. If the remitter or payee of a telegraphic money order is illiterate, his mark shall be obtained and shall be verified in such manner as the Director-General may direct.

104. If the payee of a telegraphic money order has removed from the place at which the order was originally payable, and has left written instructions with the post office for the re-direction of articles to his address, the telegraphic money order shall be re-directed to him by post on receipt of the postal confirmation of the telegraphic money order, and the order shall be payable at the revised address without any extra charge.

105. The remitter of a telegraphic money order which has not been paid, may require that the address of the payee shall be altered, or that the name of the office at which the order was originally made payable, shall be changed. The required alteration shall be made in the ordinary course of post, without additional charge, on the remitter's

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

applying in writing to the post office at which the money order was issued.

106. The remitter of a telegraphic money order which has not been paid, may require that the amount be paid to some person other than the payee named in the order. The required change shall be made in the ordinary course of post, on payment of the commission chargeable on an ordinary money order for the same amount on the remitter's applying in writing to the post office at which the order was issued, and presenting the receipt granted for the original order.

107. The remitter of a telegraphic money order which has not been paid, may stop payment and require that the money be re-paid to himself. This shall be done on the remitter's applying in writing to the post office at which the money order was issued, producing the receipt and giving full particulars of the payee's address as entered in the money order. Payment may be stopped by telegram, the remitter paying the necessary charges at the ordinary rates for it. In no case, however, shall the Post Office be responsible for inability or failure to stop payment of a money order in compliance with the remitter's request.

108. If the payee of a telegraphic money order cannot be found, or, should the payee refuse to take payment, a reference will be made to the office of issue, and the telegraphic money order, if still undeliverable, will then be re-issued by telegraph, free of any further charge, for repayment to the remitter. The fees shall in no case be refunded.

109. If payment of a telegraphic money order to the payee cannot be effected and the amount cannot be repaid to the remitter owing to the latter not being found, the order shall be void and its value credited to the Government. But if the payee or remitter subsequently applies for payment, the amount of the void order shall be paid to him on a fresh money order issued by the Comptroller, Post Office, provided that application is made before the expiration of one year from the date of issue of the original order.

II.—FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

(*a*) *Foreign money orders.*

110. (*1*) Foreign money orders shall be of two kinds, namely:—

(*a*) Money orders expressed in rupee currency; and

(*b*) Money orders expressed in sterling.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(*2*) The Director-General shall, from time to time, notify in the Indian Postal Guide the countries and places with which money orders of each kind may be exchanged.

[1]111. (*1*) The amount for which a single foreign rupee money order may be issued shall not exceed Rs. 600, and shall not include any fraction of an anna.

(*2*) The amount for which a single foreign sterling money order may be issued, shall not exceed £10, except in the cases especially notified by the Director-General in the Indian Postal Guide. No such money order shall include any fraction of a penny.

(*3*) The amount of a foreign sterling money order shall be paid to the Post Office in rupee currency at such rate of exchange as the Director-General shall, from time to time, direct.

[2]112. (*1*) In the case of foreign rupee money order the rates of commission shall be the same as those for the time being charged on inland money orders.

(*2*) In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rates of commission shall be the following, namely :—

	£		£	*Annas.*
On any sum not exceeding	1	...	...	... 3
„ „ „ exceeding	1	but not exceeding	2	... 5
„ „ „ „	2	„ „	3	... 8
„ „ „ „	3	„ „	4	... 10
„ „ „ „	4	„ „	5	... 12
„ „ „ „	5	...	...	... 12

For each complete sum of £5 and 12 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 3 annas ; if it does not exceed £2, the charge for it shall be 5 annas ; if it does not exceed £3, the charge for it shall be 8 annas, and if it does not exceed £4, the charge for it shall be 10 annas.

(*3*) When foreign sterling money orders have to be remitted through the agency of the British Post Office, as notified by the Director-General in the Indian Postal Guide, a further reduction will

[1] Rule 111 was amended by Notification No. 1049-C., dated the 12th April, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 256.

[2] Rule 112 was amended by Notification No. 3146-A., dated 22nd June, 1900, *see* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 392, and No. 4290-S. R., dated 16th July, 1903, *see* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 592.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

be made by the British Post Officer from the amount payable to the payees at the following rates, namely :

	£			d.
For sums not exceeding	2	...	...	... 3
„ „ exceeding	2	but not exceeding £6		... 6
„ „ „	6	„ „	£10	... 9

[1]112-A. The Director-General may, at any time, direct that foreign sterling money orders shall not be issued from the Aden post office or from any of the post offices established by the Governor General in Council at any of the marginally named places* beyond the limits of British India, except on payment of special rates of commission higher than those prescribed by rule 112 (*2*).

* Bagdad.
Bahrain.
Bandar-Abas.
Bushire.
Busrah.
Guadur.
Jask.
Linga.
Mohammerah.
Muscat.

113. [*Cancelled by Notification No. 2178-S. R., dated the 22nd April, 1901.* See *Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 259.*]

114. (*1*) The remitter of a foreign rupee money order shall be entitled to obtain, free of charge, an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the order signed by the payee, except in the cases specially notified by the Director-General in the Indian Postal Guide.

(*2*) The remitter of a foreign sterling money order from any post office except that at Aden shall be entitled to obtain, free of charge, an intimation from the Indian Post Office of exchange (at Bombay or Madras, as the case may be) that the money order has been communicated to the country of payment.

115. (*1*) In the case of a foreign money order the remitter may, by application in writing accompanied by the money order receipt, require the Indian Post Office of exchange (at Bombay, Madras or Aden, as the case may be) to request the country of payment to alter the address of the payee in the money order, or to pay the amount thereof to some person other than the payee named in the order, or to stop payment of the order. The office of exchange will communicate the result of the reference without charge to the remitter, and, if payment is stopped, the amount of the order shall be refunded to the remitter, but the commission shall not be refunded.

[1] Rule 112-A was added by Notification No. 5794-S, R., dated the 20th November, 1900, *see* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 775.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(*2*) In the case of a foreign rupee money order the remitter may require similar services in accordance with rules 89, 90 and 91, relating to inland money orders.

116. Rules 80, 81, 82, 83 and 87, relating to inland money orders, shall be equally applicable to the issue of foreign money orders.

117. Foreign sterling money orders received for payment in India shall be paid as if they were inland money orders, the amount in sterling of the original money order being converted into rupee currency by the Indian post office of exchange (at Bombay, Madras or Aden as the case may be) at such rate of exchange as the Director-General may, from time to time, direct.

118. The payment of a foreign money order shall ordinarily be made at the address of the payee. It shall be made on his signing the order and acknowledgment (except when otherwise provided by the Director-General) in the case of a foreign rupee money order and on his signing the order in the case of a foreign sterling money order.

119. Under no circumstances can a foreign money order, whether a rupee money order or sterling money order, be paid after the expiration of one year from the date of its receipt in India.

120. Rules 86, 87, 88 and 92, relating to inland money orders, shall be equally applicable to the payment of foreign money orders.

(*b*)—*Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money orders.*

[1]121. The amount for which a single Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money order may be issued in India shall not exceed Rs. 600, and shall not include any sum less than a rupee, and, if the amount exceeds Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order shall not be for a sum which is not a multiple of Rs. 10.

[2]122. The following fees (including the cost of the telegram) shall be charged on Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money orders issued in India, namely :—

(*a*) *For sums not exceeding Rs. 25*—

		Rs.	A.	P.
For the first Rs. 10	...	1	6	0
For the balance if it does not exceed Rs. 5 ...	...	0	1	0
For the balance if it exceeds Rs. 5 ...	...	0	2	0

[1] Rule 121 was amended by Notification No. 5239-67, dated the 22nd September, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 683.

[2] Rule 122 was amended by Notification No. 5239-67, dated the 22nd September, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 683, and No. 5169-175, dated 9th July, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 456.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(*b*) *For sums exceeding Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 150*—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the first Rs. 25	1	8	0
For each complete sum of Rs. 25 additional	0	4	0

For sums less than Rs. 25 additional—

If the sum does not exceed Rs. 5	0	1	0
„ „ „ „ 10	0	2	0
„ „ „ „ 15	0	3	0
If the sum exceeds Rs. 15	0	4	0

(*c*) *For sums exceeding Rs. 150 up to Rs. 600*—

For the first Rs. 150	2	12	0
For each complete sum of Rs. 50 additional	0	8	0

For sums less than Rs. 50 additional—

If the sum is Rs. 10	0	2	0
„ „ „ „ 20	0	4	0
„ „ „ „ 30	0	5	0
„ „ „ „ 40	0	7	0

123. Rules 96, 97, 98, 99 and 103, relating to telegraphic inland money orders, shall be equally applicable to the issue of the Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money orders.

124. The payment in India of an Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money order shall ordinarily be made, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the telegraphic advice, at the address of the payee on his signing a receipt for the amount paid.

125. If the payment of an Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money order cannot be made by the post office in India to which it was addressed, the money order shall be re-issued by telegraph, free of any further charge, for repayment to the remitter.

126. Rules 102 and 103, relating to telegraphic inland money orders, shall, as far as may be, apply to the payment in India of Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money orders.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General *in* Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(*c*) *Foreign money orders telegraphed to offices of exchange.*

[1]126A.—The remitter of a foreign money order drawn on any country except Ceylon with which money orders are exchanged may have the particulars of the money order telegraphed to the Indian office of exchange concerned, and that office shall, on receipt of the telegraphic advice, issue by post a money order on the country of payment under the rules relating to foreign money orders.

126B.—The fees, the limit of value, and the other conditions laid down in the rules relating to inland telegraphic money orders shall apply in the case of foreign *rupee* money orders telegraphed to offices of exchange.

126C.—The amount for which a single foreign *sterling* money order may be telegraphed to the office of exchange shall not exceed £40, and shall not include any broken sum less than £1.

126D.—The following fees (which include the cost of the telegram) shall be charged for the issue of foreign *sterling* money orders telegraphed to offices of exchange :

(*a*) *For sums not exceeding £5*—

		Rs. A. P.	
For the first £1	... ...	1 3 0	If advice sent "Urgent."
	... ...	0 11 0	If advice sent "Deferred."
For the balance	If it is £1	0 2 0	
	„ „ £2	0 5 0	
	„ „ £3	0 7 0	
	„ „ £4	0 9 0	

(*b*) *For sums exceeding £5 up to £40*—

		Rs. A. P.	
For the first £5	... ...	1 12 0	If advice sent "Urgent."
	... ...	1 4 0	If advice sent "Deferred."
For each complete sum of £5 additional	...	0 12 0	

[1] Rule 126-A to Rule 126-E were added by Notification No. 4844—173, dated the 18th June, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 425.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

For sums less than £5 additional—

	Rs.	A.	P.
If the sum is £1	0	3	0
" " " " £2	0	5	0
" " " " £3	0	8	0
" " " " £4	0	10	0

[1]126E.—Rules 96, 97, 98, 99 and 103 relating to telegraphic inland money orders shall be equally applicable to foreign *sterling* money orders telegraphed to offices of exchange.

PART VII.—OFFICIAL POSTAL ARTICLES.

I.—INLAND OFFICIAL POSTAL ARTICLES.

[2]127. The following shall be the rates of postage chargeable on official postal articles where the postage is prepaid :—

Letters.

For a letter not exceeding three quarters of a tola in weight	Half an anna.
For a letter exceeding three quarters of a tola but not exceeding ten tolas in weight	One anna.
For every additional ten tolas or part of that weight up to 40 tolas	One anna.

NOTE.—For a letter exceeding 40 tolas in weight ordinary letter postage rates shall be charged on the whole weight.

Post Cards.

For a single post card	One quarter of an anna.

Book Packets.

For every ten tolas or part of that weight ...	Half an anna.

(*a*) *Parcels not exceeding 440 tolas in weight—*

For a parcel not exceeding twenty tolas in weight	two annas.
For a parcel exceeding twenty tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas in weight	four annas.
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	two annas.

[1] *See* footnote on p. 1662.

[2] Rule 127 was amended by the following Notifications, namely :—
(1) No. 1604-S. R., dated the 20th March, 1901, *see* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 176 ;
(2) No. 2573-S. R., dated the 14th May, 1901, *see* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 311 ; and
(3) No. 913-C., dated the 30th March, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 242.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(*b*) *Parcels exceeding 440 tolas in weight*—

For a parcel exceeding 440 tolas, but not exceeding 480 tolas in weight	three rupees.
For every additional forty tolas or part of that weight	four annas.

NOTE 1.—Articles which exceed 40 tolas shall be treated, and charged with postage, as packets or as parcels unless specially marked by the senders for transmission as letters, or prepaid at letter rates.

NOTE 2.—The prepayment of postage on parcels shall be compulsory. Parcels weighing more than 440 tolas shall be registered.

NOTE 3.—Postal articles for transmission to Ceylon may also be prepaid at the above rates. Official parcels for transmission to Aden or Ceylon shall be registered.

[1]128. The postage chargeable on the delivery of official postal articles, when the postage is not prepaid, or is insufficiently prepaid, shall be as follows :—

On an unpaid letter or packet	The prepaid rate.
On an insufficiently paid letter or packet ...	The deficiency.

In cases where it is not thought advisable to entrust postage stamps to a subordinate official who has to correspond with, or to send returns to, a superior, he may be allowed by his superior to post to him official articles other than parcels without prepaying the postage, and the same course may be adopted in other cases where it is found convenient or proper to make the postage charge fall on the receiving office.

129. The following persons shall be entitled to send postal articles at the official rates of postage, subject to the conditions noted against each:—

(1) All Government officials, except those who are on leave or have retired from the service, provided that the articles posted by them are *bonâ fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's Service.

(2) The Registrars of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and the Punjab, and of the Educational Syndicate, Burma, provided that the articles posted by them relate solely to the public business of the Universities.

(3) The Astronomer in charge of the G. V. Juggarao Observatory, Vizagapatam, provided that the articles posted by him relate solely to the business of the Observatory.

[1] Rule 128 was amended by Notification No. 2573-S. R., dated the 14th May, 1901, *see* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 312.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

130. Correspondence sent by an officer of a local authority, or by any officer of the Government acting in a capacity connected with a local authority, such as the President or Secretary of a Local Fund Committee, shall not be deemed official correspondence within the meaning of these rules, and may not be superscribed as on Her Majesty's Service. But nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the transmission on Her Majesty's Service of correspondence sent by an officer of the Government acting as such, although the correspondence may relate to the affairs of a local authority.

Illustration.—The Commissioner of a Division, writing in that capacity to the Secretary of a Local Fund Committee concerning its affairs, may superscribe the letter on Her Majesty's Service.

131. The postage on an official postal article can be properly prepaid only by a proper service stamp or stamps. Where, however, an ordinary postage stamp instead of a service stamp is used on an official postal article, the article shall be recognized as an official postal article by the Post Office; but the irregularity shall be brought by the officer in charge of the post office at which the article was so posted, to the notice of the officer concerned, and, if of frequent occurrence, to that of the Post Master General.

Note.—Service stamps, envelopes and postcards shall not be sold at post offices, but shall be obtainable by Government officials at Government treasuries.

132. Postal articles shall be transmitted by post at the official rates of postage, provided that they are posted in accordance with the following conditions :—

(1) The weight of an official postal article, whether a letter, packet, or parcel, shall not exceed 600 tolas.

(2) The conditions as to size, shape, manner of packing, and contents prescribed for the different classes of ordinary postal articles shall be applicable to official postal articles of the same class.

(3) Official postal articles, whether the postage is prepaid or not, shall bear the superscription "On Her Majesty's Service," and this shall be supported by the signature and official designation—to be entered in the lower left-hand corner of the article—of the officer who sends the article, or of the Head Clerk or Superintendent of his office or other responsible officer to whom the duty of despatching is confided.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

Explanation 1.—Service postcards bear the words "On Her Majesty's Service" printed in full round the impressed stamp. In their case, therefore, no further superscription shall be required.

Explanation 2.—Postmasters may recognise abbreviated designations, provided they are generally known; but no official can claim the recognition of an abbreviation, the rule being that the designation shall be entered in full.

Explanation 3.—Postmasters may recognise facsimile impressions of signatures made by means of stamps, but not such impressions when lithographed or otherwise produced. Public officers who use such stamps, shall make arrangements for their proper custody and use; and where there is any reason to suspect the misuse of any such stamp or the absence of proper precautions against its misuse, postmasters may decline to recognise the stamp impression and require strict adherence to the rule. Printed names shall not be recognised in lieu of signatures except in the case of official Gazettes in open covers, posted in large numbers by the office of publication.

(4) Any irregularity or incompleteness of the address, superscription, or signature on an article, shall render it liable to be treated as an ordinary unpaid article, any service stamps which it may bear not being recognised. Service stamps affixed to an article which does not bear the prescribed superscription shall not be recognised by the Post Office in payment of postage.

(5) The delivery and re-direction of articles superscribed "On Her Majesty's Service" shall be governed by the official designation (when given) of the addressee; the delivery and re-direction of articles not so superscribed shall be governed by the name (when given) of the addressee.

[1]133. (*1*) Letters and packets posted by officers of the Government in their official capacity, addressed to private individuals or associations, shall even when they relate to the private interests and concerns of the individuals or associations addressed, be sent at the official rates of postage, prepaid by means of service stamps.

[1] Rule 133 was amended by Notification No. 2573-S. R., dated the 14th May, 1901, *see* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 312, and by No. 6053—105, dated the 20th October, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 743.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(*2*) Letters and packets, sent by private persons to officers of the Government relating to the affairs of the Government, if superscribed "Service Unpaid" shall be charged, on delivery, with postage at the rates to which they would have been liable if the postage had been prepaid by ordinary stamps, and not at double rates as in the case of ordinary articles: Provided that any article so sent is addressed to the full official designation of the officer for whom it is intended, and that it has been endorsed under the full signature of the sender, according to the specimen form given on the margin.

Service Unpaid.
To
The District Superintendent of Police,
LUCKNOW.
Signature of Sender.

Explanation.—Under the provisions of this rule may be sent reports regarding the occurrence of crime from a zamindar to a police officer, returns required to be sent from employers of labourers to the Protector and any similar reports or returns authorised to be so sent.

134. The amount of postage marked as due on postal articles delivered under the superscriptions of "Service Unpaid" or "On Her Majesty's Service" shall be initialled by the Postmaster or other officer authorized in this behalf by the Postmaster-General, of the office of delivery. Officers of the Government shall be bound to receive, and to pay any postage which may be due, on articles addressed to them under the superscription "On Her Majesty's Service" and bearing the signature in full of the sender.

135. (*1*) Postal articles posted by officers of the Government under these rules may be registered, insured, or sent value-payable, in accordance with the ordinary rules provided that the postage, registration and insurance fees shall be paid by means of service stamps, instead of ordinary postage stamps.

(*2*) The sender of an official registered article may obtain an acknowledgment signed by the addressee, by paying the ordinary fee for an acknowledgment, provided that, if the article is a registered postcard, letter or packet, the fee shall be paid by means of service stamps affixed to it, and that, if the article is a registered parcel, the fee shall be paid in cash.

(*3*) The fee chargeable on a value-payable unregistered parcel or book-packet, as well as the fee chargeable on railway or steamer receipt-notes sent open, shall be paid in the same way as under the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

ordinary rules, provided that the stamps to be used for the purpose shall be service stamps.

NOTE.—Official postal articles, prepaid at inland official rates, may also be sent value-payable to Ceylon under the rules applicable to private value-payable articles for Ceylon, the postage and other fees being paid in the manner prescribed in this rule.

II.—FOREIGN OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

136. Official correspondence transmitted by the foreign post, with the exception of correspondence exchanged with Ceylon, shall be subject to the same rates and governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence. If, however, service stamps are used for the prepayment of postage, they shall be supported by the superscription and signature prescribed by clause (3) of rule 132 relating to inland official postal articles.

137. The amount of postage marked as due on postal articles received by the foreign post for delivery to officers of the Government shall be initialled by the postmaster, or other officer, authorized in this behalf by the Postmaster-General of the office of delivery.

138. In the case of official letters (not newspapers or other articles) sent by British Packet to or from the public functionaries, departments, etc., in London having special accounts for foreign letter postage with the London Post Office, the prepayment of postage is not necessary if such letters are superscribed as "On Her Majesty's Service" under the full signature and official designation of the sender; but when such letters are presented for registration, the registration fee shall always be prepaid by means of service stamps affixed to the article in the ordinary way.

PART VIII.—GENERAL RULES.

I.—MANNER OF PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON POSTAL ARTICLES.

139. Where the postage on a postal article is prepaid, the prepayment shall be made by means of a proper stamp or stamps provided for the purpose by the orders of the Governor General in Council under section 16 of the Act.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

[1]140. The postage on a postal article shall not be deemed to be prepaid by means of a proper stamp :—

(*a*) if the stamp is a stamp which has not been provided for use as a postage stamp under section 16 of the Act; or

(*b*) if the stamp has been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect; or

(*c*) if the stamp has upon it any word, letter, figure, or design printed or impressed upon it, otherwise than by the authority of the Government before posting; or

(*d*) if the stamp is the embossed stamp on a registration envelope and that envelope is used for the transmission of an unregistered postal article or if the stamp is an embossed stamp which has been cut, or otherwise separated from, a registration envelope and is used to prepay the postage on an unregistered postal article.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the perforation of postage stamps with initials or other identifying marks traced in minute holes.

II.—PRICE OF STAMPS.

141. Adhesive postage stamps shall be sold in each case for the denoted value of the stamp or stamps.

142. The small half-anna oblong envelopes and postcards shall be sold, in each case, for the denoted value of the stamp or stamps which they bear.

[2]143. The envelopes and wrappers specified below shall be sold at the following prices, namely —

Half-anna square envelopes.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Any number less than 16	... Each ...	0	0	8
Packets of 16	... Per packet ...	0	10	6

[1] Rule 140 was amended by Notification No. 595-C, dated the 15th March, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 183, and by No. 990—32, dated the 6th February, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 87.

[2] Rule 143 was amended by Notification No. 4798-S. R., dated the 6th October 1899, *see* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 869.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council– *contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

One-anna square envelopes.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Any number less than 8 ... ... Each ...	0	1	2
Packets of 8 ... ... Per packet ...	0	9	3

Registration envelopes, small size.

Any number less than 16 ... ... Each ...	0	2	2
Packets of 16 ... ... Per packet ...	2	2	6

Registration envelopes, large size.

Any number less than 8 ... ... Each ...	0	2	8
Packets of 8 ... ... Per packet ...	1	5	3

Envelopes primarily for international correspondence.

(*a*) With an embossed stamp of two and a half annas.

Any number less than 12 ... ... Each ...	0	2	8
Packets of 12 ... ... Per packet ...	2	0	0

(*b*) With an embossed stamp surcharged with one anna.

Any number less than 12 ... ... Each ...	0	1	2
Packets of 12 ... ... Per packet ...	0	14	0

Half-anna wrappers.

An number less than 6 ... ... Each ...	0	0	7
Packets of 6 ... ... Per packet ...	0	3	6

One-anna wrappers.

Any number less than 6 ... ... Each ...	0	1	1
Packets of 6 ... ... Per packet ...	0	6	6

III.—CERTIFICATES OF POSTING.

[1]144. A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any postal article for which a receipt is not given by the Post Office subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*i*) the certificate of posting written in ink shall be presented to an officer on duty at the post office along with the articles to be posted during the hours fixed for the posting of such articles;

[1] Rule 144 was amended by Notification No. 911-21, dated the 2nd February, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 74.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(*2*) the certificate shall contain an exact copy of the addresses on the articles to which it relates, and shall have a postage stamp, or stamps, affixed thereto in payment of a fee to be charged as follows :—

(*a*) In the case of unregistered letters, postcards, book packets (including registered newspapers) and pattern packets, posted by the same person at one time.	One-fourth anna for every three articles of any of these classes, or for any less number.
(*b*) In the case of unregistered parcels (ordinary or value-payable) and value-payable unregistered book-packets, posted by the same person at one time.	One-fourth anna for every six articles of either or both, of these classes, or for any less number.

There shall be a separate certificate for each of these two classes of articles (*a*) and (*b*), headed with the words " Certificate of posting for letters " or " Certificate of posting for parcels ", as the case may require.

The officer on duty shall compare the addresses of the articles with the certificate, and, if they be correct, shall obliterate the postage stamps and impress the date stamp upon the certificates. The certificate shall then be returned to the person who presented it.

IV.—LATE LETTERS AND LATE LETTER FEES.

145. Late letters shall mean letters posted after the hour fixed for the closing of a mail, which cannot be forwarded by the mail then being prepared for despatch without the payment of an additional fee.

146. The ordinary late letter fee for postal articles other than parcels to be transmitted by the Inland or Foreign post shall be half-an-anna for each postal article.

147. The late letter fee in respect of registration for articles to be transmitted by the Inland or Foreign post shall be two annas for each postal article.

148. In special cases, a higher fee than half-an-anna, but not exceeding four annas, for each postal article, may be charged on postal

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

articles, other than parcels, posted for transmission by the inland or foreign post at Presidency-towns or on board steamers or in other special circumstances. The Director-General shall, from time to time, notify in the Gazette of India the amount of such fees and the circumstances in which they are chargeable.

149. Late letters shall be presented at the window of the post office within the hour prescribed for this purpose by the Postmaster-General, and the postage and late letter fee shall be fully prepaid by means of postage stamps.

V.—RE-DELIVERY TO THE SENDER OF POSTAL ARTICLES IN COURSE OF TRANSMISSION BY POST.

150. Inland letters, postcards, book and pattern packets and parcels, and foreign registered letters and parcels, which have not been despatched from India, may be recalled when in course of transmission by post without reference to the consent of the addressee subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(1) No such postal article as aforesaid shall be re-delivered to the sender except under the orders of—

(*a*) the chief postal authority in a postal circle;
(*b*) the Director-General;
(*c*) the Local Government; or
(*d*) the Governor General in Council.

(2) A fee of one rupee shall be paid in respect of each postal article for the re-delivery of which to the sender an application is made.

(3) An application for the re-delivery to the sender of a postal article may be presented in writing to any of the authorities aforesaid, either direct or through any officer in charge of a post office.

(4) An application shall be received only from the sender of the postal article or from some person authorized in this behalf by the sender in writing.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

(5) Every application shall be accompanied by a statement (which may be enclosed in a sealed cover) of the reasons why re-delivery is sought. Such sealed cover shall be opened only by the authority to which the application is presented, or, where such authority is a local Government or the Governor General in Council, by a Secretary to the Local Government or the Government of India, as the case may be.

(6) Upon receiving such application and statement, together with the prescribed fee as aforesaid, the officer in charge of the post office shall immediately send the same to the chief postal authority in the postal circle in which he is serving.

(7) If the postal article of which re-delivery is sought, is in his possession, the said officer shall, instead of forwarding it to the addressee, keep it in deposit, and send the application to the said authority.

(8) If the postal article is not in his possession, the said officer shall require the officer in charge of the post office of address in the case of an inland postal article, and of the office of foreign exchange in the case of a foreign registered postal article, to abstain from delivering it to the addressee or from sending it to its address, and to keep it in deposit. The requisition to such other officer may be sent by telegraph, but all expenses attending its transmission shall be borne by the applicant.

(9) When the application reaches such an authority as is named in condition (1), that authority may order the re-delivery to the sender of the postal article upon being satisfied that the applicant is the sender, and that sufficient reasons have been given for the re-delivery, otherwise the postal article shall be sent at once to its address.

(10) A letter or postcard in course of transmission by post shall not be re-delivered to any one but the sender or some person authorized in this behalf by the sender in writing.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money or s (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

VI.—DETENTION IN THE POST OFF E OF BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS AND P CELS.

151. Book packets (other than newspapers) and pattern packets shall not be detained at the post office at which they were posted for a period exceeding one day.

152. (*1*) Book packets (other than newspapers) and pattern packets received from abroad shall not be detained in the post office at the port of arrival for a period exceeding one day exclusive of the day on which the mail steamer reaches such port :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent any further detention at the port of arrival that may be necessary for the purpose of customs examination on enquiries.

(*2*) Book packets, containing printed papers obviously without value such as circulars, price lists and advertisements, when received from abroad at Bombay, shall not be detained in the Bombay post office for a period exceeding two days exclusive of the day on which the mail steamer reaches Bombay.

153. The delivery of book packets (other than newspapers), and pattern packets shall not be delayed beyond the delivery next following that by which they would ordinarily be delivered.

154. Parcels shall not be detained at the post office at which they are posted for a period exceeding one day.

155. Parcels received from abroad shall not be detained at the post office at the port of arrival for a period exceeding two days exclusive of the day on which the mail steamer reaches such port :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent any further detention at the port of arrival that may be necessary for the purposes of customs examination or enquiries.

156. Subject to the limitations expressed in rules 154 and 155, parcels shall be delivered at such times and by such deliveries as the Director-General of the Post Office may direct.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

VII.—DETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED POSTAL ARTICLES.

(a) At the post office of address.

[1]157. An undelivered postal article, the addressee of which cannot be found, shall ordinarily remain in the post office to which it was addressed—

(1) for a period of three weeks from the date on which it reached the post office when that office is a head office ;

(2) for a period of ten days from the date on which it reached the post office, when that office is a sub-office :

Provided that—

(*a*) an undelivered postal article, on which the words "Poste Restante," "to await arrival" or similar instructions have been written, shall remain in the Post Office to which it was addressed—

(i) for a period of four months from the date on which it reached the post office if the office is at a Presidency or seaport town ;

(ii) for a period of one month in all other cases;

(*b*) an undelivered postal article shall ordinarily not remain in a post office to which it has been re-directed, after it has been ascertained that the addressee cannot be found ;

(*c*) an undelivered telegram which is in course of transmission by post, shall remain in the post office to which it was addressed, for a period of three days from the date on which it reached that office ;

(3) for a period of seven days from the date on which it reached the post office, when that office is a branch office.

158. An undelivered postal article, of which the addressee has refused to take delivery, shall not be detained in the post office to which it was addressed.

(b) In the office of the Postmaster-General.

159. Packets containing printed papers, obviously without value, such as trade circulars and price lists, which cannot be disposed of under section 38 of the Act, may be disposed of forthwith by being sold as waste paper or destroyed.

[1] Rule 157 was amended by Notification No. 3309-S. R., dated the 14th June, 1902, *see* Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 451.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*contd.*

160. Postcards which cannot be disposed of under section 38 of the Act, shall be detained for a period of one month, on the expiration of which they may be destroyed by being burnt.

161. Book-packets, other than the packets mentioned in rule 159, newspapers and pattern packets, which cannot be disposed of under section 38 of the Act, shall be detained for a period of three months, on the expiration of which they may be disposed of by being sold or destroyed. Magazines, periodicals and newspapers may, at the option of the Postmaster General, be used for any public purpose.

162. Subject to the provisions of section 39, proviso (*b*), of the Act, parcels which cannot be disposed of under section 38, shall be detained for a period of three months, on the expiration of which the contents, if of no saleable value, may be destroyed.

163. Letters which cannot be disposed of under section 38 of the Act, shall be detained for a period of six months, on the expiration of which they shall be destroyed by being burnt.

164. Nothing in these rules shall prevent the immediate destruction of any postal article in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23, sub-section (3), of the Act.

VIII.—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POST OFFICE AND THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

[1]165. Letters containing complaints against the Post Office or the Telegraph Department may be transmitted by the inland post, free of postage, provided that they are addressed to a postal or telegraph officer and provided that it is certified on the cover under the full signature of the sender, that they are complaints against the Post Office or the Telegraph Department as the case may be.

IX.—GRATUITIES TO BE PAID TO MASTERS OF SHIPS.

166. With effect from the first day of April, 1899, gratuities shall be payable to the masters of ships, not being mail ships, in respect of postal articles received by them for conveyance on behalf of the Post Office, at the following rates, namely :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Letters and postcards	1	8	0	per pound.
Packets	0	2	0	per pound.
Parcels	0	1	0	per pound or part of that weight.

NOTE.—As regards letters and postcards or packets, for a lower or higher weight than one pound, the gratuity payable shall be proportionately lower or higher, as the case may be.

[1] Rule 165 as amended by Notification No. 5172-182, dated the 7th July, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 456.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Postage, postage rates and money orders (Inland and Foreign)—*concld.*

167. The gratuities shall be payable at the time when the mail bags are made over to the masters of the ships by which they are to be conveyed, and on the granting of a receipt for the bags in the form below:—

Received from the Postmaster _____

_____ *the following mail bags:*—

From	To	No.	REMARKS.
Total (in figures and words)			

Dated $\frac{A.M.}{P.M.}$ _____ *18* . *Master* _____

S.S. " _____

N.B.—When one form is not sufficient for all the entries, the forms which are used must be numbered in consecutive order, and the word "Last" must be written at the top of the last form.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1899, Extraordinary, 30th March, 1899, p.]1.]

[Application of "Inland" to places in Persia.

No. 1816-S. R., dated the 3rd April, 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as amended by the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1903 (II of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st June, 1903, the expression "Inland" shall not apply to non-official letters, postcards or newspapers, or non-official book, pattern or sample packets, when—

(*a*) posted in British India and addressed to any of the undermentioned places for which post offices have been

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Application of "Inland" to places in Persia—*contd.*

established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India, namely—

(1) Bagdad.
(2) Bandar Abas.
(3) Busrah.
(4) Bushire.
(5) Jask.
(6) Linga.
(7) Mohammerah, or

(*b*) posted at any of the post offices established by the Governor General in Council at those places and addressed to any other of those places or to any place in British India.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 245.]

Transmission by post of parcels from plague infected areas.

No. 4230-S.R., dated the 20th August, 1900.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21, sub-section (1), of the Indian P Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that no parcel other than those referred to in the Notification of the Goverument of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, [1]No. 3126-S.R., dated the 21st June, 1900, shall be accepted for transmission by post when tendered at a Post Office within a plague infected area, unless it bears upon its cover or upon a label to be attached to the parcel a declaration, signed by the sender of the parcel, to the following effect:

"This parcel does not contain any soiled linen, rags or waste paper."

A. B.

Sender of the parcel.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 527.]

[1] *Infra*, p. 1679

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Transmission of human and other viscera by post.

No. 4574-S.R., dated the 5th October, 1899.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21, and with reference to the provisions of section 19, sub-section (1), of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following rules prescribing the conditions subject to which human and other viscera may be transmitted by post to Chemical Examiners for analysis:—

1. The suspected *viscus* or other material to be sent for examination shall be enclosed in a glass bottle or jar, fitted with a stopper or sound cork.

2. Great care shall be taken that the stopper or cork of the bottle fits tightly. This precaution is especially necessary when alcohol is used as a preservative; in such cases a ring of bees' wax, or candle-wax shall be placed round the lip of the bottle so as to cover the shoulder of the stopper. The stopper shall be carefully fastened down with bladder or leather and sealed.

3. The glass bottle or jar shall then be placed in a strong wooden or tin box, which shall be large enough to allow of a layer of raw cotton, at least three-fourths of an inch thick, being placed between the bottle or jar and the box.

4. The box itself shall be encased in cloth, which shall be securely closed and sealed. The seals shall be at intervals not exceeding three inches along each seam. All the seals shall be of the same kind of wax, and shall bear distinct impressions of the same device. The device shall not be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved or crossed lines.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 868.]

Transmission of plague cultures by post.

No. 3126-S. R., dated the 21st June, 1900.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21, and with reference to the provisions of section 19, sub-section (1), of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Transmission of plague cultures by post—*contd.*

rules published with the Notification in this department, No. 4868-S. R., dated the 24th October, 1899, and to issue the following rules prescribing the conditions subject to which cultures or other articles known or believed to contain the living germs of plague may be transmitted by the Inland post:—

(1) Such cultures or other articles aforesaid shall not be accepted for transmission unless they are sent by a Commissioned Medical Officer, a Military Assistant Surgeon, or a Medical Practitioner in possession of a qualification not lower than that of L.M.S. of the University of Calcutta, [1][the Punjab], Madras or Bombay, or by a person specially permitted by the Governor General in Council or a Local Government to send such cultures or other articles; nor unless they are consigned to a Government Laboratory, or to a person specially permitted by the Governor General in Council, or a Local Government, to receive such cultures or other articles.

(2) The cultures or other articles aforesaid shall be securely packed in a hermetically closed tin of adequate strength, which shall be placed in a strong outer box of wood or tin with a layer of at least three-quarters of an inch of raw cotton-wool between the inner and outer case.

(3) The outer case shall be enclosed in stout cloth, which shall be securely fastened and sealed, and labelled, with such distinguishing inscription as will suffice to make immediately manifest the nature of the contents.

(4) The sender shall present the parcel at the post office accompanied by a declaration as to the nature of its contents, and a certificate signed by himself to the effect that he has advised the addressee of its despatch and that such addressee, if the parcel should not be addressed to a Government Laboratory, has been specially permitted by the Governor General in Council, or a Local Government, to receive such cultures or other articles. The certificate, moreover, shall show on its face that the sender is a person authorized within the meaning of rule 1 of this Notification, to send such cultures or other articles.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 393.]

[1] Inserted by Notification No. 4681-S. R., dated 18th September, 1901, *see* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 597.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*concld.*

Post Masters at Rangoon and Akyab empowered to search for opium.

No. 5162-Ex., dated the the 4th October, 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower the Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster and the Assistant Postmaster at Rangoon and the Postmaster at Akyab to search, or cause search to be made, for any opium, the bringing or taking of which by sea or land into or out of Burma, except the Shan States, is prohibited by Notification No. 5160-Ex., of this date, in course of transmission by post to any place in Burma, and to direct that the said officers shall deliver all such opium found to the officer for the time being in charge of the opium administration of the Rangoon Town or the Akyab District as the case may be; and that such opium shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules for the time being in force relating to opium confiscated under the provisions of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878).

[*See* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 753.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899).

Remission or reduction of duties.

No. 785-S.R., dated the 17th February, 1899.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce, to the extent set forth in each case, the duties chargeable under the said Act in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under Nos. 7, 56 and 57, and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described :—

A.—LAND-REVENUE.

General.

1. Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a zamindar or a tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not.

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

2. Agreement of the kind described in the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 43.

[1]3. Instrument executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan made, or to be made, under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884), including an instrument whereby a landlord binds himself to consent to the transfer, in the event of default in such repayment, of any land, or interest in land, on the security of which any such loan is made to his tenant.

In Bombay.

4. Agreement respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land-revenue therefor, executed under the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), or any rules made under that Act.

5. Lease granted under rule 31 of the rules published by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879).

6. Lease granted by the Government under rules made under the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), section 31, or purporting

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 2858-S. R., dated 4th May, 1904, *see* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 319.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission or reduction of duties—*contd.*

to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola Taluka of the district of Ahmednagar in the Presidency of Bombay, namely:—Ambit, Ghatghur, Kumshet Lohali, Kotul, Pachnai, Panjare, Samrad, Shingarvadi and Uddavne.

7. Agreement or memorandum of an agreement, whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished. Duty reduced to four annas.

In Burma.

8. Certified copy of a map shewing the holdings of cultivators in Burma when furnished to such a cultivator.

9. Instrument executed with the object of securing the repayment of a loan from the public revenues granted in Upper Burma for any of the purposes described in section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

10. Instrument executed after the 8th May, 1896, for the purpose of securing the due payment of rent of a fishery leased under section 4, clause (*b*), of the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875 (VII of 1875), or under section 32, sub-section (3), of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889 (III of 1889).

In the Central Provinces.

11. Instrument whereby proprietors and others in the Central Provinces engage with the Government for the maintenance and remuneration of patwaris.

12. Conveyance by endorsement of rights secured by an instrument known as a "Satta."

13. Copy or extract certified by a patwari to be a true copy of, or a true extract from, records or papers which patwaris are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under the Central Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1881 (XVIII of 1881), section 146, where the copy or extract is furnished by a patwari to a malguzar or tenant of or in the village with which the copy or extract is concerned.

In Madras.

14. Patta granted by an officer of the Government or by any assignee of Government revenue in the Madras Presidency to a holder of land under a raiyatwar settlement.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission or reduction of duties—*contd.*

In the North-Western Provinces.

15. Agreement with respect to the enhancement of the rent of an ex-proprietary or occupancy tenant of the kind described in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881 (XII of 1881), section 12, clause (*a*).

In the Punjab.

16. Copy of a map or plan certified to be a true copy of a map or plan prepared or maintained under Chapter IV of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), whether such copy is granted under rule 23 or rule 314 of the rules under the said Act :

Provided that the copy is supplied for the private use of the person applying for it, and that it is not used or intended to be used as evidence in a Court of Justice or before any public officer.

B.—OPIUM, HEMP DRUGS AND EXCISE.

17. Receipt given by an opium cultivator or his representative or by a lambardar or khattadar in the Behar and Benares Agencies for money paid to him by the Government as an advance for the cultivation of opium.

18. Bond when executed by the surety of a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) taking an advance for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

19. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by a raiyat or by a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

20. Power-of-attorney executed in favour of a (lambardar or khattadar by an opium cultivator, who does not attend personally to receive an advance or to enter into a contract for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

21. Instrument of the nature of a mortgage deed when executed by the surety of a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) taking an advance for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

22. Security-bond (or mortgage-deed) for the fulfilment of any contract deed for the supply of weighment articels in use in the Behar and Benares Opium Agencies.

23. Contract-deed for the supply of weighment articles in use in the Behar and Benares Opium Agencies.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission or reduction of duties—*contd.*

24. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by a raiyat for, or in respect of, the cultivation of the hemp plant in the district of Rajshahi.

C.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

25.[1] Agreement and security-bond required to be executed under the rules to regulate the training and appointments in the Subordinate Forest Service, by a student and his surety previous to his entry into the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, or the Burma Forest School, Tharrawaddy.

26. Instrument in the nature of a conveyance by the Government of standing trees in a Government forest.

D.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

27.[2] Security-bond taken under the authority of the Government from a Medical student of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, or Hospital Assistant class, and his surety, or from the surety of such a student.

E.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

28. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Post Master in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

29. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank or a State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Bank or Institution.

30. Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order.

31. Receipt given by the addressee for a deposit exceeding twenty rupees, made for the payment of a reply to a telegraphic message.

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 4485-S. R., dated 13th July, 1904, *see* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 547.

[2] Substituted by Notification No. 6820-S. R., dated 27th October, 1904, *see* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 813.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission or reduction of duties—*contd.*

F.—RAILWAYS.

32. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration for the conveyance of goods.

33. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.

34. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority by a consignee (when the Railway Receipt is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels-rates or at goods-rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles.

35. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), section 72, sub-section (1), and is in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (2) of that section.

36. Receipt given by a Railway Company or Administration for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, or given to such Company or Administration for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare.

37. Debenture bond of the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, where the said bond is negotiated in British India.

G.—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

38. Agreement-paper passed by a Commissariat contractor where his security-deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

39. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, an Executive Commissariat Officer by a contractor.

40. Agreement or declaration, by which a tender made to an Executive Commissariat Officer is accepted as a contract, where the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission or reduction of duties—*contd.*

deposit of the Contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Promissory Notes or in cash.

41. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department, or the Public Works Department, by a Contractor for the due performance of his contracts.

H.—OTHER DOCUMENTS.

42. Bill-of-exchange drawn in Mysore, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad, on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in British India.

43. Cheque drawn in Mysore, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in British India.

44. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Promissory Notes.

45. Letter of authority or power-of-attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorizing one or more of the joint-holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

46. Power-of-attorney furnished to a relative, servant, or dependant under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 68.

47. Copy of an instrument which a Village-registrar has to deliver to a party under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 58.

48. Agreement executed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), section 35, sub-section (1).

49. Contract executed in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882 (I of 1882), for service in Assam under the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission or reduction of duties—*contd.*

Department or under a District Committee constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879 (III of 1879).

50. Arrangement entered into under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), section 9, sub-section (2).

51. Sanad of Jagir or other instrument conveying land granted to an individual by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.

52. Instrument of exchange executed by a private person where land is given by him for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to him by the Government.

53. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorised by any Act for the time being in force in British India.

54. Copy of, or extract from, a baptismal, marriage or burial register certified by a Government Chaplain, subsidised or unsubsidised clergyman, or Diocesan or Marriage Registrar, and granted to a person in needy circumstances, in whose favour the discretionary power conferred by rule IV of Division III of the rules published under Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885, in the Gazette of India of the 27th idem, Part I, page 346, may be exercised.

55. Transfer of any of the under-noted debentures of the Ootacamund Club, namely, Nos. 1 to 188, dated the 31st December, 1892; Nos. 189 to 464, 467 to 482, and 485 to 604, dated the 15th January, 1893; Nos. 465, 466, 483, 484, and 605 to 810, dated the 25th October, 1893; and Nos. 811 and 812, dated the 23rd February, 1894.

56. Trust deed entered into in compliance with the rules for the time being in force in the Bombay Presidency, regulating grants-in-aid made by the Government for building purposes to schools in that Presidency. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value, or to Rs. 15, whichever shall be less.

[1]57. Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in any estate not less than ten acres in extent, whether held by

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 3238-Exc., dated 13th June, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 410.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General *in* Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission or reduction of duties—*contd.*

one person, or by more persons than one as co-owners, and whether in one or more blocks, and situated in British India or in Mysore which is being prepared for the production of, or actually produces tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, cardamom or cinchona, where the advance given under such agreement does not exceed fifty rupees.—Duty reduced to one anna.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 79.]

No. 2302-S.R., dated the 11th May, 1900.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit, with retrospective effect from the 1st of April, 1899, the duty chargeable on—

(1) all agreements between creditors and debtors to refer their claims to arbitration made in the Central Provinces in the course of conciliation proceedings approved by the Local Administration, and

(2) the awards made in virtue of such agreement.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 293.]

No. 6167-S.R., dated the 6th December, 1901.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased, where a fresh mortgage-deed is executed in lieu of a previous mortgage-deed for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of section 9, sub-section (2), of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 (XIII of 1900), to remit so much of the duty with which such fresh mortgage-deed is chargeable as is not in excess of the duty already paid in respect of such previous mortgage-deed.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 1001.]

No. 2550-Exc., dated the 20th April, 1905.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duty chargeable under Article 40 (*b*), Schedule I, of the said Act, on an instrument of mortgage of a crop when the loan is repayable in more than one year, but not more than eighteen

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission or reduction of duties—*contd.*

months, from the date of the instrument, shall be reduced to two annas for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100, and two annas for every Rs. 100, or part thereof, secured in excess of Rs. 100.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 272.]

No. 206-S.R., dated the 16th January, 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duty chargeable on instruments referred to in clause (*b*), Article 41, Schedule I of the said Act, shall be reduced to two annas for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100, and two annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 39.]

No. 5614-Exc., dated the 6th October, 1905.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duty chargeable under Article No. 40 of Schedule I to the said Act, on an instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of moveable property where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt, shall be reduced—

(*a*) if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument, to the duty payable under Article No. 13 (*b*) of the said Schedule on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured;

(*b*) if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument, to half the duty payable under Article No. 13 (*b*) of the said Schedule on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 708.]

No. 274-S.R., dated the 13th January, 1904.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission or reduction of duties—*concld.*

exempt bills-of-lading issued by Inland Steamer Companies from the stamp duty to which they are liable under Article No. 14 of Schedule I of the said Act.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 38.]

No. 2883-S.R., dated the 5th May, 1904.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty payable under that Act on all instruments executed in Berar in respect of which the stamp duty, with which they are chargeable under the law for the time being in force in Berar, has been paid in accordance with the said law.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 319.]

No. 5713-S. R., dated the 15th December, 1899.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on any apprenticeship-deed whereby a person is bound apprentice to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, to learn the business of a distributor or of a compositor.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 1068.]

No. 226-S.R., dated the 11th January, 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on agreements or memoranda of agreement for the cultivation of the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa or Indica*) made by cultivators in the Madras Presidency.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 32.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Use of Stamps.

No. 3632-Exc., dated the 29th June, 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act in supersession of the rules promulgated with the following Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance Department, namely:

Notification No. 786-S. R., dated the 17th February, 1899;
" " 582-S. R., " " 31st January, 1901;
" " 1662-S. R., " " 21st March, 1902;
" " 3740-S. R., " " 22nd June, 1903;
" " 1591-Exc., " " 15th March, 1905;
" " 3191-Exc., " " 2nd June, 1905;
" " 5300-Exc., " " 21st September, 1905;
" " 5616-Exc., " " 6th October, 1905;
" " 1676-Exc., " " 22nd March, 1906.

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Definition.

1. In these rules, the expression "the Act" shall mean the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

Kinds of stamps.

2. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments chargeable with duty under the Act, namely:

(*a*) impressed stamps, and

(*b*) adhesive stamps.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Use of Stamps—*contd.*

CHAPTER II.

Of Impressed Stamps.

Hundis.

3. (*1*) Hundis, other than hundis which may be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section 11 of the Act, shall be written as follows, namely:

(*a*) A hundi payable otherwise than on demand, but not at more than one year after date or sight, and for an amount not exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, shall be written on paper on which the necessary stamp bearing the word "Hundi" has been engraved or embossed.

(*b*) A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, or payable at more than one year after date or sight, shall be written on paper, supplied for sale by the Government to which a label has been fixed by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps at Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Karachi or Nagpur, and impressed by such officer in the manner hereinafter prescribed by rule 10.

(*2*) Every sheet of such paper shall be of a size not less than $8\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.

(*3*) The provisions of sub-section (1) of rule 6 shall apply also in the case of hundis.

Promissory notes and bills-of-exchange.

4. A promissory note or bill-of-exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act and by these rules, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp, with or without the word "Hundi", has been engraved or embossed.

Other instruments.

5. Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp, not bearing the word "Hundi", has been engraved or embossed.

Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient.

6. (*1*) Where two or more sheets of paper on which stamps are engraved or embossed are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Use of Stamps—*contd.*

(*2*) Where a single sheet of paper not being paper bearing an impressed hundi-stamp, is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument:

Provided that in every such case the side of the sheet which bears the stamp shall be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter is written on the plain paper joined to such sheet.

One-anna impressed stamps.

7. The duty payable on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one anna under the Act may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps at Calcutta, the Superintendent of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Karachi or Nagpur, or the Commissioner of Stamps, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

"The proper officer."

8. The following officers are empowered to affix and impress labels, and each of them shall be deemed to be "the proper officer" for the purposes of the Act and of these rules:

(*a*) the Collector of Calcutta;

(*b*) the Collectors of Godavari, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and South Canara, and the Treasury Deputy Collectors of those districts when the Collectors are absent from head-quarters;

(*c*) the Treasury Officers, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein;

(*d*) the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup (at Gauhati), and the Senior Assistant Commissioner present when the Deputy Commissioner is absent from head-quarters;

(*e*) the Collector of Chittagong, and the Treasury Deputy Collector when the Collector is absent from head-quarters;

(*f*) the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Karachi, and Nagpur;

(*g*) the Commissioner of Stamps, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; and

(*h*) the Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Aden.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Use of Stamps—*contd.*

Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases.

9. (*1*) Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix A, and of the counterparts thereof.

(*2*) Labels may likewise be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix B when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by translation into English.

Mode of affixing and impressing labels.

10. (*1*) The proper officer shall, upon any such instrument, as is referred to in rule 9, being brought to him before it is executed, and upon application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets.

(*2*) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.

(*3*) In Calcutta, the Deputy Collector and the Superintendent of the Stamp Department of the Collector's Office; in Karachi, the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps; in Lahore, in the absence of the Superintendent of Stamps, the Superintendent of his office; and generally, any principal assistant of the proper officer, if empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may discharge the functions of the proper officer under sub-section (*2*) of this rule.

Certain instruments to be stamped with impressed labels.

11. (*1*) Instruments (other than instruments which, under section 11 of the Act, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) executed out of British India and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India shall be stamped with impressed labels.

(*2*) Where any such instrument as aforesaid is taken to the Collector under section 18, sub-section (*2*), of the Act, the Collector, unless he is himself the proper officer, shall send the instrument to the proper officer, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Use of Stamps—*contd.*

thereof; and the proper officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by rule 10, and return it to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER III.

Of Adhesive Stamps.

Bills-of-exchange.

12. Bills-of-exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

Supply of deficient duty on transfer of share.

13. When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which the necessary stamp is engraved or embossed and the value of the stamp so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the market value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under Article No. 62 (*a*) of Schedule I of the Act, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer", as hereinafter prescribed, may be used to make up the amount required.

Adhesive stamp or stamps denoting duty of one anna or half an anna.

14. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, the adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "One-Anna" or "Half-Anna", as the case may be, and the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of half an anna shall bear the words "Half-Anna"; and such stamp or stamps may be superscribed either for postage or for revenue or for both postage and revenue.

Special adhesive stamps to be used in certain cases.

15. The following instruments, when stamped with adhesive stamps, shall be stamped in the manner hereinafter prescribed, that is to say:—

(*a*) Bills-of-exchange, cheques, and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."

(*b*) Transfers of shares of Public Companies and Associations shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Use of Stamps—*contd.*

(*e*) An entry as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court shall be stamped with an adhesive stamp bearing the word "Advocate", "Vakil", or "Attorney". Such stamp shall be affixed under the superintendence and responsibility of a gazetted officer of the High Court, who shall obtain the stamp from the Superintendent of Stamps and account to him for it. Such officer shall, after affixing the stamp, write on the face of it his usual signature with the date thereof before parting with the instrument.

(*d*) Notarial acts shall be stamped with adhesive foreign bill stamps bearing the word "Notarial".

(*c*) Copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies shall be stamped with adhesive court-fee stamps.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous.

Provision for cases in which improper description of stamp is used.

16. When an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount, but of improper description, the Collector may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, certify by endorsement on the instrument that it is duly stamped:

Provided that if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Collector is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely because of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

Evidence as to circumstances of claim to refund or renewal.

17. The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter V of the Act, or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit as aforesaid.

Payment of allowances in

When an application is made for the payment, under Chapter V of the Act, of an allowance in respect of a spoiled or misused

NATIONAL ARCHIVE - GOINDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Use of Stamps—*contd.*

Respect of spoiled or misused stamps or on the renewal of debentures.

stamp, or on the renewal of a debenture, and an order is passed by the Collector sanctioning the allowance or calling for further evidence in support of the application, then, if the amount of the allowance or the stamp given in lieu thereof is not taken, or if the further evidence required is not furnished, as the case may be, by the applicant within one year of the date of such order as aforesaid, the application shall be struck off, and the spoiled or misused stamp (if any) sent to the Superintendent of Stamps for destruction.

Mode of cancelling original debenture in case under section 55 of Act.

18. Where the Collector makes a refund under section 55 of the Act he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word "Cancelled" and his usual signature with the date thereof.

Rewards.

19. On the conviction of any offender under Chapter VII of the Act, the Collector may grant to any person who appears to him to have contributed thereto, a reward within a limit to be fixed by the Local Government.

APPENDIX A.

List of instruments referred to in rule 9 (1) of the rules.

	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(*a*) Administration-bonds	2
(*b*) Affidavits	4
(*c*) Appointments made in execution of a power	7
(*d*) Articles of Association of a Company	10
(*e*) Articles of clerkship	11
(*f*) Bills-of-lading	14
(*g*) Charter parties	20
(*h*) Declarations of trust	64A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Use of Stamps—*contd.*

	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(*i*) Instruments evidencing an agreement relating to (1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or (2) the pawn or pledge or hypothecation of movable property	6
(*j*) Leases printed or lithographed in an oriental language, when the written matter filled in does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	35
(*k*) Memoranda of Association of Companies	39
(*l*) Mortgages of crops	41
(*m*) Notes of protest by Masters of Ships	44
(*n*) Policies of insurance	47
(*o*) Revocations of trust	64B
(*p*) Share-warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 30 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), other than share-warrants issued before the fourteenth day of November, 1890, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer" and denoting the full amount of duty payable thereon, which share-warrants shall be held to have been duly stamped	59
(*q*) Warrants for goods	65

APPENDIX B.

List of instruments referred to in rule 9 (2) of the rules.

	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(*a*) Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	5
(*b*) Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Use of Stamps—*concld.*

	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(*c*) Awards	12
(*d*) Bills-of-exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India ...	13 (*b*) & (*c*)
(*e*) Bonds	15, 16, 26, 34, 56 & 57
(*f*) Certificates of sale	18
(*g*) Composition-deeds	22
(*h*) Conveyances	23
(*i*) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property	32
(*j*) Instruments of apprenticeship	9
(*k*) Instruments of co-partnership	46A
(*l*) Instruments of dissolution of partnership ...	46B
(*m*) Instruments of exchange	31
(*n*) Instruments of gift	33
(*o*) Instruments of partition	45
(*p*) Leases	35
(*q*) Letters of license	38
(*r*) Mortgage deeds	40
(*s*) Powers-of-attorney	48
(*t*) Re-conveyances of mortgaged property	54
(*u*) Releases	55
(*v*) Settlement	58
(*w*) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 62, clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of Schedule I of the Act	62 (*c*), (*d*) & (*e*).

[*See* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 439.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Conversion into foreign currencies.

No. 1281-S. R., the 17th March, 1899.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (2), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and of all other powers in this behalf and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 787-S. R., dated the 17th February, 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates of exchange for the conversion of the currencies hereinafter specified respectively into the currency of British India for the purposes of calculating *ad valorem* duty on instruments chargeable therewith :—

Currency.	Sum.	Equivalent in currency of British India.
British	£ 1 sterling ...	Rs. 15; but in the case of Bills of Exchange (Article No. 13, Schedule 1) Rs. 10 only.
French	1 franc	$\frac{3}{8}$ of a Rupee, *i. e.*, Fcs. 25 = Rs. 15.
German	1 mark	$\frac{3}{4}$ of a Rupee, *i. e.*, Mks. 20 = Rs. 15.
United States or Canadian.	1 dollar... ...	Rs. 3 0 0
Chinese	1 tael	Rs. 2 0 0
British (Asiatic possessions)	1 dollar* ...	Rs. 1 8 0
Mexican ...	1 dollar* ...	
Japanese ...	1 yen	
Persian	1 kran	Rs. 0 4 0

* That is the "British Dollar" and the "Mexican Dollar", which are in current use in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 153.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*concld.*

Rules as to allowance for spoiled or misused stamps.

No. 3740-S. R., dated the 22nd June, 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 75 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule as to the payment of allowances in respect of spoiled or misused stamps or on the renewal of debentures:

"When an application is made for the payment, under Chapter V of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), of an allowance in respect of a spoiled or misused stamp or on the renewal of a debenture, and an order is passed by the Collector sanctioning the allowance or calling for further evidence in support of the application, then if the amount of the allowance or the stamp given in lieu thereof is not taken, or if the further evidence required is not furnished as the case may be, by the applicant within one year of the date of such order as aforesaid, the application shall be struck off, and the spoiled or misused stamp (if any) sent to the Superintendent of Stamps for destruction."

[*See* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 537.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899 (VIII OF 1899).

Addition to Schedule to Act.

No. 928, dated the 28th June, 1900.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4, sub-section (1), of the Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to Part III of the first schedule to the said Act :

"6. Application of the test to viscous fluids or preparations such as solutions of India-rubber in mineral naphtha, or thick paint made with that material.

About a teaspoonful of the substance to be tested is placed in the cup, and the cover fitted with a thermometer is put on.

The cup thus prepared for the test is then cooled down until the thermometer indicates a temperature 0° F. This may be accomplished either by placing the prepared cup in a refrigerator, or by immersing it up to its projecting collar in water which is maintained at a sufficiently low temperature until the result specified has been obtained.

The prepared cup thus cooled is then transferred to the water bath, the temperature of which has previously been raised to 76° F. (The scale of the thermometer in the water bath should range from 60° F to 180° F.)

The test is then applied as described in section 4 of this part. If no flash has taken place when the temperature in the cup has reached 75°, the test need not be continued.

The temperature at which the flash occurs is the observed flashing point of the substance and subject to correction of atmospheric pressure as prescribed in the Act, is the true flashing point."

[*See* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 403.]

Transport of Petroleum between Provinces.

No. 1795, dated the 12th December, 1902.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule to regulate the transport of petroleum from one Province of British India to any other, namely :—

[1] [(1) Save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (2)] where petroleum is transported from any Province of British India to any other such Province, the rules relating to the granting of transport licenses and to the transport of petroleum for the time being in force in the Province from which the petroleum is transported, and no others, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, be deemed

[1] Added by Notification No. 965-C., dated the 6th April, 1905, *see* Gazette of India 1905, Pt. I, p. 248.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899 (VIII OF 1899)—*contd.*

Transport of Petroleum between Provinces—*contd.*

to apply to the petroleum, so long as it remains in transport, as though it were being transported within the limits of such last mentioned Province.

[1][(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the exercise, for the due enforcement of the rules rendered applicable by the said sub-rule, of any powers of inspecting or detaining petroleum in transport, which may be exciseable by any Magistrate or Police Officer under any rules for the time being in force under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), in the Province within which the petroleum is being transported.]

[*See* Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 889.]

Form of certificate of verification of petroleum testing apparatus.

No. 1850 (Judicial), dated the 29th December, 1899.—Under the provisions of section 20, sub-section (2), of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of the Notification of this Department No. 1079, dated the 2nd August, 1890, to prescribe the following form of certificate of verification of petroleum testing apparatus :—

This is to certify that the apparatus stamped by me with the No. and with the date and provided with slides marked A and B and thermometers numbered on the stem 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, has been verified and compared with the Model Test Apparatus kept at the Chemical Examiner's Department, Calcutta, with the following results :—

1. When slide A is used with thermometer No. 1, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil. *
2. When slide A is used with thermometer No. 2, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil.*
3. When slide A is used with thermometer No. 3, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil.*

* If the apparatus records correctly enter here the word "correctly." If the apparatus records the flashing point above or below the truth as ascertained by comparison with the Model Test Apparatus, enter here " (degrees and decimals) too high" (or " too low," as the case may be).

[1] Added by Notification No. 965-C., dated the 6th April, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 248.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899 (VIII OF 1899)—*contd.*

Form of certificate of verification of Petroleum testing apparatus—*contd.*

4. When slide B is used with thermometer No 1, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil.*

5. When slide B is used with thermometer No. 2, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil.*

6. When slide B is used with thermometer No. 3, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil.*

For Viscid Oil.—With extra side thermometer (cylindrical bulbed) No. 4.

7. When slide A is used with thermometer No. 4, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil.*

8. When slide B is used with thermometer No. 4, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil.*

The thermometers and aneroid barometer accompanying this apparatus have been standardised as in the attached cards.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 1102.]

*** Fees for the verification of apparatus for testing petroleum.**

No. 1475 T., dated the 9th October, 1890.—Under the provisions of section 21, sub-section (1), of the Petroleum Act, XII of 1886, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates of fees for the verification of apparatus for testing petroleum which may be submitted to the Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta, for that purpose, *viz.*:

Rs. 16 for the verification of one slide with one thermometer, which fee will cover the cost of engraving the name of the owner on the apparatus, and Rs. 10 for each additional slide or thermometer verified after the first.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1890, Pt. I, p. 734.]

Form of Register of Certificates of verification of petroleum testing apparatus.

No. 1081, dated 2nd August, 1890.—Under the provisions of section 21, sub-section (4), of the Petroleum Act, XII of 1886, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following form of Register to be kept by the Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta, of certificates of verification of Petroleum testing apparatus granted under section 21, sub-section (2), of the Act:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899 (VIII OF 1899)—*contd.*

Form of Register of certificates of verification of petroleum testing apparatus—*contd.*

Register of Certificates granted under section 21 of the Petroleum Act, XII of 1886.

Serial No.	Port at which the apparatus is intended to be used.	Number and date stamped on the Apparatus.	Contents of certificate.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1890, Pt. I, p. 596.]

Fee for inspection of model test-apparatus.

No. 1474 (F), dated the 9th October, 1890.—Under the provisions of section 21, sub-section (5), of the Petroleum Act, XII of 1886, the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899 (VIII OF 1899)—*contd.*

Fee for inspection of model-test apparatus—*concld.*

Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe a fee of one rupee for the inspection of the model test-apparatus deposited in the Office of the Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1890, Pt. I, p. 734.]

Application of sections of Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), to carbide of calcium and limit up to which it may be transported or kept by any person.

No. 1118 Judicial, dated the 11th August, 1899.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to carbide of calcium the provisions of sections 5, 6, 8 to 10, 12 to 18, 23 and 24 of the said Act, and to fix 5 lbs. as the limit of the quantity of carbide of calcium which, under section 5 of the said Act as applied by this Notification, may not be imported, transported, or kept without a license, and to fix 5lbs. as the limit of the quantity of the carbide of calcium which, under section 6 of the said Act, may be transported or kept by any one person or on the same premises without a license.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to make the following rules:—

(*1*) Carbide of calcium kept or transported without a license under section 6 of the said Act as applied by this notification shall be kept in separate substantial hermetically closed metal vessels containing not more than one pound each.

(*2*) Carbide of calcium (*a*) which is imported or is kept at any place after 7 days from the date of its importation, or (*b*) which is transported, or (*c*) which is sold or exposed for sale shall be contained in hermetically closed metal vessels, having attached thereto labels in conspicuous characters stating the description of the carbide of calcium with the addition of the words "dangerous if not kept dry and liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas" and with the addition (*d*) in the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner; (*e*) in the case of a vessel transported, of the name and address of the sender; and (*f*) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, of the name and address of the vendor.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 759.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899 (VIII OF 1899)—*concld.*

Publication of draft Rules under Act.

No. 562, dated the 12th April, 1889.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 24, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 187, dated the 1st February, 1887, that drafts of rules, which it may be proposed to make under the said Act, shall be published:—

(*a*) when the authority making the rules is a Local Government, in three consecutive issues of the local Official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and,

(*b*) when the authority making the rules is the Governor General in Council, in three consecutive issues of the Gazette of India in English, and in three consecutive issues of the local Official Gazette (if any) of every Local Government in British India in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 244.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND KIRK SESSIONS ACT, 1899 (XXIII OF 1899).

Kirk Sessions in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Simla and Poona.

No. 367 (E), dated the 10th August, 1900.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (2), of the Church of Scotland Kirk Sessions Act, 1899 (XXIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the Kirk Sessions of the Church of Scotland at present existing in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, have been duly constituted for Ecclesiastical purposes in pursuance of Acts of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 484.]

No. 484, dated the 4th November, 1904.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (2), of the Church of Scotland Kirk Sessions Act, 1899 (XXIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the Kirk Session of the Church of Scotland at Simla has been duly constituted for ecclesiastical purposes in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 831.]

No. 430, dated the 5th October, 1905.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (2), of the Church of Scotland Kirk Sessions Act, 1899 (XXIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the Kirk Session of the Church of Scotland at Poona has been duly constituted for ecclesiastical purposes in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 706.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONERS ACT, 1900 (III OF 1900).

Section 19 of Prisoners Act, 1871 (V of 1871), applied to offences under the Penal Code mentioned in Sch. II, Act XI of 1872.

[1]*No. 158, dated the 12th August, 1872.*—Under section 19 of Act V of 1871 (*The Prisoners Act*, 1871), and with reference to section 11 of Act XI of 1872 (*The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act*, 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the provisions of section 19 of Act V of 1871 shall apply to offences against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in Schedule II of Act XI of 1872.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1872, Pt. I, p. 780.]

Barracks at Port Blair declared to be prisons for convicts sentenced to penal servitude.

No. 858, dated the 29th May, 1871.—Under the provisions of section 21 of Act V of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that barracks and other places used for the confinement of prisoners at Port Blair, Port Mouat, and the Nicobars, to be prisons for the confinement of convicts sentenced to penal servitude.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1871, Pt. I, p. 410.]

Confinement of convicts sentenced to penal servitude.

No. 47, dated the 10th January, 1857.—In order to give effect to the provisions of section VI, Act No. XXIV of 1855,[2] the Governor General of India in Council hereby directs that, until further orders, every person who under that Act may by any Court in the Presidency of Fort St. George be sentenced or ordered to be kept in penal servitude, shall, during term of the sentence or order, be confined in the prison known as the Madras Penitentiary, and that every person who in like manner may by any Court, within any other part of the territories in the possession, and under the government of the East India Company, be sentenced or ordered to be kept in penal servitude, shall be confined in the prison or place of confinement in which such person would have been confined, if, instead of being sentenced or ordered to be kept in penal servitude, he had been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour.

[*See* Calcutta Gazette, 1857, p. 68.]

Jails to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

No. 1405, dated the 15th August, 1873.—Under the provisions of section 21 of Act V of 1871, the Governor General in Council

[1] This Notification is probably obsolete with reference to section 15 (*i*) (*c*) of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900).

[2] *See* now Act III of 1900.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONERS ACT, 1900 (III OF 1900)—*contd.*

Jails to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent—*contd.*

is pleased to declare the Yerrowda Central Jail in the Bombay Presidency to be a prison in which persons sentenced to be kept in penal servitude may be confined.

No. 1406, dated the 15th August, 1873.—Under the provisions of section 319 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Yerrowda Central Jail to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation in the Bombay Presidency may be sent.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1873, Pt. I, p. 732.]

No. 953, dated the 11th June, 1868.—Under the provisions of section 51 of Act XXV of 1861 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following Jails in the Madras Presidency as places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent:—

The Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Selam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Cannanore.

The District Jail at Mangalore.

The Jail at Paumben and

The Penitentiary at Madras.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1868, Pt. I, p. 959.]

No. 158, dated the 9th April, 1891.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 33 of the Prisoners Act, V of 1871, as amended by Act, IX of 1882,[1] the Governor General in Council hereby appoints the Raipur Jail to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1891, Pt. I, p. 185.]

No. 410, dated the 18th June, 1889.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 33 of Prisoners Act V of 1871, as amended by Act IX of 1882,[1] the Governor General in Council hereby appoints the Delhi Jail and the Mooltan District Jail to be places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1889, Pt. I, p. 339.]

No. 10, dated the 5th January, 1893.—Under the provisions of section 33 of the Prisoners Act (V of 1871) as amended by section 2 of Act IX of 1882,[1] the Governor General in Council

[1] *See* now Act III of 1900.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRISONERS ACT, 1900 (III OF 1900)—*concld.*

Jails to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent—*concld.*

is pleased to appoint the following Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent:—

The Central Jails at Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Furrukhabad, and Bareilly.

2. Home Department Notification No. 1644 (Judicial), dated the 28th October, 1869, is hereby cancelled.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1893, Pt. I, p. 2.]

No. 154, dated the 23rd March, 1893.—In continuation of Home Department Notification[1] No. 10, dated the 5th January last, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 33 of Act V of 1871, as amended by section 2 of Act IX of 1882,[2] to appoint the Lucknow Central Jail to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

2. Home Department Notification No. 1669 (Judicial), dated the 3rd September, 1872, is hereby cancelled.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1893, Pt. I, p. 171.]

No. 173, dated the 29th March, 1894.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 33 of Act V of 1871, as amended by section 2 of Act IX of 1882, to appoint the Montgomery Central Jail to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1894, Pt. I, p. 180.]

No. 109, dated the 8th March, 1895.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 33 of Act V of 1871, as amended by section 2 of Act IX of 1882,[2] to appoint the Umballa and Rawalpindi District Jails to be places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1895, Pt. I, p. 133.]

No. 557, dated the 7th May, 1897.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 33 of the Prisoners Act, 1871 (V of 1871), as amended by section 2 of the Prisoners Act Amendment Act, 1882 (IX of 1882),[2] and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department marginally cited, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Jails at Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, Mandalay, Myingyan, Thayetmyo, and Insein, as places within British India to which prisoners sentenced to transportation may be sent.

No. 2046, dated 25th November, 1870.
No. 263, dated 25th April, 1889.
No. 25, dated 12th January, 1893.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1897, Pt. I, p. 320.]

[1] *Supra*, p. 1711.
[2] *See* now Act III of 1900.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE INDIAN TOLLS (ARMY) ACT, 1901 (II OF 1901).

Passes as to exemption from tolls.

No. 1093, dated the 13th November, 1903.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901 (II of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

Rules.

1. Save as hereinafter otherwise provided in rule 2, where exemption from the payment of tolls is claimed under the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901 (II of 1901), in respect of any person or body of persons or any property, a pass, in the form annexed, shall be presented on the demand of the person authorised to demand the tolls.

2. (*1*) No passes shall be required in the case of :—

(*a*) officers and soldiers of—

(*i*) His Majesty's Regular Forces,

(*ii*) any local corps, or

(*iii*) Imperial Service Troops,

in uniform when on duty or on the march ;

(*b*) members of a corps of Volunteers in uniform when on duty or when proceeding to or returning from duty ;

(*c*) officers and soldiers of the Indian Reserve Forces in uniform when proceeding from their place of residence on being called out for training or service or when proceeding back to their place of residence after such training or service ;

(*d*) grass-cutters and other authorized followers of—

(*i*) His Majesty's Regular Forces,

(*ii*) any local corps,

(*iii*) Imperial Service Troops, or

(*iv*) any corps of Volunteers,

when they accompany any body of such Forces, Troops or Volunteers or any members of such corps on the march ;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TOLLS (ARMY) ACT, 1901 (II OF 1901)—*contd.*

Passes as to exemption from tolls—*contd.*

(*e*) members of the families of officers, soldiers, or authorised followers of—

(*i*) His Majesty's Regular Forces, or

(*ii*) any local corps,

when accompanying any body of troops, on duty or on the march;

(*f*) prisoners under military escort in uniform;

the horses and baggage, and the persons (if any) employed in carrying the baggage, of any persons specified in any of the foregoing clauses, when such horses, baggage or persons accompany the persons so specified under the circumstances mentioned in those clauses, respectively;

(*h*) carriages and horses belonging to His Majesty or employed in His Majesty's military service and all persons in charge of or accompanying the same, when conveying any such persons as hereinbefore in this rule mentioned, or when conveying baggage or stores;

(*i*) animals accompanying any body of troops which are intended to be slaughtered for food or kept for any purpose connected with the provisioning of such troops, or

(*f*) persons in charge of any carriage, horse or animal exempted under any of the foregoing clauses when accompanying the same under the circumstances mentioned in those clauses respectively.

(*2*) No passes shall be required in the case of officers of His Majesty's Regular Forces or of any local corps or of any Imperial Service Troops, when travelling on duty though not in uniform.

Provided that the officer so travelling shall furnish in writing to the person authorized to demand toll his name, rank and the nature of the duty on which he is engaged.

3. (*1*) Save as hereinafter provided in sub-rule (*2*) every pass shall be signed by the Commanding Officer of the regiment, corps, or detachment concerned, or by a station staff officer.

(*2*) In the case of members of a corps of Volunteers, or of officers and soldiers of the Indian Reserve Forces, every pass shall be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TOLLS (ARMY) ACT, 1901 (II OF 1901)—*contd.*

Passes as to exemption from tolls—*contd.*

signed, in a Presidency-town, by the Commissioner of Police, and, elsewhere, by the District Magistrate, or by such officer as the District Magistrate may authorize in this behalf.

FORM OF PASS.

[*Issued under the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901 (II of 1901).*]

This pass is issued subject to the rules on the reverse in respect of the persons and property specified in the annexed schedule, and exempt from the payment of tolls on the occasion of—

Embarking or being shipped at _____

Disembarking or being landed at _____

Proceeding from _____ to _____

It will remain in force from _____ up to the _____ 190

SCHEDULE.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TOLLS (ARMY) ACT, 1901 (II OF 1901)—*concld.*

Passes as to exemption from tolls—*concld.*

Schedule.

	Number.	Name of Corps.	Remarks.
PART I.			
Persons.			
Officers...			
Soldiers			
Members of Volunteer Corps			
Grass-cutters employed in service of troops or volunteers			
Authorized followers of troops or volunteers.			
Members of families of officers, soldiers or authorized followers			
Persons in charge of horses, carriages, slaughter animals and baggage ...			
Prisoners...			
PART II.			
Property.			
Horses as defined in the Act*			
Carriages			
Slaughter animals			
Baggage			

* "Horse" includes a mule and any beast of whatever description which is used for burden or draught or for carrying persons. Section 2, clause (*c*).

(Sd.)

Place_____ } *Commanding Officer of*
Station Staff Officer at
Date_____ } *District Magistrate at*
Officer authorised by Dist. Mgte. at
Commissioner of Police at

Endorsement.

[Here enter rules 1 to 3.]

[*See* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 968.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901).

Appeals from Orders by Chief Inspector of Mines of India.

No. 302—95—5, dated the 27th January, 1904.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6, clause (*d*), of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that from every order passed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under section 6, clause (*d*), of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), an appeal shall lie to the Advisory Mining Board, if a Mining Board has been constituted under section 9 of the said Act for the Province or part of the Province where the mine in respect of which the order was made is situate, and elsewhere to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, as defined in section 2, clause (*8*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 95.]

Notices of accidents.

No. 3352—45—32, dated the 27th December, 1901.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (2), clause (*h*), of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and in supersession of the rule issued with Notification No. 3053-45-57, dated 15th November, 1901, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule prescribing the authority to whom, the form in which and the time within which, notices under section 17 of the said Act shall be given, namely:—

Rule.

When any accidental explosion or other accident occurs in or at a mine, causing loss of life or serious bodily injury, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall give notice of the accident to the Chief Inspector of Mines, Calcutta, by despatching to the Magistrate of the District a notice in the form set forth below, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of such accident.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Notices of accidents—*contd.*

[1]No.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

From_____

To—The Chief Inspector of Mines, Calcutta, through the District Magistrate of (1) and (2).

Dated 190 .

Sir,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of a $\frac{\text{fatal}}{\text{serious}}$ accident which has occurred at the Mine :

Situation of the Mine.	
1. (Village, Station, District, Province).	
2. Mineral worked.	
3. Name and postal address of owner.	

4. Name and sex of persons.		Age.	Occupation.
Killed.	Injured.		

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 3938-35, dated 23rd May, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 350.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Notices of accidents—*contd.*

5. Date and hour of accident.	
6. Place of accident.	
7. Cause and description of accident.	
8. Classification of accident (see next page) (4).	
9. Nature of injury, and if fatal, cause of death.	

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Owner,

Agent,

Manager.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Notices of accidents—*concld.*

Notes and Instructions.

[1](1) Section 17 of the Indian Mines Act provides that when any accidental explosion occurs in a mine or when any accident occurs in or at a mine causing loss of life or serious bodily injury, the Owner, Agent, or Manager of the mine shall give such notice of the explosion or accident to such authorities in such form and within such a time as may be prescribed. By Notification No. 3352-45-32, dated the 27th December, 1901, it is prescribed that the notice should be sent to the Chief Inspector of Mines, Calcutta, through the Magistrate of the District within 24 hours of the occurrence of the accident.

(2) The notice of the accident may be sent through the Sub-Divisional Officer instead of through the Magistrate if that course is more convenient. (Letter from the Government of India, No. 2594-102-03, dated Simla, the 7th August, 1902.)

(3) An injury is said to be serious which involves or will in all probability involve the loss of or permanent injury to any limb, or to the sight or hearing, or fracture of any limb, or enforced absence from work for 20 days, or which is declared by any medical officer to be serious. (Circular No. 42-70-6, dated 4th September, 1902, of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.).

(4) The following terms are to be used in column 8 :—

(1) Explosions of fire damp; (2) falls of roof; (3) falls of side; (4) in shafts (over winding); (5) in shafts (ropes and chains breaking); (6) in shafts (whilst ascending or descending by machinery); (7) in shafts (falling into the shaft from the surface); (8) in shafts (falling from part of the way down); (9) in shafts (things falling from the surface); (10) in shafts (things falling from part of the way down); (11) in shafts (miscellaneous); (12) suffocation by gases; (13) by explosives; (14) irruptions of water or falling into water; (15) haulage; (16) by underground machinery; (17) sundries underground; (18) by surface machinery; (19) surface boilers or pipes bursting; (20) on surface railways or tramways belonging to the mine; (21) miscellaneous on surface.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 1057.]

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 3938-35, dated 23rd May, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 350.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines.

No. 864—68-20, dated the 10th March, 1904.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for application to all coal mines in British India :—

I.—SINGLE SHAFTS AND OUTLETS.

Rule 1.—(*a*) The owner, agent or manager of a mine shall not employ any person in the mine, or permit any person to be in the mine for the purpose of employment therein, unless there are at least two shafts or outlets with which every seam for the time being at work shall have a communication, so that such shafts or outlets shall afford separate means of ingress and egress available to the persons employed in every such seam.

(*b*) Proper arrangements shall be made for the persons to descend to and ascend from the mine at each of such shafts or outlets. If apparatus is necessary it shall be kept on the works belonging to the mine, and shall be constantly available for use.

(*c*) Such shafts or outlets shall not at any point be nearer to one another than 45 feet, and each shall be connected with the other by means of a communication not less than 4 feet high and 4 feet wide.

(*d*) The foregoing provisions of this rule with respect to shafts and outlets shall not apply—

(i) while a shaft is being sunk or an outlet being made ;

(ii) to any working for the purpose of making a communication between two or more shafts or outlets ;

(iii) to any working for the sole purpose of searching for or proving mineral ; so long as not more than 40 persons are employed below ground at any one time in the whole of the different seams in connection with a single shaft or outlet.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

(*e*) In cases where there are special difficulties which make compliance with the foregoing provisions of this rule not reasonably practicable, the mine may be exempted therefrom by the Local Government, subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose.

(*f*) So much of this rule as requires two shafts or outlets to be separated by a distance of not less than 45 feet shall not apply to any shafts sunk or commenced to be sunk before this rule comes into force.

II.—RAISING AND LOWERING PERSONS.

Rule 2.—In every mine which is usually entered by means of machinery, the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

(*a*) A single linked chain shall not be used for lowering or raising persons in any working shaft or plane except for the short coupling chain attached to a cage, skip, bucket or tub.

(*b*) There shall be attached to every machine worked by steam or mechanical power, and used for lowering or raising persons, an adequate brake or brakes, and a proper indicator (in addition to any mark on the rope) showing, to the person who works the machine, the position of the cage, skip, bucket or tub in the shaft ; and if the drum is not on the crank shaft, there shall be an adequate brake on the drum shaft :

Provided that in the case of a shaft not exceeding 100 feet in depth or of a shaft in course of sinking so much of this rule as requires an indicator shall not apply.

(*c*) Every apparatus on or in which persons ride in every working shaft shall be provided with a sufficient cover overhead except in a shaft not exceeding 150 feet in depth where buckets are used for winding or in a shaft in course of sinking, or where persons are employed at work in a shaft.

(*d*) Every working shaft used for the purpose of drawing mineral, or for lowering or raising persons shall, if exceeding 150 feet in depth, be provided with proper means of communicating

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

distinct and definite signals from the bottom of the shaft, and from every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft, to the surface, and except in the case of a shaft in course of sinking from the surface to the bottom of the shaft and to every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft.

(*e*) Every working shaft (except a shaft in course of sinking) used for lowering or raising persons shall, if exceeding 100 feet in depth, be provided with guides.

(*f*) There shall be on the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons such flanges or horns or other appliances as may be sufficient to prevent the rope from slipping. The rope shall be securely fastened to the drum, and there shall be at least two turns of the rope on the drum when the cage, skip, bucket or tub is at the bottom of the shaft. After any stoppage of winding for more than two hours the cage, skip, bucket or tub shall, before any person is allowed to ride therein, be run a complete trip up and down the working portion of the shaft at least once, to ensure that everything is in good working order.

(*g*) A competent person or persons appointed by the owner, agent or manager for the purpose shall once at least in every 24 hours examine the state of the external parts of the machinery and of the head-gear, ropes, chains and other similar appliances of the mine which are in actual use both above ground and below ground, and shall once at least in every week examine the state of the shafts by which persons ascend or descend and the state of the guides and the conductors in the shafts, and shall without delay write or cause to be written a true report of the result of such examination; and every such report shall be recorded in a paged book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed and dated by the person who made the examination.

III.—ROADS AND WORKING PLACES.

Rule 3.—The roofs and sides of all travelling roads and working places shall be made and kept secure.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

Rule 4.—(*a*) Every part of a mine in or through which any person has to work or pass, shall be inspected at least once during every twenty-four hours by a competent person or persons appointed by the owner, agent or manager for the purpose of ascertaining the condition thereof so far as the presence of gas, ventilation, roof, sides, and general safety are concerned.

Provided that when a mine has been unworked for more than twenty-fours hours, the inspection shall be made within two hours before any workman is allowed to pass a station or stations appointed by the manager at the entrance to the mine or different parts of the mine as the case may require.

(*b*) Every person who makes such inspection shall without delay write or cause to be written a true report of the result of such inspection either during or at the close of such twenty-four hours, and every such report shall be recorded in a paged book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed and dated by the person who made the inspection.

Rule 5.—If at any time it is found by the person for the time being in charge of a mine or any part thereof that by reason of inflammable gases prevailing in the mine or part, or of any cause whatever, the mine or part is dangerous, every workman shall be withdrawn from the mine or part, and a competent person appointed for the purpose shall inspect the mine or part, and, if the danger arises from inflammable gas, shall do so with a locked safety-lamp, and in every case shall make a true report of the condition of the mine or part; and no workman shall, except in so far as is necessary for enquiring into the cause of danger, or for the removal thereof, or for exploration, be re-admitted into the mine or part, until the same is stated by the person appointed as aforesaid not to be dangerous. Every such report shall be recorded without delay in a paged book which shall be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be dated and signed by the person who made the inspection.

Rule 6.—Where a place is likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water the working approaching that place shall not at any point within 100 feet thereof exceed 8 feet in width or height, and there shall be constantly kept at a sufficient distance not being less than 10 feet in advance at least one bore-hole near the centre of the working and sufficient bore-holes on each side and, where necessary, above or below.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

Rule 7.—Every entrance to any place which is not in actual use or course of working and extension shall be properly fence across the whole width of the entrance, so as to prevent persons inadvertently entering the same.

Rule 8.—Every underground plane on which persons travel and which is self-acting or worked by an engine shall be provided (if exceeding 100 feet in length) with some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals between the stopping places and the ends of the plane, and shall be provided in every case with sufficient manholes for places of refuge occurring at intervals of not more than 60 feet, and being not less than 4 feet in height, 2 feet 3 inches in width and 2 feet in depth.

IV.—PLANS.

Rule 9.—The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall keep in the office at the mine an accurate plan of the workings of the mine on a scale not smaller than 200 feet to the inch showing the workings up to a date not more than six months previously. It shall also show the shaft openings and all those important surface marks within the boundaries, such as railways which lie within 600 feet of any part of the mine workings, also the general direction and rate of dip of the strata, together with a statement of the depth of each shaft and a section of the seam or seams being worked :

Provided that the owner, agent or manager of a mine worked in the open and not under cover shall be exempt from the necessity of keeping such plans unless required to do so by the Chief Inspector of Mines.

Rule 10.—The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall, at any time on the request of the Chief Inspector of Mines or of any Inspector of Mines, produce to him at the office at the mine such plan and section and also on the like request mark on such plan and section the then state of the workings of the mine ; and the Chief Inspector or Inspector shall be entitled to examine the plan and the section, and for official purposes to make or have a copy made of any part thereof respectively.

Rule 11.—If the owner, agent or manager of a mine fails to keep or wilfully refuses to produce or allow to be examined the plan and section aforesaid, or wilfully withholds any portion thereof or wilfully

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

refuses on request to mark thereon the state of the workings of the mine, or conceals any part of these workings, or produces any imperfect or inaccurate plan or section, he shall (unless he shows that he was ignorant of the concealment, imperfection or inaccuracy) be guilty of an offence against these rules.

Rule 12.—When a mine or seam is abandoned or the working thereof has been discontinued for more than a year, the owner of the mine or seam shall within three months after the abandonment or within fifteen months after the discontinuance of working send to the Chief Inspector of Mines the plan and sections which have been made for the mine or seam in compliance with these rules and showing the nearest surface boundaries in relation to the underground workings or a true and accurate copy of the same; but no person except an Inspector of Mines shall be entitled without the consent of the owner of the mine or seam to see the plan when so sent until after the expiration of twelve years from the time of the abandonment.

V.—EXPLOSIVES.

Rule 13.—No explosive substance shall be used below ground in a mine except under the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) It shall not be stored in the mine.

(*b*) It shall not be taken into the mine except in secure cases or canisters containing not more than five pounds each, and a workman shall not have in use or keep for use at one time in any one place more than one of such cases or canisters :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, in special case and by order in writing, permit, subject to such limitations as he may prescribe, the use at one time, in one place of more than one of such cases or canisters.

(*c*) In the process of charging or stemming for blasting, no person shall use or have in his possession any iron or steel pricker, scraper, tamping-rod, or stemmer, and only clay or other non-inflammable substances shall be used for tamping or stemming.

(*d*) When a hole has been charged the explosive shall not be unrammed, and no hole shall be bored at a distance of less than 12 inches from any hole where a charge has missed fire.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

(*e*) No detonator shall be carried or kept in the same case or canister with any other explosive material or inserted into the priming cartridge until immediately before it is used.

(*f*) No explosive shall be forcibly pressed into a hole of insufficient size.

(*g*) In any place which is dry and dusty or in which the use of a locked safety-lamp is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these rules no shot shall be fired except by and under the direction of a competent person appointed by the manager of the mine.

V.—VENTILATION AND LIGHTING.

Rule 14.—An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in every mine to dilute and render harmless smoke and noxious gases to such an extent that the working places of the shafts, levels and workings of the mine, and the travelling roads to and from these working places shall be in a fit state for working and passing therein.

Rule 15.—No lamp or light other than a locked safety-lamp shall be allowed or used—

(*a*) in any place in a mine in which there is or is likely to be any such quantity of inflammable gas as to render the use of naked lights dangerous; or

(*b*) in any working approaching near a place in which there is likely to be an accumulation of inflammable gas;

and when it is necessary to work the coal in any part of a ventilating district with safety-lamps, it shall not be allowable to work the coal with naked lights in another part of the same ventilating district situated between the place where such lamps are being used and the return airway.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, the expression "ventilating district" means such part of a seam as has an independent intake commencing from a main intake air course, and an independent return airway terminating at a main return air course.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

Rule 16.—Whenever safety-lamps are used they shall be so constructed that they may be carried with safety against the air current ordinarily prevailing in the mine.

Rule 17.—In any mine or part of a mine in which the use of safety-lamps is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these rules, the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

(*a*) A competent person shall be appointed by the manager to clean, trim, examine and securely lock all such lamps before they are taken into the workings for use, and such lamps shall not be used until they have been so examined and found to be in safe working order and securely locked.

(*b*) No safety-lamp shall be unlocked except at the appointed lamp station or for the purpose of firing a shot.

(*c*) No person unless he has been authorised in writing by the manager either for the purpose of examining safety-lamps or for the purpose of firing shots, shall have in his possession any contrivance for opening the lock of a safety-lamp.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule the term " manager " includes an under manager and any person for the time being carrying on the duties of the manager.

(*d*) No person shall have in his possession any unlocked safety-lamp, naked light, match, smoking apparatus or apparatus of any kind for striking a light, except within a completely closed chamber attached to the fuse of the shot.

Rule 18.—Where the use of safety-lamps is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these rules, the position of the lamp stations for lighting or relighting the lamps shall not be in the return air.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rule 19.—Every side entrance to a mine from the surface and the top, and all entrances between the top and the bottom including the sump (if any) of every working, ventilating, or pumping shaft shall be properly fenced : but this shall not be taken to forbid the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

temporary removal of the fence for the purpose of repairs or other operations if proper precautions are used. Shafts temporarily or permanently out of use shall be properly fenced.

Rule 20.—Every fly-wheel and all exposed and dangerous parts of the machinery used in or about a mine shall be kept securely fenced.

Rule 21.—Where no enactment for the regulation and inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers is for the time being in force, every steam-boiler, whether separate or one of range, shall have attached to it a proper safety valve, and also a proper steam gauge and water gauge to show respectively the pressure of steam and the height of water in each boiler.

Rule 22.—Ambulances or stretchers with splints and bandages shall be kept ready at hand in a convenient place and in good and serviceable order at every mine.

Rule 23.—Copies of all rules made under the Indian Mines Act, 1901, shall be kept at every mine, and shall be produced at any time on the request of an Inspector of Mines.

Rule 24.—Where the natural strata are not safe, every working or pumping shaft shall be securely cased, lined or otherwise made secure.

Rule 25.—If in any mine the winding apparatus is not provided with some automatic contrivance to prevent over-winding, then the cage, skip, bucket or tub shall not, when persons are being raised in it, be wound up at a speed exceeding three miles an hour after it has reached a point in the shaft to be fixed by the special rules made for the mine under section 21 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901.

Rule 26.—Where any person required by these rules or by any special rule made under section 21 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, to make any report is unable to write, he shall be present when his report is written for him, and shall have it read over to him and shall attach his thumb mark to it. The person writing the report shall also sign his name at the end, together with a statement that it has been read over to the person for whom it was written.

[1]VIII.—RULES REGARDING CERTIFICATES, THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE GRANTED, AND THE QUALIFICATIONS WHICH THE MANAGERS OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF MINES MUST POSSESS.

Rule 27.—For the purposes of rules 28 to 54, every system of underground workings inter-connected in such a manner that

[1] Added by Notification No. 2965-32, dated 21st April, 1906, *see* Gazette of India 1906, Pt. I, p. 238.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

communication is practicable from any one part of the system to any other part by means of underground channels shall be deemed to constitute a mine. If access from one system of underground workings to another such system is not practicable without coming to the surface of the ground, each system shall be deemed to constitute a separate mine.

Rule 28.—There shall be constituted a Board of Examiners for the purposes of these rules, which shall consist of the Chief Inspector of Mines for the time being, and of two other persons possessing technical qualifications fitting them to serve on the Board. One of these persons shall be the owner or manager of a mine, the other shall be a mining engineer. They shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council for a term of three years :

Provided that on the expiry of any term for which he has been appointed, any such person shall be eligible for re-appointment. Each such person shall receive such remuneration as the Governor General in Council may fix. The Chief Inspector of Mines shall be *ex-officio* president of the Board.

Rule 29.—Certificates under these rules shall be granted by the Board of Examiners, and their decision regarding the grant of such certificates shall be final. Certificates granted by the Board shall hold good throughout British India, and shall be of two kinds, namely, certificates of competency and certificates of service, and of two classes of each kind, namely, first and second class.

Rule 30.—Certificates of competency shall be granted to candidates after such examination as the Board of Examiners may from time to time prescribe. The examinations shall be held at such times, and at such centres, as may from time to time be fixed by the Board, and shall be conducted by local examiners, who shall be appointed by the Board. The local examiners as appointed shall be subject to the orders of the Board in respect of all matters relative to the conduct of the examinations, and they shall receive such remuneration as the Board with the sanction of the Governor General in Council may fix. The Board may from time to time make regulations as to the conduct of such examinations ; and they shall, so far as this is practicable, take steps that the standard of knowledge which a candidate must attain before he obtains a certificate of competency of any particular class shall be uniform throughout British India. Every regulation made by the Board under this rule shall be published in the local official Gazette, and no such regulation shall take effect until six months from the date on which it was first so published.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

Rule 31.—Full information regarding the date and place of each examination shall be published, under the orders of the Board of Examiners, in each issue of the local official Gazette, and in such other publications as the Board may consider desirable, for a period of not less than three months prior to the date fixed therefor.

Rule 32.—No person shall be admitted as a candidate at any examination for a first class certificate of competency, unless he has attained the age of 23 years, and has satisfied the Board of Examiners that he has had practical experience in a coal mine for a period of not less than five years :

Provided that this period may be reduced to three years, if the Board of Examiners think fit, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining training after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council.

Rule 33.—No person shall be admitted as a candidate at any examination for a second class certificate of competency, unless he has attained the age of 21 years, and has satisfied the Board of Examiners that he has had practical experience in a coal mine for a period of not less than three years :

Provided that this period may be reduced to one year, if the Board of Examiners think fit, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining training after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council.

Rule 34.—A fee of Rs. 15 shall be paid by every candidate attending an examination for a first class certificate of competency, and a fee of Rs. 8 shall be paid by every candidate attending an examination for a second class certificate of competency.

These fees shall be paid, not less than one month prior to the date of the examination, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office.*

* NOTE.—The fees may be remitted by Money Order or paid in any other manne

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

Rule 35.—The Board of Examiners may grant without examination to any person holding a first or second class certificate granted under any Act for the regulation of Mines for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, or in any British Colony, a certificate of a similar class under these rules. They may also grant to any person holding a certificate of proficiency in mining, if approved by them, a certificate under these rules, of the first or second class, if they are satisfied that the applicant possesses sufficient knowledge and experience to warrant them in doing so:

Provided that the applicant has in every such case adduced proof to the satisfaction of the Board of his identity and good character.

A fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged in respect of all applications for certificates to be issued under this rule. The fee shall be paid to the Chief Inspector of Mines, and the application for the grant of a certificate shall not be considered by the Board until the Chief Inspector of Mines certifies that the fee chargeable has been paid.

Rule 36.—A first class certificate of service may be granted by the Board of Examiners to any person who satisfies them that he has acted for at least five years prior to the date fixed in rule 48 as the manager of a coal mine in India, in which, during the time he has so acted as manager, more than 150 persons have on an average been employed below ground simultaneously, or the average output of which has exceeded 1,800 tons of coal a month:

Provided that the said period of five years may be reduced to three, at the discretion of the Board of Examiners in the case of any such certificate which may be applied for before the 21st day of April, 1908.

Rule 37.—A second class certificate of service may be granted by the Board of Examiners to any person who satisfies them that he has acted for at least three years prior to the date fixed in rule 48 below, as the manager of a coal mine in India in which, during the time he has so acted as manager, more than 50 persons were on an average employed underground simultaneously, or the average output of which exceeded 600 tons of coal a month.

Rule 38.—Notwithstanding anything in rule 36 or 37, a certificate of service of either class may be granted by the Board of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

Examiners at their sole discretion to any person who is, in their opinion, possessed of sufficient knowledge and experience to warrant them in granting such a certificate.

Rule 39.—All applications for certificates of service shall be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines, and shall state the name, age, place of birth, and place of employment of the applicant. The length and character of the mining experience possessed by the applicant shall also be detailed, and this statement shall be supported by the production of such documents as the applicant may be in a position to furnish.

Rule 40.—A fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid in respect of each application for a certificate of service, of either class. This fee shall be paid to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office.*

Rule 41.—Permits authorising particular persons to hold charge as managers of mines of the class described in rule 47 may be granted by the Chief Inspector of Mines, at his sole discretion. Such permits shall be signed by the Chief Inspector of Mines, and shall remain in force for such period, not exceeding one year, as he may specify therein. A permit may be cancelled at any time by the Chief Inspector of Mines without assigning any reason for his action, and such order shall be final. The Chief Inspector of Mines may renew any permit for a further period not exceeding one year after the expiry of the period for which the permit was originally granted.

Rule 42.—A register, showing the names and addresses of all holders of certificates or permits issued under these rules shall be maintained in the office of the Chief Inspector of Mines.

Rule 43.—If any person proves to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners that he has, without any fault on his part, lost or been deprived of a certificate granted to him under these rules, otherwise than in accordance with any order made under rule 44, the Board of Examiners may, upon such terms and conditions as they may determine, cause a copy of the certificate to which the applicant appears by the register to be entitled to be delivered to him. The word "duplicate" shall be stamped across every such copy, and a fee of Rs. 2, which shall be payable in advance, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office shall be charged for it.

* NOTE.—The fees may be remitted by Money Order or paid in any other manner.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

Rule 44.—If at any time a representation is made by the Chief Inspector of Mines to the Local Government that the holder of a certificate granted under these rules has been guilty of misconduct or incompetency in the discharge of his duties, or has been convicted of an offence under the Indian Mines Act, 1901, or the rules made under that Act, punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, the Local Government may cause an inquiry to be made into the matter; and with respect to such inquiry the following provisions shall have effect, namely:

(*a*) The inquiry shall be public, and shall be held at such place as the Local Government may appoint, and by such person or uneven number of persons as it may direct (hereinafter referred to as 'the Court'), either alone or with the assistance of any assessor or assessors named by the Local Government. Such assessors shall be practical mining engineers or persons with a knowledge of the practical working of mines. The functions of the assessors shall be purely advisory, and they shall not be regarded as members of the Court.

(*b*) The Local Government shall, before the commencement of the inquiry, furnish the person whose conduct is under inquiry with a copy of the representation on which the inquiry is instituted.

(*c*) The Local Government may appoint any person to undertake the management of the case.

(*d*) The person whose conduct is under inquiry may attend the inquiry, and may either conduct his case personally, or be represented by any other person approved by the Court.

(*e*) If a majority of the persons constituting the Court thinks fit, the person whose conduct is under inquiry may be required to deliver up his certificate at any time before or during the inquiry, and such person shall be bound to comply with such requisition, unless he shows sufficient cause to the contrary.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

(*f*) The Court shall, on the conclusion of the inquiry, send as the Local Government a report containing a full statement of the case, together with its opinion thereon, and such account of or extracts from the evidence as it may think fit; and, if it considers that the certificate in question should be cancelled or suspended, it shall add a recommendation to that effect. In the event of the members of the Court disagreeing in their opinion or recommendations, the dissentient or dissentients from the opinion of the majority may forward a separate report to the Local Government with a statement of their recommendations.

(*g*) After considering the report or reports and recommendation or recommendations (if any) submitted under clause (*f*), the Local Government may cancel or suspend the certificate and, if it does so, the fact of such cancellation or suspension shall, if the certificate is produced, be endorsed upon it, and, if it is not produced, or if at any time a duplicate has been granted under rule 43, be notified in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette.

Rule 45.—Save as provided in rules 49 and 50, no person shall act as manager of a mine in which more than 150 persons are on an average employed underground simultaneously, or the average output of which exceeds 1,800 tons a month, unless he holds a first class certificate granted under these rules.

Rule 46.—Save as provided in rules 49 and 50, no person shall act as manager of a mine in which more than 50 or less than 150 persons are on an average employed underground simultaneously, or the average output of which exceeds 600 tons and does not exceed 1,800 tons a month, unless he holds a first or second class certificate granted under these rules.

Rule 47.—Save as provided in rules 49 and 50, no person shall act as the manager of a mine in which not more than 50 persons are on an average employed underground simultaneously, or the average output of which does not exceed 600 tons a month, unless he is the holder of a first or second class certificate, or of a permit, granted under these rules. If the Chief Inspector of Mines should by written order so require, no person shall act as the manager of such a mine unless

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*contd.*

he is the holder of a first or second class certificate granted under these rules.

Rule 48.—Rules 45 to 47 shall not come into force until the 21st October, 1906.

Rule 49.—Notwithstanding anything in rules 45 to 47, the Chief Inspector of Mines may authorise any person, whom he may consider competent, to act as manager of any mine for a specified period, whether that person does or does not hold any certificate or permit under these rules. The Chief Inspector of Mines may revoke such an authority at any time, without giving any reason for his action and at his sole discretion, and such order shall be final.

Rule 50.—Notwithstanding anything in the preceding rules, the owner, agent, or manager of a mine may in emergent cases authorise any person whom he may consider competent to act as manager of the mine which he owns, or for which he is agent or manager:

Provided that no such authority shall extend for a period in excess of four weeks, and that the owner, agent or manager shall send to the Chief Inspector of Mines, with the least possible delay, a written notice intimating that such an appointment has been made, and stating the emergent nature of the circumstances. The Chief Inspector of Mines may revoke any authority so granted, and such order shall be final.

Rule 51.—Save as provided in rule 52 no person shall act as manager of more than one mine.

Rule 52.—Managers holding first or second class certificates may, at the discretion of the Chief Inspector of Mines, be allowed to manage more than one mine, if the Chief Inspector is of opinion that the mines supervised by them are near enough to one another to permit of effective supervision being exercised, and that an adequate subordinate supervising staff is maintained at such mines.

Rule 53.—(*a*) The owner, agent, or manager of every mine shall supply the Chief Inspector of Mines, within one month from

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Coal Mines—*concld.*

the date on which these rules come into force, with the following information, namely:

(1) The full name and address of each manager;

(2) the number and class of the certificates held by them;

(3) the name of the mines or particulars sufficient to identify the portions of the mines in the charge of each such manager.

(*b*) All changes in the addresses of such managers, and all new appointments, shall be reported within one month to the Chief Inspector of Mines. The information referred to in sub-clause (*a*) above shall also be supplied in writing by the owner, agent, or manager to the Chief Inspector of Mines in respect of all new appointments which may subsequently be made.

Rule 54.—Save as provided in rules 41, 49 and 50 an appeal may be referred to the Mining Board in respect of any order passed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in virtue of the powers conferred on him by these rules, and the order of the Mining Board thereon shall be final. If no Mining Board has been constituted in respect of the Province or Administration in which the appellant is employed, the appeal shall lie to the Local Government, and the order by the Local Government thereon shall be final.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 199.]

Annual output of mines.

No. 3952—36 G. & M., dated the 10th May, 1907.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for application to all mines in British India in supersession of the Rule published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture,[1] No. 3842—86-15, dated the 8th December, 1904:

RULE.

Form of Annual Return.

The following form shall be correctly filled up in duplicate by the managing agent, or if there is no managing agent, by the owner, agent or manager of a Mine, and one copy forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Mines and the other to the District Magistrate not later than the 1st February in each year.

[1] *See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 915.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Annual output of mines—*contd.*

I.

Year ending on the 31st December 190 .

1. Name of Mine.
2. Date of opening.
3. Date of closing.
4. Nature of moving power.
5. Situation of Mine. } District / Province
6. Name and postal address of } Owner / Managing Agent / Agent / Manager / Assistant or Under Manager.

II.

Average number of persons employed daily during the year ending on the 31st December 190 .

Name or No. of pit or excavation.	Below ground.				Above ground.				Gross total below and above ground.
	Male adults.	Female adults.	Children under 12.	Total.	Male adults.	Female adults.	Children under 12.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL .									

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Annual output of mines—*contd.*

III.

Output of Mineral during the year ending on the 31st December 190 .

Name or No. of pit or excavation.	Depth from the surface of the lowest point of the seam or vein worked in feet.	Name of mineral worked.	Total amount of mineral raised.	Total value of mineral at the mine.	Number of days worked.	IN CASE OF COAL MINES.		
						No. of coke ovens.	System of coking adopted, *viz.*, bee-hive, Simon-Carves, etc.	Tons of coke produced.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL								

IV.

Accidents and inspections.

NO. OF SEPARATE ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.			NO. OF PERSONS		No. of prosecutions under the Act, with the section under which the prosecution was instituted.	No. of persons convicted under the Act, with the sections under which the convictions were obtained.	NO. OF INSPECTIONS.		
Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured.			By District Officers.	By Mines Inspector.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	*8	*9	*10

* It is optional to supply the information required by columns 8, 9 and 10. They will be filled in by the Mines Department when left blank by Mine Agents or owners.

Signature of Managing Agent, Owner, Agent, or Manager. } _____

_____ 190 .

C 31

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Annual output of mines—*concld.*

NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

(*1*) Failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines not later than the 1st February in each year, will render the managing agent, owner, agent, or manager liable on conviction to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.

(*2*) It will greatly facilitate the preparation of the statistics if the return is despatched as soon as possible at the close of the year.

(*3*) The output should be given—

(*a*) in troy ounces in the case of gold;

(*b*) in carats in the case of gem-stones;

(*c*) in cwts.,—or in cwts. and lbs. where the circumstances require greater particularisation in order to give an accurate estimate of small outputs,—in the case of alum, amber, asbestos, chromite, corundum (not being gem corundum), graphite, jadestone, mica, steatite and tin ore; and

(*d*) in tons, in the case of clays, coal, coke, iron-ore, limestone, magnesite, manganese-ore, other unspecified metalliferous ores, salt and slate.

(*4*) The total amount of mineral raised during the year must be given including, in the case of coal mines, the colliery consumption and the coal made into coke.

(*5*) The value of the mineral given should be based on the actual or estimated wholesale price of the mineral at the pit's mouth. In the case of coal sold into wagons at the colliery, the cost of loading should be deducted from the selling price.

(*6*) In the case of mica mines a "plot" is to be regarded as a "pit" for the purposes of statements Nos. II and III and the figures to be entered in columns 4 and 5 of statement No. III relate to the quantity and value of marketable mica consigned.

(*7*) The average number of persons employed daily should be obtained by dividing the aggregate number of daily attendances (permanent and temporary) by the number of working days.

(*8*) Every person of or above the age of twelve years should be entered as an adult.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 354.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Quarries exempted from Act.

No. 1562—45-5, dated the 12th June, 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act all kankar, stone and laterite quarries being "mines" within the definition contained in section 3, clause (*d*), throughout the Province of Bombay.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 382.]

No. 1952—45-9, dated the 17th July, 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act all kankar, stone and laterite quarries being "mines" within the definition contained in section 3, clause (*d*), throughout the Province of Madras, subject to the condition that the exemption hereby notified shall cease to apply to any such quarry as aforesaid if and when the Local Government, by order in writing, declares it to be worked in such a manner as to render its further exemption to be inexpedient.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 473.]

No. 2005—45-10, dated the 23rd July, 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act, throughout the Central Provinces, all clay-pits and metal moorum and stone quarrries, no substantial part of which extends beneath the superjacent ground, such pits and quarries being "mines" within the definition contained in section 3, clause (*d*): Provided that the exemption hereby conferred shall cease to apply to any pit or quarry, the further exemption of which the Chief Commissioner may, by general or special order, declare to be inexpedient.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 487.]

No. 2811—45-18, dated the 10th October, 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act all stone quarries being "mines," within the definition contained in section 3, clause (*d*), in the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 2818—45-20, dated the 11th October, 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*concld.*

Quarries exempted from Act—*concld.*

1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act, throughout the Lower Provinces of Bengal, all kankar, stone or laterite quarries, no substantial part of which extends beneath the superjacent ground, such quarries being "mines" within the definition contained in section 3, clause (*d*):

Provided that the exemption hereby conferred shall cease to apply to any quarry, the further exemption of which the Lieutenant-Governor may, by general or special order, declare to be inexpedient.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 835.]

No. 2967—45-22, dated the 25th October, 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act all salt quarries being "mines" within the definition contained in section 3, clause (*d*), throughout the Kohat district in the Province of the Punjab.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 862.]

No. 3054—45-26, dated the 5th November, 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act all kankar, stone, or laterite quarries being "mines" within the definition contained in section 3, clause (*d*), in the stone mahals of the Mirzapur district and in the Kumaun Division of the North-Western Provinces.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 942.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION) ACT, 1902 (II OF 1902).

Procedure of Arbitration Committee.

No. 117—C., dated the 16th February, 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for all cantonments or parts of cantonments in British India in which the said Act is for the time being operative :—

1. Every notice prescribed by section 6 may be in the appropriate form set forth in Schedule A with such variations as the circumstances of each case require.

2. Any notice required by these rules, if not served by post under section 40, may be served by any person authorised by the Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf,

(*a*) by giving or tendering a duly signed copy thereof to the person to whom it is addressed ; or

(*b*) where the notice cannot be served as prescribed in clause (*a*), by causing it to be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house to which it relates, and by publishing it in one vernacular and one English daily newspaper.

3. Every petition of appeal under section 35 shall state the grounds of appeal.

4. When a Committee of Arbitration, hereinafter referred to as "the Committee," has been duly constituted and each of the members thereof informed by the Cantonment Magistrate of the fact, as provided in sub-section (*1*) of section 30, the Chairman of the Committee shall, within a week from receipt of such notice, fix the time and place of meeting, and give notice in writing of the same to the other members of the Committee, and, through the Cantonment Magistrate, to the parties concerned.

5. The notice given to the parties under the preceding rule shall state the purpose for which the Committee will assemble, and shall contain a direction to them to produce their evidence, oral and documentary, on the date fixed, or if they are unable to do so, to forward to the Chairman at least seven days prior to the day of the meeting, a list of the witnesses whom they desire to be summoned in their behalf, either to give evidence or to produce documents relating to the matter in dispute.

6. On receipt of the lists of witnesses and documents, if any, the Chairman shall, if he considers the request made for the attendance of the witnesses named and the production of the documents called for to be reasonable, transmit the list to the Cantonment Magistrate

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION) ACT, 1902 (II OF 1902)—*contd.*

Procedure of Arbitration Committee—*contd.*

for issue of the necessary processes under section 30 (*2*) of the Act. If he consider the attendance of any witness named or the production of any document called for to be unnecessary, he shall inform the party concerned, and the point whether such witness should be summoned or such document called for, shall be determined by the Committee at their first meeting.

7. It shall be open to the Chairman to call for the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents other than those named by the parties and to transmit a list of these to the Cantonment Magistrate for action.

8. The Chairman shall record in the award the question for decision, the number of the Station Order convening the Committee, the names and status of the members thereof, and the decision arrived at. The award shall be signed by the Chairman, and shall be forwarded by him in duplicate to the Cantonment Magistrate for disposal.

9. The Committee shall have power to correct any clerical mistake or error in their award which may have arisen from any accidental slip or omission.

10. The Committee, or any of their number or any person especially authorised by them in this behalf, may enter into or on any building or land, which is the subject of arbitration; and may make such inspection, aided, if required, by expert evidence, as they may think fit.

11. Every requisition for reference of any question to a Committee of Arbitration shall set forth the grounds upon which the applicant relies.

12. Where any member of the Committee of Arbitration dies or becomes incapable of acting, the officer or owner, as the case may be, who nominated him shall nominate another person in his place, within seven days from the date on which he is called upon to do so, and, if he fails to do so, the District Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a member in his place.

13. The parties shall be entitled to appear at and be heard at the meetings of the Committee of Arbitration, or at the hearing of appeals under Chapter V, either in person or through duly qualified pleaders.

14. The Chairman shall furnish a copy of the award to each of the parties free of charge, and shall then forward the original to the Cantonment Magistrate.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION) ACT, 1902 (II OF 1902)—*contd.*

Procedure of Arbitration Committee—*contd.*

15. The powers of entry conferred by section 13 and section 39, sub-section (*4*), and the powers of entry and inspection conferred by rule 10 shall only be exercised between sunrise and sunset:

Provided that—

(1) no building or land which may be occupied at the time shall be entered unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without twenty-four hours' written notice having been given to the said occupier;

(2) when any building used as a human dwelling is entered, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and no apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman shall be entered until she has been informed that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility has been afforded to her for withdrawing.

16. No person in military employ below the rank of non-commissioned officer shall be authorised under the provisions of section 13 or 39, sub-section (*4*), or of rule 10.

17. Whoever obstructs any person authorised to inspect or enter a house, such person not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the [1] Indian Penal Code, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with fine which, in addition to such fine as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such offence continues.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM I.

Notice to owner under section 6 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902).

To

Whereas an application has been made to the Cantonment Authority of by Commanding Officer of the regiment under section 8 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), for appropriation of the house No. situated at within the Cantonment of for occupation by , *and whereas* it appears to the satisfaction of the said Cantonment Authority that

[1] For Act 45 of 1866, *see* the revised edition as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION) ACT, 1902 (II OF 1902)—*concld.*

Procedure of Arbitration Committee—*concld.*

the said house should be appropriated for the above purpose:—This is to require you to let the said house to the said from the day of 190 . And take notice that Rs. is the amount of monthly rent proposed as reasonable for the said house, and that, unless you give effect to the above requisition within the time aforesaid (or apply for a reference to arbitration under section 18 of the said Act), the Cantonment Authority will proceed to enforce it under the provisions of the said Act.

Dated at this day of 190 .

Cantonment Authority.

FORM II.

Notice to occupier under section 6 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902).

TO

Whereas an application has been made to the Cantonment Authority of by Commanding Officer of the regiment under section 8 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), for appropriation of the house No. within the Cantonment of for occupation by .

And whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the said Cantonment Authority that the said house should be appropriated for the above purpose:—This is to require you to vacate the said house on or before the day of 190 . And take notice that, unless you give effect to the above requisition within the time aforesaid, the Cantonment Authority will proceed to enforce such requisition under the provisions of the said Act.

Dated at the 190 .

(Signed)

Cantonment Authority.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 105.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEES ACT, 1902 (V OF 1902).

Grant of letters of administration to Japanese Consular Officers.

No. 686, dated 17th May, 1907.—In supersession of the Home[1] Department Notification No. 1123, dated the 24th July, 1902, and in exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Administrator General and Official Trustees Act, 1902 (V of 1902), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that whenever any subject of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall die in British India, and there shall be no person, other than the Administrator General, present at the time of such death who shall be rightfully entitled to administer to the estate of such deceased person, it shall be lawful for the Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the Japanese Government within that part of British India where such Japanese subject shall die, to take possession and have the custody of the personal property of the deceased, and to apply the same in payment of his or her debts and funeral expenses, and to retain the surplus for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto, but such Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent shall immediately apply for and shall be entitled to obtain from the proper Court letters of administration of the effects of such deceased person, limited in such manner and for such time as to such Court shall seem fit.

The above directions will remain in force until the 17th July, 1911.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 373.]

Grant of letters of administration to Americans (U. S. A.).

No. 270, dated the 11th February, 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Administrator General and Official Trustees Act, 1902 (V of 1902), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, where a citizen of the United States of America dies in British India, and it appears that there is no one in British India, other than the Administrator General, entitled to apply to a Court of competent jurisdiction for letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, letters of administration shall, on the application to such Court of any consular officer of the United States

[1] Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 543.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEES ACT, 1902 (V OF 1902)—*concld.*

Grant of letters of administration to Americans (U. S. A.)—*concld.*

of America, be granted to such consular officer on such terms and conditions as the Court may, subject to the following rules, think fit to impose, namely:—

I.—Where the deceased has not left in British India any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the local authorities, if any, in possession of the property of the deceased, shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the United States of America of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to persons interested.

II.—Such consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate, in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors of the deceased until they are otherwise represented.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 95.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903).

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder.

No. 481-T., dated the 23rd December, 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force on and with effect from the 1st January, 1904.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules applicable to the whole of British India, to regulate the generation, supply, and use of energy, and generally to carry out the purposes and objects of the said Act :—

PRELIMINARY.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(*a*) the expression "ampere" has the meaning assigned to it in the Order in Council, No. 211 of 1894, made under the Weights and Measures Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c. 21);

(*b*) the expression "consumer's wires" means any electric conductors on a consumer's premises which are connected with the service lines of the licensee at the consumer's terminals;

(*c*) the expression "current" means an electric current;

(*d*) the expression "cut-out" means any appliance for interrupting the transmission of energy through any conductor when the current rises above the amount which the conductor is intended to transmit, and includes a safety fuse or other automatic disconnector;

(*e*) the expression "feeder" means a portion of any main used to convey energy from the source of supply to the point or points where it is distributed for use;

(*f*) the expression "generator" means the dynamo or dynamos or other electrical apparatus used for the generation of energy;

(*g*) the expression "motor" means any electric motor used for the conversion of energy;

(*h*) the expression "pressure" means the difference of electric potential between any two conductors through which a supply of energy is given, or between any part of either conductor and the earth; and the expressions "low-pressure," "high-pressure," and "extra high-pressure" are

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

used in relation to electric supply-lines, conductors, circuits and apparatus according to the conditions of the supply delivered through the same or particular portions thereof; that is to say,—

(*i*) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure in any trolley line or other conductor, used in direct electrical and mechanical connection with any tramcar may at any time or under any condition of the supply, exceed 600 volts, but cannot exceed 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed to be a "high-pressure supply";

(*ii*) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure in any main, used for purposes other than electric traction, may at any time exceed 600 volts, if continuous, or 300 volts, if alternating, but cannot exceed 3,000 volts whether continuous or alternating, the supply shall be deemed to be a "high-pressure supply";

(*iii*) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may, on any system, exceed 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed to be an "extra high-pressure supply";

(*i*) the expression "ohm" has the meaning assigned to it in the Order in Council referred to in clause (*a*);

(*j*) the expression "the Act" means the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903);

(*k*) the expressions "transformer," "transformed" and "transforming" are used in relation to any appliance by means of which energy of higher potential is converted to energy of lower potential, or *vice versâ*; and

(*l*) the expression "volt" has the meaning assigned to it in the Order in Council referred to in clause (*a*).

2. Where these rules require any metallic body to be "efficiently connected with earth" such body shall be connected with the general mass of earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge of energy.

RULES AS TO THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY TO THE PUBLIC OR FOR ELECTRIC TRACTION UNDER PART II OF THE ACT.

AS TO LICENSES.

Application for license.

3. (*1*) Every application for a license shall be made in writing and shall be signed by, or on behalf of, the applicant and addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

(2) Every such application shall be headed by a short title descriptive of the proposed undertaking (corresponding with that at the head of the advertisement hereinafter referred to in rule 7), and shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) six copies of the draft license as proposed by the applicant with the annexure or annexures (if any) referred to therein;

(*b*) a copy of the map of the district or town published on a scale of not less than six inches to a mile, or, if there is no such published map, then a copy of the best map procurable, showing the boundaries of the proposed area of supply, and the streets and other places in, over, or along which it is proposed to place any electric supply-lines or other works;

(*c*) a statement describing any lands which the applicant proposes to acquire for the purpose of the license under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894;

(*d*) a list of any local authorities in whose districts the area of supply is situate;

(*e*) a list of any canals and navigable rivers which the applicant seeks power to cross;

(*f*) a statement of the capital proposed to be expended and employed in connection with the undertaking, and the mode in which such capital is to be provided;

(*g*) if the applicant is a company registered under any of the enactments relating to companies for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, or in any of the Colonies or Dependencies thereof, or in British India, or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor General in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent, a copy of the memorandum and articles of association;

(*h*) a fee of Rs. 50 payable to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department, to cover ordinary expenses: Provided that if, in consequence of enquiries or otherwise, additional expense is incurred, the amount shall be charged to the applicant and paid by him in addition to the said fee.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903.)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

Copies of map and draft license for public inspection.

4. The applicant shall also deposit at his own office or at that of his agents, and at the office of every local authority within the proposed area of supply,—

(*a*) a copy of the map referred to in rule 3, sub-rule (*2*), clause (*b*), for public inspection, and

(*b*) a sufficient number of copies of the draft license to be furnished to all persons applying for them at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

Form of draft license.

5. (*1*) The draft license shall be in print, printed on one side only of the paper, and each annexure shall begin a new page.

(*2*) The name and address of the applicant for the license and of his agent (if any) shall be printed on the outside of the draft.

Contents of draft license.

6. The draft license shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) the address and description of the applicant;

(*b*) a description of the proposed area of supply;

(*c*) a statement of the purposes for which the proposed supply is to be given;

(*d*) a general description of the proposed works and system of supply;

(*e*) a list of streets not repairable by the Local Government or by a local authority, and of railways, tramways and bridges, which the applicant seeks power to open, break up or interfere with;

(*f*) a list of the canals and navigable rivers which the applicant seeks power to cross;

(*g*) the proposed conditions of supply, including maximum prices, nature, and amount of supply (if limited), and the like;

(*h*) the proposed terms and conditions of purchase by any local authority concerned and the periods after which the right to purchase is to ensure; and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

(*i*) any proposed modifications of the schedule to the Act to be made, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, under section 4, sub-section (*1*), clause (*f*), thereof.

Advertisement of application and contents thereof.

7. (*1*) The applicant shall, within a week's time from the submission to the Local Government of the application under rule 3, publish notice of his application by public advertisement, accompanied by the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) the address and description of applicant ;

(*b*) a description of the proposed area of supply ;

(*c*) a statement of the purposes for which a supply is to be given ;

(*d*) a general description of the nature of the proposed works ;

(*e*) the names of any streets and other places in, over, or along which it is proposed to place any electric supply, lines or other works for the purposes of general supply ;

(*f*) a list of any canals and navigable rivers which the applicant seeks power to cross ; and

(*g*) the office of the applicant, or his agent (if any), and of every local authority within the proposed area of supply, at which copies of the map referred to in rule 3, sub-rule (*2*), clause (*b*), are deposited for public inspection and copies of the draft license, and of the license hereinafter referred to in rule 10, may, be obtained at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

(*2*) The advertisement shall be headed by a short title descriptive of the undertaking, and it shall state that every local authority, company, or person desirous of making any representation to the Local Government, or of bringing before it any objection respecting the application, may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department within[1] [three months] of the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement.

(*3*) The advertisement shall be inserted in at least three successive issues of the same newspaper published or circulated in the

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 125, dated the 13th May, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 324.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

proposed area of supply, or in such other newspaper as the Local Government may direct; and once at least in the local official Gazette; and the Local Government shall be advised as to the dates of such publication.

Local enquiries.

8. Where any person locally interested objects to the grant of a license applied for under these rules, the Local Government shall, if either the applicant or the objector so desires, hold a local enquiry of which due notice shall be given:

Provided that the Local Government may refuse to hold such an enquiry, if, in its opinion, the objection is of a trifling or vexatious nature.

Amendment of draft license.

9. Where a local authority, company, or person desires to have any clause inserted or other amendment made in the draft license, a statement of the same shall be delivered to the applicant, and also to the Local Government, within the time limited for objecting.

Copies of license for public inspection.

10. When a license has been granted under section 3 of the Act and delivered to the applicant, he shall forthwith deposit printed copies for public inspection in all the offices referred to in rule 4, and shall furnish copies to all persons applying for the same at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy, and shall further publish the same in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

Application for written consent of Local Government to breaking up street, etc., to be also in writing.

11. Where a licensee desires the written consent of the Local Government under section 12, sub-section (*4*), of the Act to enable him to open or break up any street not repairable by a local authority, or any railway or tramway, application for such consent shall be made in writing, and shall describe accurately the street, railway, or tramway which the applicant seeks power to open or break up, and the extent to which he proposes to open or break up the same.

AS TO THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

Inspection and testing.

Entry and inspection.

12.(*1*) Where a license has been granted under section 3 of the Act, any Electric Inspector appointed under the Act may enter, inspect, and examine any place in which the Inspector has reason to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903.)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

believe that they are any appliances or apparatus, other than meters on consumers' premises used by the licensee in the generation or supply of energy.

(*2*) The licensee shall afford at all times all reasonable facilities to any such Inspector to make such examinations and tests as may be necessary to ensure the due observance of the Act, the license and these rules; and shall, if and when required, forward to such Inspector all records of tests made by him under these rules.

13. The licensee shall provide all means for carrying out tests prescribed by or under the Act of the appliances or apparatus used in the generation or the supply and use of energy. **Testing appliances and apparatus.**

14. The pressure of a supply delivered to any one consumer, other than a tramway company, shall not exceed 250 volts at any two terminals, within reach of one another, and not under the sole control of the licensee, except with the written approval of the Local Government, which shall be given only on the joint application of the consumer and the licensee and subject to such further conditions as the Local Government may prescribe : **Pressure of supply to consumers.**

Provided that the licensee shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this rule so long as the pressure does not exceed the limit laid down in this rule by more than the amount of variation authorized under rule 72.

15. The pressure of a supply delivered to a transforming station, or to a transforming apparatus, on a consumer's premises may exceed 250 volts, but shall not exceed the limits of high pressure, except with the written approval of the Local Government, which shall be given only on the joint application of the consumer and the licensee, and subject to such further conditions as the Local Government may prescribe. **Pressure of supply to transforming apparatus.**

16. Where the insulating material on any electric supply-line is protected wholly or partly by an external metallic covering, such metallic covering shall be efficiently connected with earth. **Earthing of metallic protection of insulating materials.**

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

Insulation test of mains.

17. Every low-pressure main shall be tested by the licensee for insulation after having been placed in position, and before it is used for the purposes of supply, the testing pressure being at least double the maximum working pressure; and the licensee shall record the results of the tests of each main or section of a main or distributing main.

Leakage.

18. Suitable means shall be provided by the licensee for the immediate indication and localisation of leakage, and every leakage shall be remedied without delay.

Protection from lightning.

19. (*1*) Where any portion of an electric supply-line or any support for an electric supply-line is exposed in such a position as to be liable to injury from lightning, the licensee shall adopt efficient means for protecting it against injury.

(*2*) Lightning arresters shall be capable of supporting successive discharges without attention.

High-pressure and extra high-pressure supply.

Testing of insulation of high-pressure or extra high-pressure circuit.

20. (*1*) No high-pressure circuit shall be brought into use unless the insulation of every part thereof has withstood the continuous application during one hour of pressure equal to, or exceeding, the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use to the following extent, that is to say,—

(*a*) in the case of every high-pressure electric supply-line, machine, device, or apparatus, 50 per cent. greater than the said maximum pressure, or

(*b*) in the case of extra high-pressure supply, equal to the said maximum working pressure in each case.

(*2*) The licensee shall make, and record the results of, every test prescribed by this rule.

Safety devices for the protection of consumers' wires.

21. In every case in which a high-pressure supply is transformed for the purpose of supply to one or more consumers, the best available automatic and quick-acting means shall be provided by

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

the licensee to protect the consumer's wires from any accidental contact with, or leakage from, the high-pressure system, either within or without the transforming apparatus.

Aërial lines.

Minimum size of conductors of aërial lines.

22. The sectional area of the conductor, if of copper, in an aërial line shall not be less than the area of a No. 10 wire of the British Standard Wire Gauge, or, if of any other material, of such sectional area as to be of equivalent tensile strength.

Maximum intervals between supports.

23. The conductors of every aërial line shall be attached to supports at intervals not exceeding the following spans, namely:—

(*i*) for a line of copper conductors of total section not exceeding one-quarter of a square inch, or equivalent weight of wires of other metals, 200 feet;

(*ii*) for a line of copper conductors of total section one-quarter to one-half of a square inch, or equivalent weight of wires of other metals, 175 feet; and

(*iii*) for a line of copper conductors of total section exceeding one-half of a square inch, or equivalent weight of wires of other metals, 150 feet:

Provided that in any specific instance where, in the opinion of an Electric Inspector, appointed under the Act, the circumstances do not admit of it, this rule shall not apply:

Provided, also, that the Local Government may in any license, or by order in writing modify this rule to such extent as it may think fit.

Construction and erection of supports.

24. (*1*) Every support of an aërial line shall be of a durable material, firmly erected and, where necessary, properly stayed against forces due to wind pressure, change of direction of the line, or unequal lengths of span.

(*2*) The factor of safety of the aërial line shall, at the minimum temperature of the locality, be at least four, and the factor of safety of all other parts of the structure at least four under all conditions, the maximum possible wind pressure being taken at 50 lbs. per square foot.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

(3) For cylindrical bodies, such as posts and wires, the effective area shall be taken as two-thirds of the total area exposed to pressure.

(4) Every support, if of metal, shall be efficiently connected with earth in so far as the nature of the ground in which the support is fixed makes this practicable.

Height from ground and distance from buildings.

25. Subject to the provisions of rules 65 and 66, no conductor of an aërial line shall be at a less height from the ground than 20 feet or within 5 feet measured horizontally or 7 feet measured vertically from any building or erection other than a support for the line, unless it has been brought into a building for the purpose of supply :

Provided that the Local Government may, by order in writing, permit any modification of this rule which it may consider necessary.

One side of street only to be occupied.

26. Except with the written approval of the Local Government and of the telegraph authority, aërial lines shall be carried along only one side of a street.

Service lines from aërial lines.

27. (1) Aërial service lines shall be led as directly as possible to insulators firmly attached to some portion of the consumer's premises and (unless surrounded or guarded by a suitable metallic guard efficiently connected with earth) at a distance not less than 5 feet therefrom.

(2) Such service lines shall not be accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance, and from the point of attachment they shall be enclosed and protected in accordance with rules 43 to 45 as to a licensee's lines on a consumer's premises.

Angle of crossing street.

28. (1) Where an aërial line, other than a trolley wire for electric traction, crosses a street, the angle between the line and the direction of the street at the place of crossing shall be not less than 60 degrees, and there shall be no joint in any wire at the place of crossing.

(2) Where the width of the street exceeds 30 feet, a support shall be erected by the licensee on each side of it, and the space between the supports shall be as short as practicable.

(3) This rule shall not apply to service lines protected with a device, approved by the Local Government, for rendering any line

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

harmless in case it breaks: and, where the rule applies, the Local Government may, by order in writing, permit any modification of it which it may consider necessary.

29. (*1*) Where an aërial line crosses, or is in proximity to, an aërial line belonging to another licensee, or to any telegraph wire not protected with a permanent insulating covering, adequate precautions shall be taken by the licensee against the possibility of his line coming into contact with the other line or wire, or of the other line or wire coming into contact with his line, by breakage or otherwise. Crossing wire.

(*2*) The guarding of aërial lines shall be carried out in such manner as the Local Government, after consultation with the telegraph authority, may, by general or special order, in any case direct.

(*3*) A licensee shall not commence the supply of energy through any aërial line until it has been guarded and protected, as required by sub-rules (*1*) and (*2*), wherever it crosses, or is crossed by, any existing aërial line or telegraph wire.

(*4*) On receiving notice that a new aërial line or telegraph wire is, or will be, erected across an existing aërial line, the licensee shall arrange to have his line guarded at such place within 15 days of the receipt of the notice, and in such case the actual expense incurred in erecting the guard wires shall be refunded to the licensee by the owner of the new aërial line or telegraph wire.

(*5*) Where an aërial line crosses, or is liable to be blown on to, a metal roof or other metallic substance, efficient means shall be taken by the licensee to prevent the electrical charging of the same in case of accident; and there shall be no joint in any such span of an aërial line.

30. (*1*) Except with the written consent of the Local Government, high-pressure and low-pressure aërial lines shall in no case be carried on the same supports, unless when they cross one another High-pressure and low-pressure aërial lines not allowed on same supports.

(*2*) Whenever a high-pressure aërial line crosses a low-pressure aërial line, it shall pass above the low-pressure aërial line and in a direction as nearly at right angles as the nature of the case admits, and the provisions of rule 29 shall apply.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

High pressure and extra high pressure aërial lines.

31. The following precautions shall be taken by the licensee with regard to high-pressure and extra high-pressure aërial lines, namely:—

(*a*) Arrangements shall be made to prevent any person from climbing up such a support without the use of a ladder of special device.

(*b*) Where the high-pressure conductors cross over a public road, railway or canal, a suitable device shall be fitted up to render any wire harmlesss, if it should break.

(*c*) Stay wires on any such support shall be broken electrically below the line wires by the interposition of suitable strain insulators, unless efficiently connected with earth through a suitable earth-plate.

Suspending wires.

32. (*1*) Every high-pressure aërial line, if continuously covered with insulating material, shall be efficiently suspended by means of insulating ligaments to suspending wires, so that the weight of the line may not produce any sensible stress in the direction of its length.

(*2*) All suspending wires, if of iron or of steel, shall be galvanised.

Maintenance.

33. Every aërial line, including the supports thereof and all the structural parts and electrical appliances and devices belonging thereto or connected therewith, shall be duly and efficiently supervised and maintained by the licensee as regards both electrical and mechanical conditions.

Unused aërial lines to be removed.

34. The licensee shall not leave an aërial line erected after it has ceased to be used for the supply of energy unless he intends within a reasonable time again to take it into use.

Electric supply-lines and apparatus other than aërial lines.

Crossing metallic substances.

35. Where an electric supply-line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance precautions shall be taken by the licensee against the possibility of the metallic substance becoming charged.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

Precautions against charging.

36. Where isolated lengths of metal conduits, pipes or casings are used for the protection of any electric supply-line at road crossings or in similar positions, special precautions shall be taken by the licensee to prevent the possibility of any electrical charging thereof.

Precaution in case of bare underground conductors.

37. (*1*) Where the conductors of electric supply-lines placed in any conduit are not continuously covered with insulating material, they shall be secured in position, and no unfixed uninsulated material of a conducting nature shall be contained in the conduit, nor shall the pressure in such conductor be higher than 500 volts.

(*2*) Adequate precautions shall also be taken by the licensee to ensure that no accumulation of gas or water shall take place in any part of the conduit, and to prevent any dangerous access of moisture to the conductors or insulators.

(*3*) The insulators shall be so disposed that they can be readily inspected.

(*4*) The restriction in sub-rule (*1*) as to pressure shall not apply where an aërial line is taken into a conduit for the purpose of passing through an embankment or similar obstruction, but in such a case no low-pressure conductor may be laid in the same conduit with a high-pressure or extra high-pressure one.

High-pressure electric supply-lines laid above ground.

38. Every portion of a high-pressure electric supply-line (not being an aërial line) placed above the surface of the ground or in any subway not in the sole occupation of the undertakers, shall be completely enclosed either in a tube of highly insulating material embedded in brickwork, masonry, or concrete, or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth.

High-pressure electric supply-lines laid under ground.

39. Where a high-pressure electric supply-line is laid beneath the surface of the ground, efficient means shall be taken by the licensee to render it impossible that the surface of the ground or any neighbouring electric supply-line or conductor shall become charged by leakage therefrom.

Transforming stations.

40. (*1*) Transforming stations which are not on a consumer's premises, shall be established in suitable places in the sole occupation and charge of the licensee.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

(2) The covers and frames and other metallic parts (other than parts of the electrical circuit) of all high-pressure and extra high-pressure apparatus of every description shall be either efficiently connected with earth, or, if insulated, so placed and arranged that it is impossible for any person to obtain a shock to earth from them.

Street-boxes and junction pillars.

41. (1) The cover of every street-box and junction pillar shall be so secured that it cannot be opened except by means of a special appliance.

(2) The covers of all street-boxes and junction pillars containing high-pressure apparatus other than cables shall be connected with strips of metal laid immediately beneath the adjacent roadway, and efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the covers or other exposed parts of any such street-box or any adjacent material forming the surface of the street, shall become electrically charged whether by reason of leakage, defect or otherwise.

(3) Where street-boxes are used as transformer chambers, reasonable means shall be taken by the licensee to prevent, as far as possible, any influx of water either from the adjacent soil or by means of pipes, and, in the case of any such street-box exceeding one cubic yard in capacity, ample provision shall be made, by ventilation or otherwise, for the immediate escape of any gas which may by accident have obtained access to the street-box and for the prevention of danger from sparking.

(4) Every street-box shall be regularly inspected for the presence of gas, and, if any influx or accumulation is discovered, the licensee shall give immediate notice to the authority or company (if any) whose gas mains are laid in the neighbourhood thereof.

Licensees' lines on consumer's premises.

Responsibility of licensee for his conductors on consumer's premises.

42. The licensee shall be responsible that all electric conductors, fittings, and apparatus belonging to him, or under his control, which may be upon a consumer's premises, are maintained in a safe condition and in all respects fit for supplying energy.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

43. (*1*) A suitable cut-out shall be inserted in each service line within a consumer's premises (not being the neutral wire of a multiple wire system), as close as possible to the point of entry and contained within a suitable locked or sealed receptacle of fireproof construction throughout, and shall be under the sole control of the licensee, except in cases where the service line is protected by fuses at the point of connection with the distributing main. Main fuses or disconnectors to be provided in locked receptacles.

(*2*) If the receptacle is of porcelain or some other substance liable to be easily broken, it shall be suitably protected against injury, and such protection shall also be fireproof.

44. So much of any service line as is not an aërial line and is placed on a consumer's premises shall be highly insulated and enclosed either in an electrically continuous metallic covering efficiently connected with earth, or in a tube of porcelain or earthenware. Service lines on consumer's premises.

45. Where the general supply of energy is a high-pressure supply and transforming apparatus is installed on a consumer's premises, the whole of the high-pressure service lines, conductors, and apparatus, including the transforming apparatus itself, so far as they are on the consumer's premises, shall be completely enclosed in solid walls or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth, and shall be securely fastened throughout. Transformers and high-pressure apparatus to be enclosed in masonry or metal.

46. The licensee shall not connect the wires and fittings on a consumer's premises with his mains unless he is reasonably satisfied that the connection will not cause a leakage from those wires and fittings exceeding one five-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the consumer's premises, and, where the licensee declines to make such a connection, he shall serve upon the consumer a notice stating his reasons for so declining. Connections to consumers not to be made where leakage would result.

47. (*1*) If the licensee is reasonably satisfied, after making all proper examination by testing or otherwise, that a leakage exists at some part of a circuit of such extent as to be a source of danger, and that such leakage does not exist at any part of a circuit belonging to the licensee, then any person authorized in writing by the Discontinuance of supply on discovery of leakage on consumer's premises.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

licensee in accordance with the provisions of the Act in this behalf, or, on the application of the licensee, an Electric Inspector appointed under the Act may, for the purpose of discovering whether the leakage exists at any part of a circuit within or upon any consumer's premises, after giving the consumer reasonable notice in writing, inspect and test the wires and fittings belonging to the consumer and forming part of the circuit.

(*2*) Where the licensee obtains the services of an Electric Inspector under this rule, he shall pay such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) If, on testing in the manner referred to in sub-rule (*1*), the person authorized by the licensee or the Electric Inspector as aforesaid discovers a leakage from the consumer's wires exceeding one five-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the premises, or if the consumer does not give all reasonable facilities for inspection and testing, the licensee may forthwith discontinue the supply of energy to the premises in question, giving immediate notice of the discontinuance to the consumer, and need not recommence the supply until he is reasonably satisfied that the leakage has been stopped.

Appeal to Electric Inspector.

48. (*1*) Where a consumer is dissatisfied with the action of a licensee in refusing to give, or in discontinuing, or in not recommencing, the supply of energy to his premises, the wires and fittings of such consumer may, on his application and on payment of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, be tested for the existence of leakage by an Electric Inspector appointed under the Act.

(*2*) This rule shall be endorsed on every notice given under the provisions of rule 46 or rule 47.

Arc lighting.

Isolation switch.

49. An isolation switch shall be provided for every arc lamp connected with any high-pressure electric supply line, and the switch shall be of such pattern and construction as will provide—

(*a*) that the lamp can by its means be entirely disconnected from the supply circuit;

(*b*) that the switch itself can be safely worked in the dark without special precautions;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

(*c*) that there shall be no danger of any injurious electrical arcing, sparking, or heating being caused by the operation of the switch; and

(*d*) that, where the switch is accessible without the use of a ladder or special appliance, it shall be in a locked metallic receptacle efficiently connected with earth.

AS TO ELECTRIC TRACTION (CONTINUOUS CURRENT).

Continuous current.

50. Every dynamo used as a continuous current generator shall be of such pattern and construction as to be capable of producing a continuous current without appreciable pulsation.

"Line," "return" and "trolley wire."

51. (*1*) One of the two conductors used for transmitting energy from the generator to the motor (hereinafter referred to as a "line") shall in every case be insulated from earth.

(*2*) The other conductor (hereinafter referred to as a "return") may be insulated throughout, or may be uninsulated in such parts and to such extent as is provided in the following rules.

(*3*) A suspended aërial line from which energy is transmitted into a car, is hereinafter referred to as a "trolley wire."

Insulation of return.

52. (*1*) Where any rails on which cars run, or any conductors laid between or within three feet of such rails, form any part of a return, such part may be uninsulated.

(*2*) All other returns or parts of a return shall be insulated, unless of such sectional area as will ensure compliance with rule 56.

Bonding of return.

53. (*1*) Where an uninsulated conductor forms any part of a return, it shall be of such section, and the several lengths shall be so connected together, as to ensure compliance with rule 56.

(*2*) Where an uninsulated conductor is laid between, or within three feet of, the rails, it shall be electrically connected with the rails at distances apart not exceeding 100 feet by means of copper strips having a sectional area of at least one-sixteenth of a square inch, or by other means of equal conductivity.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

Return to be negative and earthed.

54. (*1*) Where any part of a return is uninsulated, it shall be connected with the negative terminal of the generator, and in such case the negative terminal of the generator shall also be directly connected, through the current indicator hereinafter mentioned, with two separate earth connections, which shall be placed not less than twenty yards apart:

Provided that, in lieu of two such earth connections, the licensee may make one connection with a main for water-supply of not less than three inches internal diameter, with the consent of the owner of the main and of the persons supplying the water:

Provided, also, that where, from the nature of the soil or for any other reason, the licensee can show, to the satisfaction of an Electric Inspector appointed under the Act, that such earth connections as are required by this sub-rule cannot be constructed and maintained without unreasonable expense, the provisions of this rule shall not apply.

(*2*) The earth connections required by sub-rule (*1*) shall be constructed, laid, and maintained so as to secure electrical contact with the general mass of earth, and so that the resistance from one earth connection to the other through the earth shall not exceed two ohms; and a test shall be made by the licensee at least once in every month to ascertain whether this requirement is complied with.

(*3*) No portion of either earth connection shall be placed within six feet of any pipe, other than a main for water-supply of not less than three inches internal diameter which is metallically connected with the earth connections with the consent of the owner of the main and of the person supplying the water.

(*4*) Where the generator is at a considerable distance from the tramway, the uninsulated return shall be connected with the negative terminal of the generator by means of an insulated return, and the generator shall have no other connection with earth; and in such case the end of the insulated return connected with the uninsulated return shall be connected also through a current indicator with two separate earth connections or, with the necessary consents, with a main for water-supply, or, with the like consents, with both in the manner prescribed in this rule.

(*5*) If the current-indicator cannot conveniently be placed at the connection of the uninsulated return with the insulated return

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

this instrument may consist of an indicator at the generating station connected by insulated wires with the terminals of a resistance interposed between the return and the earth connection or connections. The said resistance shall be such that the maximum current laid down in rule 55, sub-rule (*1*), clause (*i*), shall produce a difference of potential not exceeding one volt between the terminals. The indicator shall be so constructed as to indicate correctly the current passing through the resistance when connected with the terminal by the insulated wire above-mentioned.

Earth return current.

55. (*1*) Where the return is partly or entirely uninsulated, the licensee shall, in the construction and maintenance of a tramway,—

(*a*) so separate the uninsulated return from the general mass of earth and from any pipe, metallic structure or substance in the vicinity,

(*b*) so connect together the several lengths of the rail,

(*c*) adopt such means for reducing the difference produced by the current between the potential of the uninsulated return at any one point and the potential of the uninsulated return at any other point, and

(*d*) so maintain the efficiency of the earth connections specified in the preceding rules,

as to fulfil the following conditions, namely:—

(*i*) the current passing from the earth connections through the indicator to the generator, or through the resistance to the insulated return, shall not at any time exceed either two amperes per mile of single tramway line or 5 per cent. of the total current output of the station; and

(*ii*) the difference of potential between the uninsulated return and any pipe, metallic structure, or substance in the vicinity shall not exceed five volts, when the return is relatively positive, or two volts, when the return is relatively negative.

(*2*) In order to provide a continuous indication that the condition specified in sub-rule (*1*), clause (*i*), is complied with, the licensee shall

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

provide a suitable recording amperemeter, and shall keep it connected during the whole time that the line is charged.

(*3*) The owner of any pipe, metallic structure or substance in the vicinity of an uninsulated return may, in respect of the same, require the licensee at reasonable times and intervals to ascertain by test in his presence, or in that of his representative, whether the condition specified in sub-rule (*1*), clause (*ii*), is complied with; and, if such condition as aforesaid is found to be complied with, all reasonable expenses of and incidental to the carrying out of the test shall be borne by the owner, but if otherwise, by the licensee.

Difference of potential on return.

56. (*1*) Where the return is partly or entirely uninsulated, a continuous record shall be kept by the licensee of the difference of potential during the working of the tramway between the points of the uninsulated return furthest from and nearest to the generating station.

(*2*) If at any time the difference of potential is found to exceed five volts, the licensee shall thereafter make a daily report to the Local Government, or to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, of the result of the previous day's test, and, if at any time it exceeds the limit of seven volts, the licensee shall take immediate steps to reduce it below that limit:

Provided that the Local Government may, in its discretion, relax the provisions of this rule in localities where it may consider it unnecessary strictly to enforce them.

Isolation of sections.

57. Except with the written approval of the Local Government, the line wire shall be divided up into sections not exceeding one mile in length, between every two of which there shall be inserted an emergency switch, so enclosed as to be inaccessible to the public.

Leakage on other than conduit system.

58. (*1*) The insulation of the line and of the return when insulated, and of all feeders and other conductors, shall be so maintained that the leakage current shall not exceed one-hundredth of an ampere per mile of tramway.

(*2*) The leakage current shall be ascertained daily by the licensee before or after the hours of running when the line is fully charged.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

(3) If at any time it is found that the leakage current exceeds one-half of an ampere per mile of tramway, the leak shall be localised and removed as soon as practicable, and the running of the cars shall be stopped, unless the leak is localised and removed within twenty-four hours:

Provided that this rule shall not apply where both line and return are placed within a conduit.

59. In the construction and working of the cars care shall be taken to provide for as gradual variation of the current as is practicable. Variations in the current.

60. (1) The licensee shall, so far as may be applicable to his system of working, keep the following records, namely:— Records.

Daily records.

Number of cars running.

Maximum working current.

Maximum working pressure.

Maximum current from the earth connections, as prescribed by rule 55, sub-rule (1), clause (i).

Leakage current, as prescribed by rule 58, sub-rule (1), and rule 68, clause (d).

Monthly record.

Condition of earth connections as prescribed by rule 54, sub-rule (2).

Occasional records.

Any tests made under the provisions of rule 55, sub-rule (3).

Daily fall of potential in return when required by rule 56.

Localization and removal of leakage, together with time occupied.

Particulars of any abnormal occurrence affecting the electric working of the tramway.

(2) These records shall, if and when required, be forwarded for the information of an Electric Inspector appointed under the Act.

61. Passengers shall not have access to any portion of the electric circuit having a greater difference of potential to earth than 100 volts. Circuit to be inaccessible to passengers.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*cont*

Connections on cars.

62. Every electric main, lead, or connection used in or upon a car shall be of ample size and thoroughly insulated and protected by cut-outs which will operate to break the circuit before the current has risen to an amount likely to cause any injurious heating of the conductors, and the length of every safety fuse in the clear shall be not less than two inches, unless an automatic device is provided for interrupting the arc.

Conductors on cars.

63. Every electrical conductor fixed upon a car shall be protected wherever it is adjacent to any metal, so as to avoid risk of the metal becoming charged.

Collector standards.

64. Every collector standard which is accessible to passengers in a car shall be electrically connected with the wheels of the car in such manner as to prevent the possibility of the standard becoming electrically charged from any defect in the electrical conductors contained within it.

Height of conductors.

65. Unless the Local Government otherwise directs,—

(*a*) the trolley wire shall nowhere be at a less height from the surface of the street than 17 feet, except where it passes under a bridge or other fixed structure, in which case it shall be suspended to the satisfaction of an Electric Inspector appointed under the Act; and

(*b*) the intervals between the supports shall not exceed 120 feet.

Height of feeders.

66. Where the feeders of a tramway are on the same supports as the trolley wire, the provisions of rule 25 shall not apply.

Emergency cut-off switch.

67. An emergency cut-off switch shall be provided and fixed so as to be conveniently reached by the driver in case of any failure of action of the controller switch.

Conduit system.

68. Where a conduit system of electric traction is employed, the following conditions shall be complied with in the construction and maintenance of such conduit, namely:—

(*a*) The conduit shall be so constructed—

(*i*) as to admit of easy examination of, and access to, the conductors contained therein and their insulators and supports;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

(*ii*) as to be readily cleared of accumulation of dust or other *debris*, no such accumulation being permitted by the licensee to remain.

(*b*) The conduit shall be laid to such falls and so connected to sumps or other means of drainage as to clear itself automatically of water without danger of the water reaching the level of the conductors.

(*c*) Where the conduit is formed of metal, all separate lengths shall be so jointed as to secure efficient metallic continuity for the passage of electric currents; and, where the rails are used to form any part of the return, they shall be electrically connected to the conduit by means of copper strips having a sectional area of at least one-sixteenth of a square inch or other means of equal conductivity, at distances not exceeding 100 feet; and where the return is wholly insulated and contained within the conduit, the conduit shall be connected with earth at the generating station through an instrument suitable for the indication of any contact or partial contact of either the line or the return with the conduit.

(*d*) The leakage-current shall be ascertained by the licensee daily, before or after the hours of running, when the line is fully charged; and, if at any time it is found to exceed one ampere per mile of tramway, the leak shall be localised and removed as soon as practicable, and the running of the cars shall be stopped, unless the leak is localised and removed within twenty-four hours.

AS TO THE SECURING OF A REGULAR AND SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF ENERGY BY LICENSEES, AND THE TESTING THEREOF.

Notice of intention to supply through mains.

69. Forty-eight hours at least before a licensee is ready to commence to supply energy through a main, he shall serve a notice upon the local authority and upon the Electric Inspector appointed under the Act of his intention to commence such supply.

Licensee to provide constant supply.

70. From the time when a licensee commences to supply energy through a main, he shall, subject to the provisions of his license in this behalf, maintain a supply of sufficient power for the use of

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

all the consumers for the time being entitled to be supplied from such main; and such supply shall, except in so far as may from time to time be otherwise agreed upon between the local authority and the licensee, be constantly maintained:

Provided that, for the purpose of testing or for any other purpose connected with the efficient working of the undertaking, the Local Government, or such person as it may appoint in this behalf, may give permission to the licensee to discontinue the supply at such intervals of time and for such periods as it may think expedient:

Provided, also, that, when the supply is to be so discontinued, notice of such discontinuance and of the probable duration thereof shall be previously served upon the local authority and upon every consumer likely to be affected thereby.

Provisions as to continuance of supply.

71. The system of distributing mains shall be so arranged that, if in any case it becomes necessary to discontinue the supply through any portion of a main for more than one hour for the purposes of repairs or for any other reason, the discontinuance shall in no case extend to more than one hundred service lines.

Declared pressure at consumer's terminals and authorized variation of the same.

72. Before commencing to supply energy to a consumer, the licensee shall declare to the consumer the constant pressure at which he proposes to supply energy at the consumer's terminals, and the pressure so declared at any pair of the consumer's terminals shall not at any time be altered or departed from, except with the written consent of the Local Government or of the consumer:

Provided that the licensee shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this rule so long as the variation of pressure at the consumer's terminals does not, under any conditions of the supply which the consumer is entitled to receive, exceed 4 per cent. from the declared constant pressure, unless changes in pressure recur so frequently as to cause unsteadiness in the supply.

AS TO THE PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF ACCOUNTS AND USE OF CERTAIN FORMS BY LICENSEES.

Dates for preparation and submission of accounts.

73. Accounts of every undertaking shall be made up to the 31st December or the 31st March, at the option of the licensee, who shall

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

prepare and render an annual statement of them to the Local Government within a period of six months from such date as aforesaid.

Forms of accounts.

74. The accounts shall be made up in one or other of the forms set forth in the annexures to these Rules, according as the licensee is or is not a local authority, and according as the supply is for traction or for any other purpose.

Accounts to be for sale.

75. After rendering the annual statement of accounts to the Local Government, the licensee shall keep copies of the same, together with the report made by the auditor appointed under the Act or such portion of the report as the Local Government may in any case direct, and shall sell copies of the same to any applicant at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

Form of certain requisitions.

76. Requisitions made under clause VIII, sub-clause (*4*), or clause IX, sub-clause (*4*), as the case may be, of the schedule to the Act shall be in the appropriate form set forth in the annexures to these Rules.

AS TO THE LEVY OF FEES.

Levy of fees.

77. The following fees shall be payable to the Local Government in respect of the services of Electric Inspectors appointed under the Act, namely :—

(*a*) where any difference or dispute arising under section 30, sub-section (*7*), of the Act is determined by an Electric Inspector, a fee of Rs. 16 (in addition to the costs as laid down in the Act) ; and,

(*b*) where any meter is certified, or any test is carried out other than those laid down herein, a fee of such amount, and payable by such person, as the Local Government may determine.

GENERAL.

Penalty for breach of foregoing rules.

78. Any licensee who commits a breach of these rules shall be punishable for every such breach with fine which may extend to Rs. 100, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 50 for every day after the first during which he is convicted of having persisted in the breach.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

Rules applicable where consumer uses in factory, etc., energy supplied by a licensee.

79. Where a consumer, in any factory or other such place as is described in section 31 of the Act, uses at a pressure exceeding 130 volts energy supplied to him by a licensee, he shall be bound by the following rules in the same manner as if the energy were not supplied by a licensee.

Substitution of Governor General in Council for Local Government in certain cases.

[1]79-A. When energy is to be supplied in any place mentioned in section 40 of the Act, all references to the Local Government, in the foregoing rules as to the supply of energy under Part II of the Act, shall be read as references to the Governor General in Council :

Provided that all applications to the Governor General in Council under the said rules shall be submitted through the Local Government.

RULES AS TO THE USE OF ENERGY NOT SUPPLIED UNDER PART II OF THE ACT.

PRELIMINARY.

Further definitions.

80. In the following rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) the expressions "low-pressure," "high-pressure," and "extra high-pressure" are used in relation to electric supply-lines, conductors, circuits and apparatus according to the conditions of the supply delivered through the same or particular portions thereof ; that is to say,—

(i) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may at any time exceed 600 volts, if continuous, or 300 volts, if alternating, but cannot exceed 3,000 volts, whether continuous or alternating, the supply shall be deemed to be a "high-pressure supply ;"

(ii) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may, on either system, exceed 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed to be an "extra high-pressure supply ;" and

[1] Inserted by Notification No. 125, dated the 13th May, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 324.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

(*b*) the expression "the owner" means any person, other than a licensee, generating or using energy at a pressure exceeding 130 volts.

AS TO THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

Inspection and testing.

Entry and inspection.

81. (*1*) When notice has been given by any person under section 31 of the Act, the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, shall forthwith report the circumstances to the Local Government, and thereupon any Electric Inspector appointed under the Act may enter, inspect, and examine any place in which he has reason to believe that there is any appliance or apparatus used in the generation or use of electricity.

(*2*) The owner shall afford at all times all reasonable facilities to any such Inspector to make such inspections and tests as may be necessary to ensure the due observance of the Act and the following rules, and shall, if and when required, forward to such Inspector all records of tests hereinafter specified to be made and recorded.

Pressure of supply.

82. The pressure of the supply generated by an owner shall not exceed the limits of low-pressure, except with the written approval of the Local Government in each case.

Liability to shock.

83. The owner shall take reasonable precautions to guard against the liability of any person to shock due to accidental contact with exposed terminals.

Earthing of metallic protection of insulating materials.

84. Where the insulating material on any electric supply-line is protected by an external metallic covering, the metallic covering shall be efficiently connected with earth.

Safety devices for the protection of consumer's wires.

85. In every case in which a high-pressure supply is transformed for the purposes of use, some suitable automatic and quick-acting means shall be provided to protect the low-pressure wires from any accidental contact with, or leakage from, the high-pressure system, either within or without the transforming apparatus.

Protection from lightning.

86. (*1*) Where any portion of an electric supply-line or any support for an electric supply-line is exposed in such a position as to be liable to injury from lightning, the owner shall adopt efficient means for protecting it against such injury.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

(*2*) Lightning arresters shall be capable of supporting successive discharges without attention.

Aërial lines.

Minimum size of conductors.

87. The sectional area of the conductor of an aërial line erected by an owner after the commencement of these rules shall, if of copper, be not less than the area of No. 10 wire of the British Standard Wire Gauge, or, if of any other material, of such sectional area as to be of equivalent tensile strength :

Provided that, where the span is less than 50 feet, a No. 14 wire of the British Standard Wire Gauge may be used.

Span of insulated line.

88. Every continuously insulated aërial line belonging to an owner shall be attached to supports at intervals not exceeding 100 feet.

Construction and erection of support.

89. (*1*) Every support of an aërial line shall be of a durable material firmly erected and, if necessary, properly stayed against forces due to wind pressure, change of direction of the line or unequal lengths of span.

(*2*) Every post, if of metal, shall be efficiently connected with earth.

Height from ground and inaccessibility.

90. (*1*) No part of an aërial line shall be at a less height from the ground than 15 feet:

Provided that the Local Government may, by order in writing, permit any modification of this sub-rule which it may consider necessary.

(*2*) Every aërial line shall be so erected as to be inaccessible except by the use of a ladder or other special appliance.

Crossing metal roof.

91. Where a metallic roof is crossed by an aërial line, the roof shall be efficiently connected with earth.

Electric supply-lines other than aërial lines.

Crossing pipes, etc.

92. Where an electric supply-line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance, precautions shall be taken by the owner against the possibility of the metallic substance becoming charged.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

93. Every portion of a high-pressure electric supply-line (not being an aërial line) placed above the surface of the ground shall be completely enclosed, either in a tube of highly insulating material embedded in brickwork, masonry, or concrete, or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth. High-pressure electric supply-lines laid above ground.

94. Where a high-pressure electric supply-line is laid beneath the surface of the ground, efficient means shall be taken by the owner to render it impossible that the surface of the ground or any neighbouring electric supply line or conductor shall become charged by leakage therefrom. High-pressure electric supply-lines laid under ground.

Circuits within buildings.

95. The owner shall maintain all electric conductors, fittings and apparatus belonging to him or under his control, which may be in use upon his premises, in a safe condition and in all respects fit for the use of energy and shall take all due precautions against fire. Responsibility of owners for their conductors, etc.

96. A suitable cut-out shall be inserted in each main or branch circuit upon the owner's premises (not being the neutral wire of a multiple wire system) at the point of origin of the same. Fuses or disconnectors to be provided on all circuits.

97. The covers and frames and other metallic parts (other than parts of the electrical circuit) of all high-pressure apparatus of every description shall be either efficiently connected with earth or, if insulated, so placed and arranged that it is impossible for any person to obtain a shock to earth from them. High-pressure apparatus.

98. An isolation switch shall be provided for every arc lamp connected with any high-pressure electric supply-line, and the switch shall be of such pattern and construction as will provide— Isolation switch.

(*a*) that the lamp can by its means be entirely disconnected from the supply circuit;

(*b*) that the switch itself can be safely worked in the dark without special precautions;

(*c*) that there shall be no danger of any injurious electrical arcing, sparking, or heating being caused by the operation of the switch; and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

(*d*) that where the switch is accessible without the use of a ladder or special appliance, it shall be in a locked metallic receptacle efficiently connected with earth.

Maintenance

99. Every installation to which rules 81 to 98 apply, shall be duly and efficiently supervised and maintained by the owner so as to comply with the said rules.

AS TO THE LEVY OF FEES.

Levy of fees

100. The following further fees shall be payable to the Local Government in respect of the services of Electric Inspectors appointed under this Act, namely :—

(*a*) where any works belonging to an owner are tested or inspected, a fee, payable by such owner, of one rupee for every kilowatt of his electrical plant capacity, or where the power is supplied by a licensee, of the consumer's specified maximum power subject to a minimum of Rs. 16 and a maximum of Rs. 200 ; and,

(*b*) where any meter is certified, or any test is carried out or work done other than that laid down in clause (*a*), a fee of such amount, and payable by such person, as the Local Government may determine :

Provided that the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, remit any such fee or any portion thereof.

101. Any owner who commits any breach of rules 81 to 99, shall be punishable, for every such breach, with fine which may extend to Rs. 100, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further daily fine which may extend to Rs. 50 for every day after the first during which he is convicted of having persisted in the breach.

[1]102. All rules made by the Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act (III of 1903), and in supersession of rules made under the local or general Acts repealed by section 42 of that Act, shall, subject to the provisions of clause 2 of the last-mentioned section, be binding on all persons, companies or undertakings to whom licenses have been granted or with whom agreements have been made by or with the sanction of Government for the supply or use of electricity before the commencement of that Act.

[2]103. Every Local Government may appoint by name or by virtue of his office one or more duly qualified persons to be Electric Inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and the rules thereunder throughout the whole or any portion of the territories under its administration.

[1] Inserted by Notification No. 81, dated the 28th May, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 367.

[2] Inserted by Notification No. 122, dated 11th September, 1906, *see* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 673.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ANNEXURES.

(*See rule 74.*)

FORMS OF ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

ELECTRIC LICENSE.

THE _____ *

No. III.

Revenue Accounts.

DR. *For the year ending 31st December, 190 .* CR.
31st March, 190 .

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A.—To generation of electricity.			1. By balance from last account.		
1. To coals or other fuel, including dues, carriage, unloading, storing and all expenses of placing the same on the works.			Less bad debts written off ...		
2. To oil, waste, water and engine-room stores.			2. By sale of current for lighting purposes, by meter at ... per B.T.U.		
3. To wages at generating stations.			3. By sale of current for power purposes, by meter at ... per B.T.U. ...		
4. To repairs and maintenance as follows :—			4. By sale under contracts ...		
Rs. A. P.			5. By public lighting ...		
Buildings			6. By rental of metersand other apparatus on consumers' premises		
Engines, boilers			7. By sale and repairs of lamps, arc or incandescent ...		
Dynamos, exciters, transformers, motors, etc.			By sale and repairs of other apparatus		
Other machinery, instruments and tools.			8. By royalties, licenses, etc. ...		
Accumulators and accessories.			9. By rents receivable ...		
Less received for old materials ...			10. By fees for inspection of maps.		
5. To other items (to be specified) ..			11. By other items (to by specified)		
B.—To distribution of electricity.					
1. To wages and other remuneration to linesmen, fitters, labourers ...					
2. To repairs, maintenance, and renewals of mains of all classes, including materials and laying the same					
Less amounts refunded ...					
Carried over ...			Total ...		

* Enter designation of local authority.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II,—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. III—*contd.*

Revenue Accounts—*contd.*

DR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	CR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward ...					
B.—To distribution of electricity—concld.					
3. To repairs, maintenance, and renewal of transformers, meters, switches, fuses, and other apparatus, on consumers' premises, together with cost of materials and lamps sold as per contra ...					
4. To repairs, maintenance, and renewals of apparatus at distributing stations					
C.—To public lamps.					
1. To attending and repairs ...					
2. To renewals of lamps ...					
D.—To royalties, etc.					
1. To royalties, etc., payable for use of patents or patent processes...					
E.—To rents, rates, and taxes.					
1. To rents payable					
2. To rates and taxes					

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. III—*contd.*

Revenue Accounts—*concld.*

DR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		CR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward ...						
F.—To management expenses.						
1. To salaries, *viz.* :—						
Engineer's Department ...						
Accountant and clerical staff...						
2. To salaries or commissions of Collectors ...						
3. To stationery and printing ...						
4. To general establishment charges						
G.—To Law charges.						
1. To law expenses ...						
H.—To special charges.						
1. To insurances, etc. ...						
2. To expenses for certification of meters ...						
Total expenditure ...						
Amount carried to net revenue account ...						
Balance carried to next account to provide for bad debts ...						
Total ...						

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IV.

Net Revenue Accounts.

DR.	Rs. A. P.		CR.	R. A. P.
1. To interest on mortgage debt accrued due to date		1. By balance from last account		
2. To instalments of principal of money borrowed		2. By balance brought from revenue account (No. III)		
3. To amount transferred to sinking fund where such fund is authorized ...		3. By interest on money at deposit ...		
4. To expenses of executing the license not included in III and not chargeable to capital				
5. To payments to reserve fund where such is authorized by the license ...				
6. To sum applied to local rate				
To balance carried forward ...				
Rs.			Rs.	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. V.

Sinking Fund Account.

DR.				CR.			
	Stock.	Rs. A. P.			Stock.	Rs. A. P.
1. To amount paid for purchase of (nature of investment to be specified)			1. By balance brought from last account			
2. To stock sold during period of account			2. By amount brought from net revenue account ...			
			3. By interest on investment ...			
3. To amount of principal of borrowed money repaid			4. By value of lands transferred from Account II ...			
			5. By amount realized by sale of stock (nature of stock to be specified)			
4. To amount of balance to next account			6. By stock purchased ...			
	Rs.				Rs.	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. VI.

Reserve Fund Account.

DR.				CR.			
	Stock.	Rs. A. P.			Stock.	Rs. A. P.
1. To amount paid for purchase of (nature of investment to be specified)			1. By balance brought from last account			
2. To stock sold			2. By amount transferred from net revenue account ...			
3. To sum transferred to revenue account			3. By stock purchased ...			
4. To amount of balance to next account			4. By amount realised by sale of stock (nature of stock to be specified)			
	Rs.				Rs.	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. VII.

General Balance Sheet.

DR. CR.

Liabilities.	Rs. A. P.	*Assets.*	Rs A. P.
1. To capital account		1. By capital account	
Account received as per Account No. II ...		Amount expended for works as per Account No. II. Rs. A. P.	
2. To sundry creditors		2. By stores on hand at end of the year :—	
3. To net revenue account		Coal	
Balance at credit thereof		Oils, waste, etc.	
4. To sinking fund account		General	
5. To reserve fund account		3. By sundry debtors for current supplied to end of the year	
6. To other items (to be specified)		4. By other debtors	
		5. By securities as held (cost price)	
		6. By other items (to be specified)	
		7. By cash with treasurer	
		8. By cash in hand	
Total ...		Total ...	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. VIII.

Statement of Electricity Generated, Sold, etc.

Quantity generated in B. T. units.	Quantity sold.					Quantity used on works.	Quantity not accounted for.	Total quantity accounted for.	Number of public lamps.	Total maximum supply demanded.
	Public lamps.	By contract.	To consumers by meter for lighting purposes.	To consumers by meter for power purposes.	Total sold.					

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

FORMS OF ACCOUNTS FOR COMPANIES.

ELECTRIC LICENSE.

THE *COMPANY.

*Enter designation of Company.

For the year ending 31st December, 190 / 31st March, 190 .

Statement of Share Capital appropriated for the purposes of the undertaking authorised by the abovementioned license at the end of the year.

No. 1.

Description of Capital.	Authorized by	Number of shares issued.	Nominal amount of share.	Called up per share.	Total paid-up.	Issued not paid-up.	Remaining unissued.	Total amount authorized.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

Statement of Loan Capital appropriated for the purposes of the undertaking authorized by the abovementioned license at the end of the year.

No. II.

Description of loan.	Amounts borrowed.				Remaining borrowing powers.	Total amount of borrowing powers.
	At per cent.	At per cent.	At per cent.	Total.		

Total Share Capital Paid up, see No. I ... Rs.
" Loan " Borrowed, see No. II ... Rs.

Total Capital received ... Rs.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No. III.

Capital Account.

DR. *For the year ending* 31st December, 190 / 31st March, 190 . CR.

——	Expenditure up to end of previous year.	Expended during the year	Total expenditure to	——	Receipts up to end of previous year.	Received during year.	Total receipts to
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To expenditure to end of previous year.							
Expenditure since that date—							
				By ordinary shares of Rs.			
1. To lands including law charges incidental to acquisition.	——			Ditto.			
				By preference shares of Rs.			
2. To buildings				By debenture stock ...			
3. To machinery				By mortgages and bonds ...			
4. To accumulators at generating and distributing stations.				By amounts received in anticipation of calls.			

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. III.

Capital Account—*concld.*

Dr.				Cr.			
———	Expenditure up to end of previous year.	Expended during the year.	Total expenditure to	———	Receipts up to end of previous year.	Receipts during year.	Total receipts to
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5. To mains, including cost of laying the mains.				By sale of patents or patent rights, etc.			
6. To transformers, motors, etc.				By other receipts (to be specified).			
7. To meters, and fees for certifying under the Act.							
8. To electrical instruments, etc.							
9. To general stores (cable, mains, lamps).							
10. To purchase of patents or patent rights.							
11. To cost of license ...							
12. To special items ...							
Total expenditure ...							
To balance of Capital Account...							
		Rs.		Rs.			

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No. IV.

Revenue Account.

DR. *For the year ending* 31st December, 190 / 31st March, 190 . CR.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
A.—To generation of Electricity.			1. By sale of current for lighting purposes by meter at per B. T. U.		
1. To coals or other fuel, including dues, carriage, unloading, storing and all expenses of placing the same on the works.			2. By sale of current for power purposes by meter at per B. T. U.		
2. To oil, waste, water, and engine-room stores.			3. By sale under contracts ...		
3. To proportion of salaries of engineers, superintendents, and officers, as certified by the Managing Director, Chairman, or Engineer.			4. By public lighting		
4. To wages and gratuities at generating stations.			5. By rental of meter and other apparatus on consumers' premises.		
5. To repairs and maintenance as follows :—			6. By sale and repair of lamp, arc or incandescent.		
Rs. A. P.					
Buildings ...					
Engines, boilers ...					
Dynamos, exciters, transformers, motors, etc.					

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No. IV.

DR. **Revenue Account—*contd.*** CR.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Other machinery, instruments and tools.			By sale and repair of other apparatus.		
Accumulators and accessories.					
To special items .					
			7. By royalties, licenses, etc. ...		
B.—To distribution of Electricity.					
1. To proportion of salaries of superintendents and officers, as certified by Managing Director, Managing Agents, Chairman or Engineer.			8. By rents receivable		
			9. By transfer fees		
2. To wages and gratuities to linesmen, fitters, labourers.			10. By other items (to be specified).		
3. To repairs, maintenance, and renewals of mains of all classes, including materials and laying the same.					
Less amounts refunded					
4. To repairs, maintenance and renewal of transformers, meters, switches, fuses, and other apparatus on consumers' premises.					
5. To repairs, maintenance, and renewals of apparatus at distributing stations.					

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

C.—To Public Lamps.

1. To attending and repairs ...
2. To renewals of lamps ...

D.—To Royalties, etc.

To royalties, etc., payable for use of patents or patent processes.

E.—To Rents, Rates, and Taxes.

1. To rents payable ...
2. To rates and taxes ...

F.—To Management Expenses.

1. To Directors' remuneration ...
2. To salaries of managing engineers, secretary, accountants, clerks, messengers, as certified by Managing Director, Chairman or Engineer.
3. To salaries or commissions of Collectors.
4. To stationery and printing ...
5. To general establishment charges

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IV.

Revenue Account—*concld.*

Dr.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Cr.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6. To Auditors of Company ...						
7. To Auditor appointed under the provisions of the Act.						
G.—To Law Charges.						
To law expenses						
H.—To Depreciation.						
1. To depreciation in respect of leasehold works.						
2. To depreciation in respect of leasehold buildings.						
3. To depreciation in respect of leasehold plants, machinery, etc.						
I.—To Special Charges.						
1. To insurances, superannuation, etc.						
2. To expenses for certification of meters.						
Total expenditure ...						
Balance carried to net revenue ...						
	Rs.				Rs.	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. V.

Net Revenue Account.

Dr.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Cr.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. To interest on debentures accrued due to date.		1. By balance from last account.					
2. To interest on mortgages and bonds accrued due to date.		Less dividend paid.					
3. To interest on temporary loans accrued due to date.		By amount carried to reserve fund.					
4. To dividend on preference stocks ...		2. By balance brought from revenue account (No. IV).					
5. To balance applicable to dividend on ordinary stock or shares.		3. By interest on money at Deposit.					
	Rs.			Rs.			

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1904)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. VI.

Reserve Fund Account.

DR.				CR.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1. Amount paid out for				1. By balance brought from last account ...			
2. Amount of balance to next account ...				2. By amount brought from net revenue account .			
				3. By interest on amount invested			
				(Description of investments to be specified) ...			
	Rs.				Rs.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. VII.

Depreciation Fund Account.

Dr.				Cr.		
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1. To balance	... ...				1. By balance from last account			
					2. By interest on investment			
					3. By amount brought from revenue account (see No IV—H).			
					(Description of investments to be specified) ...			
		Rs.						

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No. VIII.

DR. **General Balance Sheet.** CR.

Liabilities.	Rs. A. P.	*Assets.*	Rs. A. P.
1. To capital account : amount received as per Account No. III.		1. By capital accounts : amount expended for as works per Account No. III.	
2. To sundry tradesmen and others, due on construction of plant and machinery, fuel, stores, etc., to end of year.		2. By stores on hand at end of the year :— Rs. A. P. Coal ... Oils, waste, etc. ... General ...	
3. To sundry creditors on open accounts ...		3. By sundry debtors for amounts paid on account of contracts in course of completion.	
4. To net revenue account : balance at credit thereof.		4. By preliminary expenses	
5. To reserve fund account : balance at credit thereof.		5. By sundry debtors for current supplied to and of year.	
6. To depreciation fund account		6. By other debtors	
		7. By cash at bankers :— Messrs. Messrs. Messrs. (amount on depo sit	
		8. By cash in hand	
Total ...		Total ...	

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX.

Statement of electricity generated, sold, etc.

Quantity generated in B. T. units.	Quantity sold.					Quantity used on works.	Total quantity accounted for.	Quantity not accounted for.	Number of public lamps.	Total maximum supply demanded.
	Public lamps.	By contract.	To consumers by meter for lighting purposes.	To consumers by meter for power purposes.	To sold.					

SPECIAL FORMS OF ACCOUNTS FOR ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

DESCRIPTION.

A.
Name of undertaking
General History and Description
Date of special Acts or of agreements, licenses, etc.
Owners
Lessees
Worked by
Terms
Description of Track: Gauge
Rails: Weight per yard
" Section
" Average length in feet
Fastenings: Ordinary
Ditto Joint
Sleepers
Foundation

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

System of working.	Length in miles of					Total length of single line miles $a+2b+2c+d=e$.
	Single line.	Interlaced.	Double.	Sidings other than passing places.	Road or route.	
	a	*b*	*c*	*d*		*e*
Third Rail						
Surface contact						
Conduit						
Overhead						
Accumulators						
Total ...						

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

Paving in miles.	Unmade ground.	Macadam.	Cobbles.	Setts.	Soft wood.	Hard wood.	Asphate.	Bricks.
Tracks and 1'6" outside								
Marginal paving								
Remainder of road								

Gradients: Total length, route miles
Average inclination, 1 in
Steepest, length, route miles
" inclination, 1 in
Curves: Total length, miles—single line
Average radius, feet
Sharpest length, feet—single line
" radius, feet
Station Buildings: Description
Offices ditto
Car sheds No. ditto
Dwellings No. ditto

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General *in* Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

Description.	No.
Engines.	
High pressure	
Low ,, ...	
Condensing	
Non-condensing	
Partly non-condensing	
Total ...	
Motors	
Dynamos	
Boilers	
Other machinery	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

—	Number.	Weight.	Seating capacity.	Description.
Passenger motor-cars ...				
Trailers ...				
Freight cars ...				
Total ...				
Average ...				

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

—	From commencement.	Year ended.	Average.
	A	B	C
Employees : Number			
Ditto Average weekly pay			
Other cars and vehicles			
Brakes, description of			
Maximum load at work			
Load factor $\frac{\text{units} \times 100}{\text{maximum load} \times \text{hours}}$			
Plant capacity at end of year			

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

Renewals (whole).	Length.			Cost.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Rails						
Substructure						
Wire or cable						
Engines						
Cars						
Machinery						

Average of Rails years
Ditto Substructure do.
Ditto Wire or cable do.
Ditto Engines do.
Ditto Cars do
Ditto Machinery do.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

	Total.			Per mile single line.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
B. of T. units consumed						
Car miles run						
Passengers carried (tickets issued) ...						
Passengers' proportion to population served.						
Average number of cars run per diem ...						
Percentage of total number ...						
Stopping stations, number (including termini).						
Number of stoppages at stations ...						
Ditto ditto intermediate ...						
Average through speed of cars ...						
Mileage of car per diem						
B. of T. units consumed per mile ...						
Average price of fuel per ton ...						

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

Capital.

	Total.			Per mile single line.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Capital, Authorized ...						
Do. called up ...						
Do. issued ...						
Do. expended ...						
Borrowing powers ...						
Shares, ordinary ...						
Do. preference ...						
Do. debentures ...						
Do. mortgages ...						
Dividends paid ...						
Loans, original ...						
Do. additional ...						

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

Capital—*concld.*

	Total.			Per mile single line.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Payments, loans ...						
Do. sinking fund ...						
Value of building ...						
Do. machinery ...						
Do. rolling stock ...						
Do. horses ...						
Do. permanent-way ...						
Total Capital ...						

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

Earnings.

Earnings.	Per cent. of C.			Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car line.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Passengers, 2 pice No. ...												
Do. 4 „ ...												
Do. 5 „ ...												
Do. 8 „ ...												
Do. etc., No. ...												
Total ...												
Average paid ...												
Do. season No. ...												
Average total No. ...												

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

Earnings—*contd.*

Earnings.	Per cent. of C.			Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car line.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
OTHER SOURCES.												
Advertising ...												
Rents												
Parcels												
Mails												
Goods												
Sale of old materials ...												
Miscellaneous ...												
Total ...												
C. Gross Earnings ...												

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

Expenditure.

Engineering.	Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car mile.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
General Superintendence and offices...									
Maintenance of permanent-way (including 1 foot 6 inch outside of track), wages.									
Maintenance of permanent-way materials issued.									
Maintenance of wire or cable, wages ...									
Ditto materials issued ...									
Fuel, oil, tallow and other stores ...									
Maintenance of machinery, wages ...									
Ditto materials issued ...									
Buildings, etc., wages ...									
Ditto materials issued ...									
Renewals (partial) Permanent-way, wages.									

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

Expenditure—*contd.*

Engineering.	Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car mile.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Renewals (partial) materials issued ...									
Wire or cable, wages									
Ditto materials issued ...									
Renewals (partial) machinery, wages ...									
Ditto materials issued ...									
Total General Superintendence ...									
Total Maintenance									
Total Renewals (partial)									
Total Engineering									

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

Expenditure—*contd.*

Working or operating wages and materials issued.	Per B. O. T. unit.			Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car mile.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
General Superintendence ...												
Coal, etc.												
Oil, waste, and sundries ...												
Repairs of plant (station and sub-station).												
Repairs of switchboards, transformers, etc.												
Miscellaneous												
Total working or operating ...												

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

Expenditure—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

Traffic (wages and materials issued).	Per B. O. T. unit.	Total.	Per mile single line.	Per car mile.
General Superintendence and offices				
Train staff ...				
Lighting				
Clothing				
Printing				
Stationery				
Tickets				
Punches				
Collecting and delivery ...				
Lubricating				
Cleaning				
Miscellaneous				
Total traffic ...				

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

Expenditure—*contd.*

General (wages and materials issued).	Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car line.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Management (salaries and offices) ...									
Audit (ditto) ...									
Stores (ditto) ...									
Medical (ditto) ...									
Directors' fees									
Rates and taxes... ...									
Rents (including foreign lines) ...									
Wayleaves									
Law									
Compensation									
Insurance									
Payments to other lines									
Advertising									
Miscellaneous									
Total General ...									

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

Expenditure—*contd.*

Abstract of working expenditure.	Per cent. of total earnings.			Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car mile.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Engineering												
Working or Operating ...												
Traffic												
General												
Total working expenditure ...												

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

Expenditure—*contd.*

Other expenditure.	Per cent. of total earnings.			Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car mile.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Sinking fund												
Reserve fund												
Depreciation fund ...												
Interest to Corporation ...												
Ditto bank ...												
Ditto ordinary ...												
Ditto preference ...												
Ditto debentures ...												
Ditto mortgage ...												
Maintenance of roads outside 1 foot 6 inches from track.												
Miscellaneous ...												
Total other expenditure ...												
D. Total All Expenditure ...												

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*contd.*

Expenditure—*concld.*

Index No.	Result for year ended.	Total.	Per mile single line.	Per mile.
	Balance brought forward ... {Cash ... Materials ...			
C	Total Gross earnings ... {Cash ... Materials ...			
D	Total all expenditure ... {Cash ... Materials ...			
	Balance forward ... {Cash ... Materials ...			

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

No. IX—*concld.*

General Results.

	Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car line.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Capital									
Net earnings (C—D)									
„ per cent. on Capital									

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

FORM OF REQUISITION REQUIRED BY CLAUSE VIII (*4*) OF THE SCHEDULE TO THE ACT.

(*See rule 76.*)

To

_____

_____ (name of licensee).

In the case of six or more owners or occupiers.

We, the undersigned, being owners or occupiers of premises situated in _____ _____ street, situated within the "area of supply" defined in the _____ license 19 , do

---

In the case of the Local Government or a local authority.

The Government of _____ (The local authority of _____) being charged with the public lighting of _____ street, situated within the area of supply defined in the _____ license 19 .

---

hereby require (s) you to provide and lay down, within six months of the date of this requisition, distributing mains for the purpose of general supply throughout the said street* in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down in clause VIII of the schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

* or such part of the street as may be specified.

_____

_____

DATED AT _____ _____

The day of 190 . _____

_____

_____

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*contd.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*contd.*

FORM OF REQUISITION REQUIRED BY CLAUSE IX (*4*) OF THE SCHEDULE TO THE ACT.

(*See rule 76.*)

TO

_____

_____(name of licensee.)

You are hereby requested to provide within _____weeks of the date of this requisition, supply of electrical energy at the premises _____, being within one hundred yards of your distributing mains and within the "area of supply" laid down in the _____license 19 , for the following:

_____30 watt lamps (8 C.P.)

_____60 watt lamps (16 C.P.)

_____—watt lamps.

_____fans.

_____B. H. P. motors.

The wiring work will be carried out by_____

DATED AT_____

The day of 190 . _____*Signature.*

NOTE.—Under clause IX (*1*), 1st proviso, the schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, "the cost of so much of any electric supply-line as may be laid for the purposes of the supply upon the property in respect of which the requisition is made, and of so much of any electric supply-line as it may be necessary for the said purposes to lay for a greater distance than one hundred feet from the licensee's distributing main, although not on that property shall, if the licensee so requires, be paid by the owner or occupier making the requisition."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III OF 1903)—*concld.*

Date of operation of Act and Rules thereunder—*concld.*

In accordance with the foregoing footnote the licensee makes the following charges.

The ordinary rate for making connections to Consumer's Premises is Rs._____, to which will be added any wiring necessary from the point of service at the rate of_____rupee per yard, and for (underground services) a rate of_____annas per inch for cutting away and making good the wall of the house.

The licensee lays all services in the Street free of charge to a distance of_____feet from their mains.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 1103.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TEA CESS ACT, 1903 (IX OF 1903).

Establishment of Indian Tea Cess Committee.

No. 2561-S.R., dated the 8th May, 1903.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute a committee to receive and expend the proceeds of the tea cess levied and collected under section 3 of the said Act; and with reference to section 4 and sub-section (*2*) is further pleased to appoint the gentlemen named in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed on the recommendation of the bodies and authorities named in the second column of the said Schedule to be the members of whom the said committee shall in the first instance consist:—

Schedule.[1]

Names of members.	Bodies or authorities by whom recommended.
1. E. Cable, Esq., President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.	1. } Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
2. Reginald Murray, Esq., Chief Manager, Commercial Bank of India, Limited.	2. }
3. J. M. G. Prophit, Esq., of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.	3. }
4. A. D. Jackson, Esq., of Messrs. Parry & Co.	4. Madras Chamber of Commerce.
5. H. S. Ashton, Esq, of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.	5. } Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.
6. H. Bateson, Esq., of Messrs. Gillanders & Co.	6. }
7. H. C. Begg, Esq., of Messrs. Begg Dunlop & Co.	7. }
8. W. Brown, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co.	8. }
9. D. Currie, Esq., of Messrs. Macneil & Co.	9. }
10. Lockhart Smith, Esq., of Messrs. Williamson, Magor & Co.	10. }
11. A. Tocher, Esq., of Messrs. Duncan Brothers & Co.	11. }

[1] This schedule has been varied from time to time; but these variations are too frequent to be shown here.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TEA CESS ACT, 1903 (IX OF 1903)—*contd.*

Establishment of Indian Tea Cess Committee—*contd.*

Schedule—contd.

Names of members.	Bodies or authorities by whom recommended.
12. J. Buckingham, Esq., C.I.E., of Amgoorie Tea Estate, Sibsagar.	12. } Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association.
13. G. FitzGerald, Esq., of Chabwa Tea Estate, Dibrugarh.	13. }
14. R. H. Henderson, Esq., of the Tarrapote Tea Co., Limited.	14. } Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.
15 G. Frazer, Esq., of the Lungla Tea Co., Shamshernuggar.	15. }
16. H. R. Irwin, Esq., President, Darjeeling Planters Association.	16. Darjeeling Planters Association and the Terai Planters Association jointly.
17. W. Milne, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Dooars Planters Association.	17. Dooars Planters Association.
18. Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Rennie, R.A.M.C. (retired).	18. The Dehra Dun Planters Association.
19. A. Grey, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore	19. The Kangra Valley Planters Association.
20. The Hon'ble Mr. G. L. Acworth ...	20. The United Planters Association of Southern India.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 333.]

Appointment of Members and procedure of Tea Cess Committee.

No. 6479-S. R., dated the 12th October, 1904.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of that Act:

1.—In addition to the eleven appointments provided for by section 4, sub-section (*2*), clauses (*a*) and (*b*), of the Indian Tea Cess Act,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TEA CESS ACT, 1903 (IX OF 1903)—*contd.*

Appointment of Members and procedure of Tea Cess Committee—*contd.*

1903 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), nine of the members of the Tea Cess Committee shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the following bodies, namely :—

Two on the recommendation of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association.

Two on the recommendation of the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.

One on the recommendation of the Darjeeling Planters Association and the Terai Planters Association jointly ;

One on the recommendation of the Dooars Planters Association ;

One on the recommendation of the Dehra Dun Planters Association ;

One on the recommendation of the Kangra Valley Planters Association ; and

One on the recommendation of the United Planters Association of Southern India.

II.—A member of the committee shall hold office for not more than five years at a time, but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

III.—(i) Before a member of Committee leaves India—

(*a*) he shall intimate to the Chairman the date of his departure and the date of his expected return ; and

(*b*) if he intends to be absent for a longer period than six months, he shall tender his resignation.

(ii) If any member leaves India without taking either of the courses prescribed by clause (i) of this rule, he shall be deemed to have resigned with effect from the date of his departure.

IV.—If on the occurrence of a vacancy the body by which the retired or deceased member was recommended for appointment fails for two calendar months after being called upon to do so, to recommend a successor, the Governor General in Council may proceed to fill up the vacancy.

V.—The Committee shall, as soon as may be, and in such manner as the members think fit, appoint one of their number to be their

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TEA CESS ACT, 1903 (IX OF 1903)—*contd.*

Appointment of Members and procedure of Tea Cess Committee—*contd.*

first Chairman for the purposes of these rules. Thereafter the Committee shall hold such meetings in Calcutta as may be necessary for the despatch of business on one month's notice from the Chairman and shall in any case meet twice a year, namely, in January and in July or as near thereto as may be convenient.

VI.—(*a*) Not less than six weeks before the date fixed for the meeting to be held in January of each year, the Committee shall cause to be prepared and circulated a draft budget showing the expected receipts and proposed main heads of expenditure for the ensuing financial year. The main heads of expenditure shall then be considered and settled at the meeting.

(*b*) At the meeting to be held in or about July of each year the business shall include the consideration and adoption of the Annual Report and the Accounts for the year which ended on the 31st March preceding and the election of a Chairman and such office bearers as the Committee may think fit.

VII.—In the event of an equality of opposing votes at any meeting the Chairman, or, in his absence, the member appointed by the others present to take the chair shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a member. Voting by proxy shall be permitted; and eleven members present, in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

VIII.—The actual out-of-pocket expenses of members attending meetings of the Committee shall be chargeable to the funds of the Committee.

IX.—The accounts shall relate to the financial year, *i.e.*, to the year commencing on the 1st April, and shall be made up for each financial year and forwarded to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department as soon after its close as possible.

X.—The receipts shall include all sums received by the Committee during the financial year to which the accounts relate, and shall be shown under the following heads:—

(1) Sums received under section 5 (*1*) of the Act.

(2) Other sums received under section 5 (*2*) of the Act.

(3) Any interest that may have accrued from the investment of such sums as aforesaid.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TEA CESS ACT, 1903 (IX OF 1903)—*concld.*

Appointment of Members and procedure of Tea Cess Committee—*concld.*

(4) Any receipts that may have been obtained from measures taken for promoting the sale or increasing the consumption of tea.

The total receipts only shall be shown under each of the above sub-heads; and the opening balance (if any) shall be added.

XI.—The expenditure shall be shown under the following heads:

(1) Office rent and establishment.

(2) Measures taken for promoting the sale and increasing the consumption of tea in India.

(3) Measures taken for promoting the sale and increasing the consumption of tea in other countries.

(4) Contribution to Industrial Exhibitions.

(5) Miscellaneous.

The closing balance of the year shall be shown at the foot of the account on the expenditure side.

XII.—In addition to the statements required by Rule XI separate statements under heads (2), (3), and (4) of that Rule shall be drawn up, and shall show on one side the amount allotted for the year by the Committee under Rule VI, and on the other the details of the expenditure, the sums paid to each firm or agent being shown independently. These separate statements shall also show the amount of liabilities incurred but not discharged at the close of the finnacial year to which they relate. Any unexpended balance, after allowing for such liabilities, shall be transferred to the General Account.

XIII.—The statements of receipts and expenditure prescribed by Rules X and XI shall be published annually in the *Gazette of India*.

XIV.—All funds received by the Committee under the Act, except petty cash, shall be lodged in the Bank of Bengal.

XV.—Cheques issued against the Committee's account shall be signed by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 778.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL ACT, 1903 (X OF 1903).

Trustees and their powers.

No. 1430, dated the 26th March, 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903 (X of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Trustees : Term of Office.

1. A Trustee appointed under the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903, section 2, sub-section (*i*), clause (*d*) or clause (*h*), shall, subject to provisions of Rules 2 and 3 hold office for five years, and shall be capable of re-appointment.

2. If a Trustee appointed as aforesaid leaves India without the intention of returning, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

3. If a Trustee appointed as aforesaid gives notice in writing to the Trustees that he desires to resign his office, the Trustees shall cause such notice to be recorded in their proceedings, and the person so giving notice shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

Meetings.

4. Meetings of the Trustees shall be convened by the Governor General.

5. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a meeting of the Trustees shall be five.

6. The Governor General, or in his absence the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, shall preside at meetings of the Trustees. In the absence of both the Governor General and the Lieutenant-Governor, the Trustees present shall elect one of their number to preside.

7. The President at any meeting of the Trustees shall have a deliberative and also a casting vote.

Committees.

8. There shall be a Building Committee, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, and two or more Trustees to be chosen by the Trustees.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or in his absence a Member of the Building Committee authorised by him, shall convene and preside at Meetings of the Building Committee, and the Lieutenant-Governor or the member presiding at any such meeting shall have a deliberative and also a casting vote.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL ACT, 1903 (X OF 1903)—*concld.*

Trustees and their powers—*concld.*

10. The Trustees may, if they think fit, authorize the Building Committee to open a banking account, and may pay to such account such sums of money as they may from time to time think necessary for the purpose of erecting the Victoria Memorial. Cheques drawn on such account by order of the Building Committee shall be signed by two members of the said Committee.

11. On the 31st day of December in each year, the Building Committee shall present a Report of its proceedings to the Trustees, and the Trustees shall cause the Report or a summary thereof to be published for general information.

Accounts.

12. The Trustees shall keep accounts of all moneys received and expended by them, including any monies paid to and expended by the Building Committee, and shall cause such accounts to be audited annually by a chartered accountant practising in Calcutta, and an abstract of such accounts, together with the auditor's certificate thereon, shall be published for general information.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 230.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN FOREIGN MARRIAGE ACT, 1903 (XIV OF 1903).

Fee for certificate of publication of notice.

No. 341, dated the 11th August, 1904.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section 4 of section 2 of the [1]Indian Foreign Marriage Act, 1903 (XIV of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe a fee of Rs. 5 for every certificate to the effect that notice under the Act has been given and published in accordance with the said section.

A Marriage Registrar, District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent may, in his discretion, remit a part not exceeding three-fourths of the fee to any person who appears to him to be in indigent circumstances.

Where the fee is received by any person, who is a Government servant and not a minister of religion, it shall be paid into a Government treasury; and where it is received by any other person it may be retained by him.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 592.]

[1] General Acts, Volume VII.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXTRADITION ACT, 1903 (XV OF 1903).

Date of operation of Act.

No. 1861-I.A., dated the 13th May, 1904.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, [1]No. 1860-I.A., dated the 13th May, 1904, and in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (*3*), of the [2]Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force on the 1st day of June, 1904.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 364.]

Issue of warrants by Political Agents for arrest of persons accused in Native States of offences similar to those under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 (XXVII of 1871).

No. 3361-I.A., dated the 23rd December, 1898.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that a Political Agent may issue a warrant for the arrest and surrender of any person accused of having done in any State against the law of such State an act which would if done in any part of British India where the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 (XXVII of 1871), is for the time being in force, have constituted an offence against any of the provisions of the latter Act.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1898, Pt. I, p. 1196.]

Procedure as to execution in British India of sentences of British Courts in Native States.

No. 1431-I., dated the 27th April, 1893.—Whereas a capital sentence is occasionally passed by a British Court exercising in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory:

And whereas there may be in such territory no secure place for the confinement of a prisoner under sentence of death or no suitable appliances for his execution in a decent and humane manner:

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in his behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:

1. When any person is sentenced to death by a British Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction as is referred to in the first

[1] This Notification republished an Order by the King in Council, declaring that Chapter II of the Act shall have effect in British India as if it were a part of the Extradition Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 52), Collection of Statutes relating to India, Volume I, p. 460. *See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 363.

[2] General Acts, Volume VII.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXTRADITION ACT, 1903 (XV OF 1903)—*contd.*

Procedure as to execution in British India of sentences of British Courts in Native States—*contd.*

paragraph of the preamble to this notification and, in the opinion of the Court, such sentence should for any such reason as is referred to in the second paragraph of the said preamble be executed in British India, the Court shall issue its warrant for such execution to the superintendent or keeper of a jail in British India, and shall in such warrant prescribe, as nearly as may be, the place in British India where such superintendent or keeper is to cause the execution to be carried out.

2. The jail in British India to which the Court may send its warrant under the provisions of this notification shall be such as the Governor General in Council, or a Local Government authorised by him in this behalf, may by general or special order direct.

3. Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of death to be issued by a court under the provisions of the notification shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF WARRANT.

To the Superintendent or Keeper of the Jail at in British India. Whereas at a trial held in the day of , 189 , at (*name of place*), in (*name of territory*), before me, A. B. (*name of Judge*), being the presiding officer of a British Court exercising in (*or* with respect to) territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory, C. D. (*name of prisoner*) was duly convicted of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder and sentenced to suffer death (*and the said sentence has been confirmed by E. F. (name of authority);*

And whereas there is in (*name of territory*) no secure place for the confinement of a prisoner under sentence of death (*or* no suitable appliances for the execution of a person under sentence of death in a decent and humane manner);

And whereas this court is of opinion that for the reasons aforesaid the said sentence should be executed in British India;

*To be omitted when sentence does not require confirmation.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXTRADITION ACT, 1903 (XV OF 1903)—*contd.*

Procedure as to execution in British India of sentences of British Courts in Native States—*concld.*

This is to authorise and require you, the said superintendent (*or* keeper), being a superintendent (*or* keeper) of a jail specified in an order under section 2 of Act No. V of 1893 passed by the Governor General of India in Council, to receive the said C.D. (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there him safely to keep until the time hereinafter appointed, and then to carry the said sentence into execution by causing the said C.D. (*prisoner's name*) to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at (*time and place of execution*), and to return this warrant to this Court with an endorsement certifying that the sentence has been executed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 189 .

(Seal)

(Signature)

[*See* Gazette of India, 1893, Pt. I, p. 229.]

Procedure of Political Agents for surrender of accused persons to Native States.

No. 1862-I. A., dated the 13th May, 1904.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and by section 22 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and in supersession of all previous rules on the same subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1904, to make the following rules, namely :

1. The Political Agent shall not issue a warrant under section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), in any case which is provided for by Treaty, if the State concerned has expressly stated that it desires to abide by the procedure of the Treaty, nor in any case in which a requisition for surrender has been made by or on behalf of the State under section 9 of the said Act

2. The Political Agent shall not issue a warrant under section 7 of the said Act except on a request preferred to him in writing either

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXTRADITION ACT, 1903 (XV OF 1903)—*contd.*

Procedure of Political Agents for surrender of accused persons to Native States —*contd.*

by or by the authority of the person for the time being administering the Executive Government of the State for which he is a Political Agent, or by any Court within such State which has been specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governor of Madras or Bombay in Council, as the case may be, by notification in the official Gazette.

3. If the accused person is a British subject, the Political Agent shall, before issuing a warrant under section 7 of the said Act, consider whether he ought not to certify the case as one suitable for trial in British India, and he shall, instead of issuing such a warrant, so certify the case, if he is satisfied that the interests of justice and the convenience of witnesses can be better served by the trial being held in British India.

4. The Political Agent shall, in all cases before issuing a warrant under section 7 of the said Act, satisfy himself, by preliminary inquiry or otherwise, that there is, *primâ facie*, case against the accused person.

5. (*1*) The Political Agent shall, before issuing a warrant under section 7 of the said Act, decide whether the warrant shall provide for the delivery of the accused persons—

(*a*) to the Political Agent or to a British officer subordinate to the Political Agent with a view to his trial by the Political Agent, or

(*b*) to an authority of the State with a view to his trial by the State Courts.

(*2*) Before coming to a decision, the Political Agent shall take the following matters into consideration :

(i) the nature of the offence charged ;

(ii) the delay and trouble involved in bringing the accused person before himself ;

(iii) the judicial qualifications of the courts of the State ;

(iv) whether the accused person is a British subject or not ; and if he is a British (other than European British) subject, whether the courts of the State, either by custom or by recognition, try such British subjects surrendered to them ; and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXTRADITION ACT, 1903 (XV OF 1903)—*contd.*

Procedure of Political Agents for surrender of accused persons to Native States —*contd.*

(v) whether the courts of the State have by custom or by recognition power to inflict the punishment which may be inflicted under the[1] Indian Penal Code for an offence similar to that with which the accused person is charged.

6. Notwithstanding anything in Rule 5, the Political Agent shall make the warrant provide for the delivery of the accused persons to himself (or to an officer subordinate to himself), or to an authority of the State concerned, as the case may be, if he is generally or specially instructed by the Governor General in Council to try an accused person himself or to make him over for trial to the proper court of such State.

7. In the case of an accused person made over for trial to the court of the State, the Political Agent shall satisfy himself that the accused receives a fair trial, and that the punishment inflicted on conviction is not excessive or barbarous; and if he is not so satisfied, he shall demand the restoration of the prisoner to his custody, pending the orders of the Governor General in Council.

8. A return of all persons made over for trial to the courts of a State shall be submitted half-yearly by the Political Agent to the Government of India or to the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, in the following form:

[1] For Act XLV of 1860, *see* the revised edition modified up to 1st April, 1903.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXTRADITION ACT, 1903 (XV OF 1903)—*contd.*

Procedure of Political Agents for surrender of accused persons to Native States —*contd.*

Half-yearly return under rule 8 of the rules under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), of persons made over for trial by the Courts of the State of during the period ending[1]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 (*a*)	10
Number.	Name of person.	Nationality.	Offence with which charged.	Where arrested.	Date of surrender.	Native State to which surrendered for trial.	Reasons for surrender.	Nature of sentence passed with date of sentence.	REMARKS.

(*a*) Leases not disposed of at the time of the submission of a return should be entered again in the return for the half-year in which they are disposed of.

[1] This statement was substituted by Notification No. 1727-I. A., dated the 12th May, 1905, *see* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 326.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXTRADITION ACT, 1903 (XV OF 1903)—*concld.*

Procedure of Political Agents for surrender of accused persons to Native States—*concld.*

9. Accused persons arrested in British India on warrants issued under section 7 or section 9 of the said Act shall be treated, as far as possible, in the same way as persons under trial in British India.

10. A person sentenced to imprisonment by a Political Agent shall, if a British subject, be conveyed to the most convenient prison under British administration, and shall there be dealt with as though he had been sentenced under the local law :

Provided always that this rule shall not be construed so as to give such person any right of appeal other than that allowed by the rules for the time being in force for regulating appeals from the decisions of the Political Agent.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 364.]

Procedure of Political Agents for surrender of accused to Native States not to apply to such territory under British administration.

No. 149-J., dated the 8th October, 1875.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the Notification of this Department[1] No. 31-J., dated 12th March, 1875, publishing certain Rules under Act XI of 1872 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872), shall not apply to Native territory under the direct administration of the British Government, in which the[2] Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) is in force.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1875, Pt. I, p. 524.]

[1] *See* now the notification immediately preceding by which Notification No. 31-J., dated 12th March, 1875, has been repealed.

[2] *See* now the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904).

Date of operation of Act.

No. 718-Ed., dated the 20th August, 1904.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (*2*), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the first day of September, 1904, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force within the territorial limits defined in the [1]Notification No. 717 of this date, issued by him under section 27 of the said Act, as the limits within or in relation to which the powers conferred upon the University of Calcutta by or under the Act of Incorporation or the said Act shall be exercised.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 628.]

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Calcutta University.

No. 980-Ed., dated the 7th December, 1904.—The following declaration made by the Chancellor of the University of Calcutta and list appended thereto are published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 12, clause (*h*), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904):—

In pursuance of section 12, clause (*h*), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), I hereby declare that the Body Corporate of the University of Calcutta has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and I append hereto a list of the Senate.

LIST OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

Chancellor.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Rector.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Vice-Chancellor.

A. Pedler, Esq., C.I.E., F.R. S.

Ex-officio Fellows.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Civil Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General.

[1] *Infra*, p. 1858.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Calcutta University—*contd.*

The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.
The Director of Public Instruction, Burma.
The Director of Public Instruction, Assam.

Ordinary Fellows.

Revd. E. Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., M.I.E.E.
Babu K. C. Banurji, M.A., B.L.
Dr. P. K. Ray, D.Sc.
Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee, M.A., D.L., Kt.
Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, C.I.E., M.A., D.L.
Babu Gaurishankar De, M.A., B.L.
Maulvi Seraj-ul-Islam, B.L., Khan Bahadur.
Babu Debendranath Ray, L.M.S.
Mr. H. M. Percival, M.A. (Lond.).
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarodachurn Mitter, M.A., B.L.
Babu Gopalchandra Sarkar, Sastri, M.A., B.L.
Mr. A. C. Edwards, M.A. (Oxon.).
Mr. N. N. Ghose, F.R.S.L.
Babu Chundranath Bose, M.A., B.L.
Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Sastri, M.A.
Maulvi Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad.
Babu Umeshchandra Dutt, B.A.
Mr. G. W. Küchler, M.A. (Cantab.).
C. Little, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.).
Dr. J. C. Bose, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (London), C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukharji, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S. F.R.S.E.
Babu Bipinbihari Gupta, M.A.
Babu Mahendranath Roy, M.A., B.L.
Mr. A. MacDonell, M.A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Calcutta University—*contd.*

Rai Kailashchandra Bose Bahadur, C.I.E., L.M.S.
Dr. Nilratan Sarkar, M.A., M.D.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bomford, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.
Babu Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
Babu Ramendrasundar Trivedi, M.A.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. A. Ranking, M.D., I.M.S.
Mr. M. E. duProthero, M.A. (Oxon.).
Babu Debaprasad Sarbadhikari, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu, M.A., B.L.
Mr. W. H. Arden Wood, M.A., F.C.S., F.R.G.S.
Revd. E. M. Wheeler, M.A.
Dr. Suresprasad Sarbadhikari, M.D.
Babu Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
Mr. W. Banks Gwyther, C.E.
Rai Chunilal Bose Bahadur, M.B., F.C.S.
Mr. H. Stephen, M.A.
Mr. B. Heaton.
Mr. E. B. Havell, A.R.C.A.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P., I.M.S.
Colonel S. H. Browne, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lewtas, M.D., I.M.S.
Major R. Bird, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
Assistant Surgeon Kedarnath Dass, M.D.
Assistant Surgeon Upendranath Brahmachari, M.D.
Dr. C. E. Cullis, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D.
Dr. E. D. Ross, Ph.D.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Calcutta University—*contd.*

Mr. Madhusudan Dass, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Babu Brojendronath Sil, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. G. Woodroffe, B.C.L., M.A.
Mr. H. R. James, M.A. (Oxon.).
Mr. N. L. Hallward, M.A. (Cantab.).
Mr. C. Russell, M.A. (Oxon.).
Revd. R. Gee, M.A.
Mr. V. H. Jackson, M.A. (Oxon.).
Revd A. B. Wann, M.A., B.D.
Revd. A. Tomory, M.A.
Babu G. C. Bose, M.A., F.C.S.
Mr. Asutosh Chaudhuri, M.A.
Babu Bhagavati Sahay, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F.E. Pargiter, B.A.
Babu Surendranath Banerjee, B.A.
Major F. J. Drury, M.B., I.M.S.
Mr. P. B. Mukharji, B.Sc., M.R.A.S.
Mr. H. E. Stapleton, B.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.).
Babu I. N. Dass Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.).
Mr. W. H. Everett, B.A., B.E., M.I.E.E.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. M. W. Brett.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. G. Geidt.
Mr. S. P. Sinha.
Mr. P. J. Bruhl, M.I.E.E., F.G.S., F.C.S.
Mr. T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Calcutta University—*concld.*

Mr. A. E. Silk, A.M.I.C.E.
Mr. W. Inglis.
Rai Troyluckonath Banerjea Bahadur.
Mr. H. S. Ashton.
Mr. D. M. Hamilton.
Mr. J. Macfarlane.
Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe.
Mr. Syed Shurf-ud-din.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 908.]

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Bombay University.

No. 992-Ed., dated the 8th December, 1904.—The following declaration made by the Chancellor of the University of Bombay, and list appended thereto, are published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 12, clause (*h*), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The Right Honourable Charles Wallace Alexander Napier Cochrane Baillie Baron Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., the Chancellor of the University of Bombay, doth hereby declare pursuant to sub-section (*h*) of section 12 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, that the Body Corporate of the University of Bombay has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, and that the list appended hereto is a list of the Senate of the University of Bombay.

Dated this first day of December, 1904.

LIST OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Chancellor.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Bombay University—*contd.*

Vice-Chancellor.

The Revd. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D.

Ex-officio Fellows.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Bishop of Bombay.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Director of Public Instruction in Bombay.

Ordinary Fellows.

The Revd. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D. (Vice-Chancellor).

The Hon'ble Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., C.I.E., Hon. M.R.A.S.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A., K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji.

Khan Bahadur Mancherji Kavasji Murzban, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.I., B.A., C.I.E.

Shamrao Vithal F. G. Selby, M.A. (Oxon.).

Fardunji Mancherji Dustur, M.A.

Kavasji Dadabhai Naegamvala, M.A, F.R.A.S.

Michael MacMillan, B.A. (Oxon.).

The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S. J.

Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M.

Kavasji Jamshedji Sanjana, M.A.

Rao Bahadur Ganasham Nilkanth Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Batty, M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.

Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, B.A., C.S.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Bombay University—*contd.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B.

Behramji M. Malabari.

Shams-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamsetji Mode, B.A.

The Rev. R. Scott, M.A.

Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E.

Rao Bahadur Vasudev Jagannath Kritikar.

Rastamji Dhunjibhai Sethna, B.A., LL.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.

Dominick A. DeMonte, M.D., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.M.&S., M.R.C.S., L.M., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

Major L. F. Childe, M.B., B.A., I.M.S.

The Rev. R. MacOmish, M.A., B.D.

Major C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Ibrahim Muhamad Sayani, B.A.

Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L.M.&S.

Major T. D. C. Barry, M.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., F.I.C., I.M.S.

Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A.

C. W. Chitty, B.A., (Cantab.).

Lieut.-Colonel M. A. T. Collie, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.

Adarji Mernosji Masani, M.A., B.Sc.

Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji, B.A. (Oxon.).

Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Nanabhai Ardesar Moos, B.Sc., L.C.E., F.R.S.E.

F. W. Bain, M.A. (Oxon.).

Tribhuvandas Kalliandas Gajjar, M.A., B.S, F.C.S.

Mancherji Kavasji Kanga, M.A., B.Sc., L.M.&S.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Bombay University—*contd.*

Ganpat-Sadashiv Rao, M.A., LL.B.
W. H. Sharp, M.A. (Oxon.).
A. W. Thomson, D.Sc., C.E.
H. M. Phipson.
Rustam K. R. Kama, B.A., LL.B.
Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, B.A., LL.B.
L. J. Robertson.
The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, B.A., C.I.E.
Major H. Herbert, F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
James MacDonald.
Nusserwanji Fakirji Surveyor, M.A. B.Sc., M.D.
J. G. Covernton, M.A. (Oxon.).
J. C. G. Bowen.
Damodar Ganesh Padhye, M.A.
Casim Sumar Thariani, M.A.
Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M.&S.
The Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL.B.
Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Bhikaji Edulji Ghasvala, L.M.&S.
James Nelson Fraser, M.A. (Oxon.).
Philip Glynn Messent, M. Inst. C.E.
Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, B.A., LL.B.
K. Subramani Aiyar, B.A.L.T., A.S.A.A.
Miss A. E. Edge.
Gobind Balaji Kher, L.M.& S.
Sorab Kharshedji Nariman, M.D., B.Sc, D.P.H., M.R.C.S.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Bombay University—*contd.*

Narayan Madheb Samarth, B.A., LL.B.
Rev. W. Shapter, S.J.
Raghunath Purushotam Paranjpye, B.Sc. (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.).
A. B. Clarke, B.A. (Cantab.).
Major W. V. Scudamore, R.E.
Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla, M.A., LL.B.
Lallubhai Asharan Shah, M.A., LL.B.
Tulsibhai Jeshangbhai Desai, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.).
Gobind Chimnaji Bhate, M.A. (Oxon.).
A. L. Covernton, M.A. (Oxon.).
Captain L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.A., M.D., B.C., (Cantab.), I.M.S.
Vaijanath Kashinath Rajvade, M.A.
Raghavendra Row, M.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), L.M.&S.
A. C. L. Wilkinson, M.A. (Cantab.).
Fredrick Burton Pendarves Lory, M.A. (Oxon.).
Ganesh Janardan Agashe, B.A.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burke, M.B., I.M.S.
Mokshagundam Visveshvaraiya, B.A., L.C.E., A.M.I.C.E.
Choonilal Dharamdhas Saraiya, L.M.&S.
J. A. Turner, M.B.
Major A. Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
S. Shrinivasiengar Setlur, B.A., LL.B.
M. R. Jardine, B.A. (Oxon.).
Jaffer Rahimtoola, B.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.
S. A. Powell, B.A., M.B., M.Ch.
H. N. Allen, B.Sc. (Lond.), Ph.D.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Bombay University—*contd.*

The Hon'ble His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan, G.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

G. O. W. Dunn, M.I.C.E.

Stephen Meredyth Edwardes, I.C.S.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 911.]

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Punjab University.

No. 1027-Ed., dated the 16th December, 1904.—The following declaration made by the Chancellor of the University of the Punjab and list appended thereto are published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 12, clause (*h*), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904):—

DECLARATION.

I, Charles Montgomery Rivaz, Chancellor of the University of the Punjab, hereby declare that the Body Corporate of the University has been duly constituted under the provisions of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, and that the said Body Corporate consists of the persons named in the list appended to this declaration.

APPENDIX.

Chancellor.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Hon'ble Mr. Protul Chandra Chatterji, M. A., B.L., Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Judge, Chief Court, Punjab.

Ex-officio Fellows.

1. The Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.
2. The Bishop of Lahore.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Punjab University—*contd.*

3. The Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab.

4. The representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir (Rai Sahib Diwan Sahib Daya Kishen Kaul).

5. The representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala (Mashir-ud-daula Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Khalifa Sayad Muhammad Hussain, Khan Bahadur).

6. The representative of His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpur (Maulvi Muhammad Din, B.A.).

7. The representative of His Highness the Raja of Jind (Sardar Shamsher Singh).

8. The representative of His Highness the Raja of Nabha (Sardar Khan Singh).

9. The representative of His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala (Diwan Hari Chand).

ORDINARY FELLOWS.

1. His Highness Raja Rajgan Sir Hira Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Chief of Nabha.

2. Honorary Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur.

3. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Lewis Tupper, B.A., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

4. Edwin Woodall Parker, Esq.

5. The Reverend Herbert Udny Weitbrecht, Ph.D., Lahore.

6. The Hon'ble Mr. Protul Chandra Chatterji, M.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Judge, Chief Court, Punjab.

7. Diwan Narendra Nath, M.A., Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat.

8. Thomas Gordon Walker, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner, Delhi Division, Delhi.

9. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Fredric Perry, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, Principal, Medical College, Lahore.

10. William Bell, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Punjab University—*contd.*

11. The Reverend J. C. R. Ewing, M.A., D.D., Principal, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

12. The Reverend J. H. Orbison, M.A., M.D., Vice-Principal, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

13. Mark Aurel Stein, Esq., Ph.D., Inspector General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, Peshawar.

14. Lala Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, Patiala.

15. Lala Lal Chand, M.A., Rai Bahadur, Lahore.

16. The Hon'ble Mr. James McCrone Douie, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

17. The Hon'ble Mian Muhammad Shah Din, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.

18. The Hon'ble Mr. James Wilson, M.A., C.S.I., I.C.S.

19. Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, M.A., Settlement Collector, Mianwali.

20. Maulvi Mufti Muhammad Abdulla, Shams-ul-Ulama, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, Head Maulvi, Oriental College, Lahore.

21. Maulvi Abdul Hakim, Shams-ul-Ulama, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, Head Munshi, Oriental College, Lahore.

22. John Cornwallis Godley, Esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi.

23. Maulvi Umar-ud-Din, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi.

24. The Hon'ble Haji Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Kazilbash, C.I.E., Lahore.

25. Rai Sahib Kunj Behari Thapar, Secretary, Punjab Public Library, Lahore.

26. Pandit Siva Datta, Mahamahopadhyaya, Shastri, Head Pandit, Oriental College, Lahore.

27. Major John Charles Lamont, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., Professor, Medical College, Lahore.

28. S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A., Vice-Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Punjab University—*contd.*

29. The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.

30. The Reverend H. D. Griswold, M.A., Ph.D., Professor, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

31. M. Muhammad Shafi, Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.

32. Lala Sundar Das Suri, M.A., Head Master, Government High School, Amritsar.

33. Arthur Stanley Hemmy, Esq., B.A., M.Sc., Professor, Government College, Lahore.

34. Clement Cornelius Caleb, Esq., M.B., M.S., Professor, Medical College, Lahore.

35. M. Fazl Din, Pleader, Lahore.

36. Lala Hans Raj, B.A., Principal, Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.

37. Samuel Robson, Esq., M.A., Principal, Government College, Lahore.

38. His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Chief of Jammu and Kashmir.

39. Alweyne Turner, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.

40. Lala Jiya Ram, M.A., Assistant Professor, Government College, Lahore.

41. Maulvi Muhammad Husain, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil Qazi Fazil, Professor, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

42. The Reverend E. F. E. Wigram, M.A., Principal, St. John's Divinity College, Lahore.

43. Shadi Lal, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.

44. Golak Nath Chatterjee, Esq., B.A., Professor, Government College, Lahore.

45. Rai Sahib Guranditta Mal, Assistant Surgeon, Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, Punjab.

46. Alfred Cooper Woolner, Esq., M.A., Principal, Oriental College, Lahore.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Punjab University—*contd.*

47. Captain David Waters Sutherland, M.D., F.R.S.E., M.R.C.P., I.M.S., Professor, Medical College, Lahore.

48. Lala Ishwar Das, M.A., Pleader, Lahore.

49. The Reverend A. H. Hildesley, M.A., Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.

50. The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Hay Stewart Reid, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Judge, Chief Court, Lahore.

51. Lala Ruchi Ram, M.A., Assistant Professor, Government College, Lahore.

52. Major Harold George Melville, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. Professor, Medical College, Lahore.

53. M. G. V. Cole, Esq., M.A., Principal, Khalsa College, Amritsar.

54. The Reverend G. Hibbert Ware, M.A., Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

55. Fredrick Archibald Leslie-Jones, Esq., M.A., Principal Aitchison College, Lahore.

56. The Reverend D. J. Flemming, M.A., M.Sc., Professor, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

57. Charles Gokalnath, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.

58. Bhai Gurcharan Singh, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.

59. Diwan Tek Chand, B.A., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana.

60. Maulvi Hakim Ali, B.A., Professor, Islamia College, Lahore.

61. Priya Nath Dutt, Esq., B.A., Assistant Registrar, Punjab University.

62. The Reverend H. J. Hoare, B.A., Principal, Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar.

63. M. Abdul Aziz, B.A., Editor, The Observer, Lahore.

64. George Sidney Brett, Esq., Professor, Government College, Lahore.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Punjab University—*concld.*

65. Percy Brown, Esq., A.R.C.A., Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

66. Sidney M. Robinson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.

67. The Hon'ble Mr. Alex. Anderson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Lahore.

68. Lala Beli Ram, Rai Bahadur, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Medical College, Lahore.

69. His Highness Nawab Muhammad Bahawal, Khan Bahadur, Chief of Bahawalpur.

70. Herbert Thomas Knowlton, Esq., Principal, Central Training College, Lahore.

71. William Thomas Wright, Esq., Head Master, Central Model School, Lahore.

72. Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, Secretary, Khalsa College, Managing Committee, Amritsar.

73. Sheikh Ghulam Sadiq, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.

74. Bhai Jawahir Singh, Secretary, Khalsa College Council, Lahore.

75. Sayad Mumtaz Ali, Rafah-i-Am Press, Lahore.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 931.]

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Allahabad University.

No. 949-Ed., dated the 25th November, 1904.—The following declaration made by the Chancellor of the University of Allahabad, and list appended thereto, are published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 12, clause (*h*), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904):—

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 12 (*H*), ACT VIII OF 1904, UNIVERSITIES ACT.

I hereby declare under section 12 (*h*), Act VIII of 1904, that the Body Corporate of the Allahabad University has been constituted in

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Allahabad University—*contd.*

accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, and I append hereto a list of the Senate.

LIST OF THE SENATE OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable Sir James John Digges LaTouche, B.A., K.C.S.I.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Knox.

EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lucknow.

The Director of Public Instruction of the United Provinces.

The Director of Public Instruction of the Central Provinces.

ORDINARY FELLOWS.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Knox (Vice-Chancellor).

The Honourable Mr. Justice Aikman, M.A., LL.D. (*ex*-Vice-Chancellor).

The Honourable Mr. Justice Banerji, B.A., B.L.

Raja Jai Kishen Das Sahib Bahadur, C.S.I.

Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharji Sahib, M.A.

Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das Sahib, M.A.

Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Saiyad Amjad Ali Sahib, M.A.

Pandit Sundar Lal Sahib, B.A.

Dr. G. F. W. Thibaut, Ph. D.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Allahabad University—*contd.*

A. H. Pirie, Esq.

A. Venis, Esq., M.A.

A. W. Ward, Esq., M.A.

Muhammad Abdul Majid, Esq, Barrister-at-Law.

H. Cox, Esq., M.A.

Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Sudhakar Dube Sahib.

T. Morison, Esq., B.A.

J. Murray, Esq., M.A.

Reverend G. H. Westcott, M.A.

Babu Abhya Charan Sanyal Sahib, M.A., F.C.S.

Rai Bahadur Gayanendra Nath Chakrabarti Sahib, M.A., LL.B.

W. K. Porter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Karamat Husain, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A.

Mahendra Nath Datt, Esq., M.A.

T. Cuthbertson Jones, Esq., B.A.

E. G. Hill, Esq., B.A.

Maulvi Saiyid Ashraf Ali Sahib, M.A.

C. F. de la Fosse, Esq., M.A.

Rai Bahadur Lala Baij Nath Sahib, B.A.

W. Knox Johnson, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Reverend A. Crosthwaite, B.A.

Sr. Satish Chandra Banerji Sahib, M.A., LL.D.

The Honourable Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Sahib, B.A., LL.B.

M. B. Cameron, Esq., M.A., B.Sc.

G. S. Carey, Esq., M.A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Allahabad University—*contd.*

Reverend C. L. Bare, M.A., B.D.
Babu Kula Bhushan Bhaduri Sahib, M.A.
J. W. D. Johnstone, Esq., F.R.G.S.
Reverend H. B. Durrant, M.A.
Pandit Iqbal Kishen Sahib, B.A. (Professor).
H. Sharp, Esq., M.A.
Babu Sanjiwan Gangoli Sahib, M.A., F.R.S.E.
Dr. A. Richardson, Ph.D., F.C.S.
Reverend A. H. Ewing, M.A., Ph.D.
Aftab Ahmad Khan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
The Honourable Mr. A. McRobert.
W. Jesse, Esq., M.A., F.Z.S.
F. L. Reid, Esq.
J. R. Cornah, Esq., M.A.
Reverend G. A. Ford, M.A.
Reverend W. E. S. Holland, M.A.
J. Patterson, Esq., M.A.
P. H. Edwards, Esq., M.A.
Reverend D. Whitton.
R. Burn, Esq., I.C.S.
Muhammad Hadi, Esq., M.R.A.C., M.R.A.S.
Muhammad Ahmad, Esq., M.A., LL.M., Barrister-at-Law.
Rao Bahadur Waman Rao Kolhatkar Sahib.
Pandit Suraj Prakash Sahib, M.A.
Nagendra Chandra Nag Sahib, M.A.
Vasudeo Ramkrishna Pandit, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Pandit Ganga Nath Jha Sahib, M.A.
Munshi Gokul Parshad Sahib, M.A., LL.B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Allahabad University—*concld.*

Pandit Iqbal Kishen Sahib, M.A. (Assistant Inspector).
E. C. Cholmondeley, Esq., B.A.
E. A. Richardson, Esq., B.A.
J. H. Towle, Esq., B.A.
G. Gardner Brown, Esq., B.A.
Raja Rampal Singh Sahib, C.I.E.
Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Mozammil-ullah Khan Sahib.
A. C. Datta, Esq., B.A., F. R. Met. S.
Ganesh Sri Krishna Khaparde Sahib, B.A., LL.B.
Saikh Naushad Ali Khan Sahib.
Reverend Father H. Norman.
Babu Ganga Parshad Varma Sahib.

[*See* Gazette of the United Provinces, 1904, Pt. I, p. 848.]

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Madras University.

No. 965-Ed., dated the 1st December, 1904.—The following declaration made by the Chancellor of the University of Madras, and list appended thereto, are published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 12, clause (*h*), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904).

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The nominations and elections directed under clauses (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), of section 12 of the Indian Universities Act (No. VIII of 1904) having been duly completed, the Chancellor declares under clause (*h*) of the same that the Body Corporate of the University of Madras has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The list of the Senate so constituted is hereto appended:—

THE SENATE.

Chancellor.

His Excellency the Governor.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Madras University—*contd.*

Vice-Chancellor.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Arnold White, Kt.

FELLOWS.

Ex-Officio.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Bishop of Madras.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction in Madras.

Ordinary.

1. The Reverend W. Miller, M.A., LL.D., D.D., C.I.E.
2. The Reverend Canon Sell, D.D.
3. Mr. John Cook, M.A.
4. Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Kt., C.I.E.
5. The Most Reverend Archbishop Colgan, D.D.
6. Mr. James Bourdillon Bilderbeck, M.A.
7. The Reverend J. Cooling, B.A.
8. Mr. John Adam, M.A.
9. Mr. J. R. Henderson, M.B., F.L.S.
10. The Hon'ble Sir S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.L., K.C.I.E.
11. The Reverend J. D. W. Sewell, S.J.
12. Mr. R. Ry. C. Sankaran Nayar, Avl., B.A., B.L., C.I.E.
13. Mr. Joseph Henry Stone, M.A., F.R.H.S.
14. Mr. Reginald Arbouin Nelson, M.A., LL.M.
15. Mr. A. Crichton Mitchell, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
16. Surgeon-General William Richard Browne, M.D., I.M.S.
17. Nawab Imdad-ul-Mulk Syed Husain Bilgrami, B.A.
18. Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M.A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Madras University—*contd.*

19. M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Kunathamakar Nagoji Rau Pantulu Garu, B.A.
20. Mr. Richard Llewelyn Jones, MA., F.R.A.S.
21. Lieutenant-Colonel John Maitland, M.D., I.M.S.
22. M. R. Ry. K. Ramanujachariyar Avl., M.A., B.L.
23. M. R. Ry. Bhimanakunta Hanumanta Rau Avl., B.A.
24. The Reverend W. Skinner, M.A.
25. M. R. Ry. Samuel Satynathan Avl., M.A., H.H.D.
26. M. R. Ry. L. C. Williams Lillai Avl., B.A.
27. Muhammad Azizuddin Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
28. M. R. Ry. Bahadur Malur Rangachariyar Avl., M.A.
29. Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Sturmer, I.M.S.
30. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Benson, M.A., LL.B.
31. The Reverend M. Phillips, Ph.D.
32. Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. VanGeyzel, M.B., I.M.S.
33. Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Gawen King, C.I.E., M.B., C.M., D.P.H., I.M.S.
34. M. R. Ry. M. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
35. Mr. A. W. Bishop, Ph.D.
36. M. R. Ry. J. P. Kotilingam Avl., M.A.
37. Sir P. N. Krishnamurti, B.L., K.C.I.E.
38. Mr. Francis J. E. Spring, M.A.I., C.I.E.
39. The Reverend James Russell, M.A.
40. The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
41. M. R. Ry. S. Venkobachariyar Avl., B.A.
42. M. R. Ry. A. Sitarama Aiyar Avl., B.A.
43. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Boddam.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Madras University—*contd.*

44. Mr. W. B. deWinton, C.I.E.
45. Mr. M. Hunter, M.A.
46. M. R. Ry. Savur Mangesha Rau Avl., B.A.
47. M. R. Ry. A. Periyaswami Mudaliyar Avl., B.A.
48. M. R. Ry. J. M. Velu Pillai Avl.
49. Mr. H. J. Allen, M.A.
50. M. R. Ry. H. Rangappa Avl., B.A., M.B., C.M.
51. M. R. Ry. L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avl., M.A., LL.B.
52. The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. P. Wallis, M.A.
53. M. R. Ry. P. S. Ganapati Aiyar Avl., B.A.
54. The Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Desikachariyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
55. M. R. Ry. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
56. The Hon'ble Mr. Andrew Castlestuart Stuart, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S.
57. The Venerable Archdeacon Hyde, M.A., A.K.C.
58. Mr. J. A. Yates, M.A.
59. Mr. F. J. Wilson, A.M.I.C.E.
60. Mr. H. T. Keeling, A.M.I.C.E.
61. Mr. J. G. Tait, M.A.
62. Mr. W. H. James, B.Sc.
63. M. R. Ry. P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avl., M.A.
64. Mr. R. Littlehailes, B.A.
65. M. R. Ry. K.B. Ramanathan Avl., M.A., B.L., L.T.
66. M. R. Ry. Subbarama Aiyar Subrahmanya Aiyar Avl., B.A.
67. M. R. Ry. C. Krishnan Avl., B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
68. M. R. Ry. Joseph Satya Nadar Avl., M.A., M.L.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*contd.*

Constitution of the Body Corporate of the Madras University—*concld.*

69. M. R. Ry. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
70. M. R. Ry. V. C. Seshachariyar Avl., B.A., B.L.

[See Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 891.]

Territorial limits of the five Indian Universities.

No. 717-Ed., dated the 20th August, 1904.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), the Governor General in Council is pleased to define the territorial limits hereinafter set forth below as those within or in relation to which the powers conferred upon the Universities respectively entered against them by or under the Act of Incorporation of the said Indian Universities Act, 1904, shall be exercised:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904 (VIII OF 1904)—*concld.*

Territorial limits of the five Indian Universities—*concld.*

Territorial Limits.		University.
Province (including any Native State under its political control and any foreign possession included within its boundaries).	Native State or Colony.	
Bengal, Burma and Assam	.....	Calcutta.
Madras and Coorg	Hyderabad, Mysore and Ceylon ...	Madras.
Bombay and Sind	Baroda	Bombay.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Central Provinces (including Berar) and Ajmer-Merwara.	The States included in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies.	Allahabad.
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan.	Kashmir, Baluchistan	Punjab.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 627.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES ACT, 1904 (X OF 1904).

Remission of income-tax on dividends, etc., to Members of Societies registered under the Act.

No. 6216-S. R., dated the 3rd September, 1904.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*) of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 (X of 1904), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the income-tax payable in respect of the profits of any co-operative credit society for the time being registered under that Act, or of the dividends or other payments received by the members of any such society on account of profits.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 739.]

Remission of stamp duty on instruments executed by or on behalf of Co-operative Credit Societies.

No. 6220-S. R., dated the 30th September, 1904.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 (X of 1904), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp-duty with which under any law for the time being in force instruments executed by or on behalf of any co-operative credit society for the time being registered under that Act or instruments executed by any officer or member of any such society and relating to the business of the society are respectively chargeable.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 739.]

Remission of registration fees in the case of Co-operative Credit Societies.

No. 2104, dated the 30th September, 1904.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), and sub-section (*2*) of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 (X of 1904), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit all fees payable under the law of registration for the time being in force by any co-operative credit society for the time being registered under that Act:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time withdraw such exemption in the case of any society.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 734.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905).

Issue of Currency Notes on security of gold held by the Secretary of State for India.

[1]*No. 338-A., dated the 21st January, 1898.*—Whereas Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has consented to hold in gold coin or gold bullion such amount as he may determine to be equivalent in value to the notes to be issued under this Order, for the purposes and on the terms and conditions mentioned in section 2 of the Indian Paper Currency, Act, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898, to direct that the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, and the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, shall issue Currency Notes on the security of gold coin or bullion held by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the amounts which the Secretary of State may from time to time advise.

Notes will be issued under this Order at the rate of one Government rupee for 7·53344 grains of fine gold with the addition of such further quantity of fine gold as the Secretary of State shall from time to time determine to be sufficient to cover all costs and charges incidental to the transmission of gold to India. Sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorised Royal Mint in England or Australia will be reckoned as containing 113·0016 grains of fine gold and 56·5008 grains of fine gold, respectively.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1898, Pt. I, p. 70.]

Sums for which Government Promissory Note may be issued.

[1]*No. 4035, dated the 31st December, 1873.*—In exercise of the power conferred by the 8th clause of the 25th section of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871,[2] the Governor General in Council is pleased to revoke the notification in this Department, No. 4107, dated 9th November, 1872.

[1] The Indian Paper Currency Act of 1882 is repealed by the Act of 1905, but the Notification is kept in force under section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

[2] *See* now Act III of 1900 by which this Act is repealed, but these orders and Notifications continue in force under section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Sums for which Government Promissory Notes may be issued—*contd.*

And in exercise of the power conferred by the third section of the said Act, the Governor General in Council directs that Promissory Notes of the Government of India payable to bearer on demand shall be issued by the Department of Issue for the following sums :—

Five Government Rupees.
Ten Government Rupees.
Twenty Government Rupees.
Fifty Government Rupees.
One Hundred Government Rupees.
Five Hundred Government Rupees.
One Thousand Government Rupees.
Ten Thousand Government Rupees.

And in exercise of the power conferred by the third clause of the twenty-fifth section of the said Act, the Governor General in Council declares that notes for the sums above noted shall be issued at all Offices of Issue appointed under the said Act.

This Notification shall come into force on the 17th day of January, 1874.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1874, Pt. I, p.4.]

Appointment of Head Commissioner of Paper Currency and Commissioners of Paper Currency.

No. 3169, dated 31st August, 1870.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the dates of receipt of this Notification in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively :—

The Comptroller General of Accounts for the time being to be Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency.

The Accountants-General for the time being of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, to be Commissioners of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency at Madras and Bombay, respectively.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Orders as to re-issue of Notes by Tahsildars.

No. 3056, dated 21st July, 1875.

From—R. B. Chapman, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I am directed to acknowledege the receipt of your letter No. 1435, dated the 12th November, 1874, and the papers forwarded therewith on the subject of the re-issue of Currency Notes by Tahsildars, and the powers of the Commissioner of Issue at Madras in dealing with all questions connected with transactions of Government treasuries in Currency Notes.

2. In reply, I am to state that questions relating to the use and remittance of Currency Notes are so intimately connected with the distribution of the general cash balance of the Government of India, the effective management of which demands a centralised control, that the Governor General in Council considers it desirable that the Accountant-General should continue to issue instructions on this subject, acting under the advice and direction of the Comptroller General. The Accountant-General should, however, consult the Board of Revenue before issuing any instructions which relate to details concerning the action of revenue treasuries in currency matters. In case the Board or the Local Government overrule the Accountant-General's final judgment, it should be submitted for the orders of the Government of India.

3. The Governor General in Council sees no objection to the re-issue of Currency Notes by Tahsildars, provided that the Notes are in afit state to continue in circulation, and that there is no reason to doubt that they are genuine. It would have mischievous effect upon the circulation of the paper currency if the Government were to call in every Note that reaches a Government treasury or sub-treasury.

[*See* Finance Department Proceedings, September, 1875, Nos. 4-9.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Rates at which Currency Notes may be issued for gold coin or gold bullion.

[1]*No. 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the[1] Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that currency notes shall be issued by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, and by the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, on the requisition of the Comptroller General, in exchange for gold coin or gold bullion, at the rate of one Government rupee for 7·53344 grains troy of fine gold. Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorised Royal Mint in England or Australia shall be taken as the equivalent of fifteen rupees and of seven rupees and eight annas, respectively.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1893, Pt. I, p. 364.]

Payment of any sum to Government Departments in Currency Notes irrespective of Presidency or Circle of issue.

[1]*No. 1843, dated the 12th March, 1872.*—With reference to section 15 of Act III of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the provisions of Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 4284, dated 22nd October 1869, are still in force.

The Notification is published below :—

The Governor General in Council directs that it be notified for general information that the payment of any sum of money which any one has to make to Government in any Department can be made in Government Notes of any issue irrespective of Presidency of Circle, and that all Officers of Revenue, Customs, Tax Office, Railway, &c., are hereby authorized to receive payment in Notes of any issue irrespective of Presidency or Circle.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1872, Pt. I, p. 298.]

[1] *See* footnote on p. 1861.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Creation and issue of stock to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency and Master of the Mint.

No. 5367, dated the 18th December, 1896.—With reference to Notification No. 5366 of this date, it is notified for public information that the Governor General in Council has directed the creation and issue to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency and the Master of the Mint at Calcutta of Rs. 2,04,86,500 of stock of the 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97, bearing interest from the 31st December, 1896, and the receipt from the Head Commissioner of Rs. 1,99,99,945-10-0, being the value of the above amount of stock at Rs. 97—10 per cent. being the current market price of the said stock.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1896, Pt. I, p. 984.]

Sale of Securities held in trust for Secretary of State for India in Council.

Resolution No. 764, dated 28th June, 1872.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that in future no securities held in trust for the Secretary of State for India in Council, under section 18, [1]Act III of 1871, shall be sold by the Head Commissioner save under the formal written orders of the Governor General in Council signed by the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, and further that the Master of the Mint in Calcutta shall not sign and endorse any such securities upon the requisition of the Head Commissioner, unless such requisition is accompanied or preceded by a copy, certified by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, of the written orders of the Governor General in Council to the Head Commissioner of the Department of issue to sell such securities.

[1] *See* second footnote on p. 1861.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General *in* Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Transfer of the management of the Currency Department to the Account Department.

No. 3168, dated the 31st August, 1870.—RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has, for some time past, had under consideration the expediency of transferring the management of the Currency Department to the Account Department.

2. For the last few years the Master of the Calcutta Mint has been *ex-officio* Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, and the Mint Master of Bombay and the Assay Master of Madras have been, respectively, *ex-officio* Commissioners of Paper Currency in Bombay and Madras.

3. The Governor General in Council cordially acknowledges the zeal and ability of Colonel Hyde, R. E., the Master of the Calcutta Mint, in the performance of his duties as Head Commissioner to Paper Currency. But Colonel Hyde himself was *one of the first* to urge that the proper duties of a Mint Master are sufficiently onerous and important to occupy his whole time, and that it is quite impossible for him to give the supervision that is really necessary to the Paper Currency Department. The Governor General in Council observes that *prolonged experience* has only strengthened Colonel Hyde's opinion that the Master of the Mint ought not to be Head Commissioner of Paper Currency. In this opinion the Government of Bombay, the Comptroller General of Accounts, and the Master of the Bombay Mint, emphatically concur.

4. The officers of the Account Department are accustomed to the management of financial affairs. They conduct, in fact, under the supervision of the Comptroller General (who is himself in constant and close communication with the Financial Department), the entire detailed financial arrangements of the Empire. The supply and relief of Treasuries; the remittance of funds as required for State purposes; the distribution of the small silver and copper currency are all managed by the local Accountants-General. The District Treasury Officers are, in the Financial Department, immediately responsible to the Accountants-General and subordinate to them. and an experienced Inspecting Officer is at the disposal of the Comptroller General and the Financial Department for the personal visitation and superintendence of the local officers of the Department.

5. It seems evident that in this specially-trained and widely-distributed body of officers, the Government has an agency well qualified to undertake the management of the Paper Currency, and,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Transfer of the management of the Currency Department to the Accounts Deparrtment—*concld.*

indeed, that no other agency at the disposal of Government can so appropriately and conveniently do this duty.

6. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to resolve that the Comptroller General of Accounts shall, till further orders, be *ex-officio* Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency, and that the Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay, shall be *ex-officio* Commissioners of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency, at Madras and Bombay, respectively.

7. The Governor General in Council approves of the detailed arrangements proposed by the Comptroller General of Accounts in his No. 668, dated 22nd July, for the management of the Paper Currency Department under his superintendence. The bullion and coin of the Department, except what is wanted for current use, should be kept at the Mint, as at present, under the joint keys of the Comptroller General and the Master of the Mint. A similar arrangement should be adopted at Bombay. The Comptroller General should report what is the best arrangement to be made for the custody of the coin and bullion at Madras.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1870, Pt. I, p. 586.]

Amount of reserve to be stored in a Currency Circle.

Resolution No. 3009, dated 30th September, 1880.—The law does not require the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency to hold his metallic reserve at any particular place. But His Excellency in Council considers that, in future, the coin reserve stored within a currency circle should never exceed the amount of its note circulation.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1880, Part I, p. 493.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Mismatched currency notes.

Resolution No. 4024, dated the 23rd September, 1891.—Mismatched currency notes, that is, notes of which the right half of one is joined to the left half of another, when presented to the Currency Office for payment, are dealt with in accordance with the orders contained in the letters read in the preamble. Under these orders no claim for payment of the value of mismatched notes can be admitted by the Currency Office, but all claims are registered, and if the corresponding halves have already been received or should afterwards be received in the form of a mismatched note, the Currency Office, by joining together the proper halves and paying the entire notes, meets the claims as far as possible. Such notes are held in deposit in the Currency Office for three years awaiting the receipt of the corresponding halves, but thereafter the full value of both the halves is credited to revenue.

2. The Governor General in Council is now pleased to decide that in future, instead of crediting the value of both the halves of mismatched notes to Government after they have remained unclaimed for three years, the value of one half should be credited to Government, and that of the other half to the depositor of the mismatched note.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1891, Pt. I, p. 554.]

Receipt of Bullion and Coin at the Mint.

No. 2051, dated 7th May, 1889.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Coinage Act, 1870,[1] and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules in supersession of the Rules issued with the Resolution in this Department, Nos. 66 and 1024, dated the 19th April and 14th June, 1878, respectively:

1. Certificates from the Assay Master, in Form A hereto annexed in the case of silver, or in an appropriate form in the case of gold

[1] *See* now Act III of 1905 by which this Act was repealed. The Notification is kept in force by s. 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), General Acts, Vol. VI.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Receipt of Bullion and Coin at the Mint—*contd.*

shall be issued by the Mint Master under section 24 of the said Indian Coinage Act, 1870, for the net produce of silver or gold bullion or coin delivered into the Mint, and shall be payable twenty-one days after the date thereof, if issued by the Mint Master at Calcutta, at the General (Reserve) Treasury, Calcutta, and if issued by the Mint Master at Bombay, at the General (Reserve) Treasury, Bombay.

2. Persons wishing to obtain, under the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, currency notes in exchange for silver bullion or foreign silver coin, may tender the bullion or coin to the Mint Master on behalf, in Calcutta, of the Head Commissioner, and in Bombay, of the Commissioner of the Department of Paper Currency, in Form B hereto annexed.

3. The Mint Master shall prepare, in Form C hereto annexed, and countersign a certificate of the value of such bullion or coin calculated at the rate prescribed in section 11 (*d*) of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882. The Head Commissioner, Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Paper Currency shall then sign the certificate and return it to the Mint Master for delivery to the person making the tender.

4. The holder of a certificate granted under section 15 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, shall be entitled to receive in notes, or in notes and cash, the amount stated in the certificate on presentation thereof on due date at the Office of Issue.

5. The Head Commissioner or Commissioner (as the case may be) shall periodically pay to the Mint Master out of the coin reserve of the Department of Paper Currency one rupee per mille on the standard value of the bullion or coin for which certificates in Form C have been issued.

6. Bullion or coin tendered under the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, or the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, shall not be coined except with the written sanction of the Head Commissioner or Commissioner (as the case may be) of the Department of Paper Currency, or any Gazetted Officer subordinate to him to whom he may delegate such authority.

7. Before the Mint Master uses such bullion or coin for coinage, he shall, in Form D hereto annexed, issue a certificate signed by the Assay Master under section 24 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, in favour of the Head Commissioner or Commissioner (as the case may

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Receipt of Bullion and Coin at the Mint—*contd.*

be) of the Department of Paper Currency for the net produce of the bullion or coin at the rate of ninety-eight rupees per eighteen thousand grains of standard fineness.

FORM A.

HER MAJESTY'S MINT, $\frac{\text{Calcutta}}{\text{Bombay.}}$

Certificate No._____

Dated_____ 18 .

I hereby certify that the sum of Rupees is payable twenty-one days from the date hereof at the General (Reserve) Treasury, $\frac{\text{Calcutta}}{\text{Bombay}}$, to A-B., on account of the undermentioned Silver received from $\frac{\text{him}}{\text{them}}$ for Coinage, which on assay I have found to be of the fineness stated below:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Receipt of Bullion and Coin at the Mint—*contd.*

Mint Register No.	Description of Silver.	Weight in Tolas.	Pure Silver per mille	Assay Produce, Rupees.
			Total R.	
			Less Duty and Melting Charge at 21 per 1,000 R.	
			Net Produce R.	

Examined.

Accountant. *Master of the Mint.* *Assay Master.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Receipt of Bullion and Coin at the Mint—*contd.*

FORM B.

Tender of silver bullion (or foreign silver coin) for currency notes of the Government of India.

To

The MINT MASTER, Calcutta/Bombay,

Dated ——————— 18 .

SIR,

Be pleased to receive on behalf of the Head Commissioner/Commissioner, of the Department of Paper Currency tolas in boxes of , which I/we hereby tender to the said Head Commissioner/Commissioner in exchange for currency notes under the provisions of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882. I/we request that you will melt or cut the above-mentioned silver at my/our sole risk and for the resulting weight of ingots or cut-pieces, or such portion of them as shall agreeably to the rules of the Mint be considered fit for coinage, grant me/us a certificate signed by the Head Commissioner/Commissioner of the Department of Paper Currency as prescribed in section 15 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.

The silver will be delivered to you by who is authorised to superintend its melting or cutting on my/our behalf, and who will attend for that purpose at such times as may be appointed.

Yours obediently,

Pass into the Mint and register as bullion belonging to the Department of Paper Currency.

Master of the Mint.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Receipt of Bullion and Coin at the Mint—*contd.*

FORM C.

Certificate for silver received under Section 15 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF PAPER CURRENCY, $\frac{\text{Calcutta}}{\text{Bombay}}$.

Certificate No._____

Dated_____ 18 .

I hereby acknowledge to have received from_____

the undermentioned silver, and hereby declare that, in exchange therefor, the holder of this certificate, on presentation thereof at the Office of Issue, is entitled to receive in notes issued under the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, or in such notes and cash, the sum of Rupees

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Receipt of Bullion and Coin at the Mint—*contd.*

Register No.	Description of Silver.	Weight in Tolas.	Pure Silver per mille.	Assay Produce, Rupees.
			Total R.	
			Less Duty and Melting Charge at 21 per 1,000 R.	
			Net Produce R.	
			or R.	

Examined. Countersigned.

Head Commissioner / Commissioner / Assistant Commissioner of the

Accountant. *Master of Mint.* *Department of Paper Currency.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Receipt of Bullion and Coin at the Mint—*concld.*

FORM D.

HER MAJESTY'S MINT, Calcutta / Bombay.

Certificate No.———.

Dated———*18* .

I hereby certify that the sum of R———is payable twenty-one days from the date hereof at the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta / Bombay, to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency / Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, on account of the undermentioned silver received from him for coinage, which on assay I have found to be of the fineness stated below:

Mint Register No.	Description of Silver.	Weight in Tolas.	Pure Silver per Mille.	Assay Produce, Rupees.		
			Total R.			
			Less Duty at 2 per cent. R. ...			
			Net produce R. ...			
			or R. ...			

Examined.

Accountant. *Assay Master.* *Master of the Mint.*

[*See* Gazette of India, 1889, Pt. I, p. 263.]

Cancellation of notifications establishing certain Circles of Issue and establishment of others.

No. 2152, dated the 5th August, 1881.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 25 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871,[1]

[1]*See* now Act III of 1905 by which this Act was repealed. The Notification is kept in force by section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), General Acts, Vol. VI.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Cancellation of notifications establishing certain Circles of Issue and establishment of others—*concld.*

the Governor General in Council is pleased to revoke the following Resolution and Notifications:—

Resolution No. 35, dated 12th March, 1862.

Notification No. 1572, dated 26th July, 1864.

" " 2268, " 21st April, 1865.

" " 1120, " 29th June, 1867.

" " 1894, " 18th August, 1868.

" " 3934, " 31st October, 1872.

And in exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish the following Circles of Issue in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, respectively:—

In the Madras Presidency.

The Calicut Circle of Issue to consist of the districts of Malabar, South Canara and Coimbatore.

The Madras Circle of Issue to consist of all the other districts in the said Presidency.

In the Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Circle of Issue to consist of all the districts of the Bombay Presidency Proper, the Central Provinces and Berar.

The Kurrachee Circle to consist of the Province of Sind.

And to appoint the town of Calicut to be the place of Issue in the Calicut Circle; the town of Madras to be the place of issue in the Madras Circle; the town of Bombay to be the place of issue in the Bombay Circle; and the town of Kurrachee to be the place of issue in the Kurrachee Circle.

And to establish an Office of Issue in each of the said towns of Calicut, Madras, Bombay and Kurrachee.

This Notification shall come into effect from the 15th August, 1881.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1881, Pt. I, p. 321.]

Mutilated Currency Notes.

No. 1004-A., dated the 30th July, 1866.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Rules

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Mutilated Currency Notes—*contd.*

for the payment of Currency Notes which have been either lost or mutilated.

Rules regarding the payment of lost or mutilated Government Currency Notes.

1. Notes which have become slightly mutilated will be readily paid to *bonâ fide* holders upon a written statement as to the circumstances of mutilation, and upon an Indemnity (in the form annexed, marked No. 1) being signed by a Banker or some known responsible person.

2. Applications will be received for the payment of notes which have been seriously mutilated or wholly lost or destroyed, provided they can be identified by the number and date; but they will be subject to a strict investigation, and will be paid only on the authority of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, or of the Commissioner at Madras or Bombay, at whose Head Circle the note may be payable.

3. The title of the applicant to the note is important, and will vest, in the absence of anything to the contrary, in the last holder of the entire note. If a note has been divided, and part lost in transmission between two persons, the one who had never possessed the whole note would not be regarded as the owner, unless he declared that value or credit had been given for the note to its full amount. Cases may frequently arise when the half of a note, which has been divided by some dishonest person for the purpose of obtaining value upon each half, may pass into the hands of an innocent holder for value given. His redress would, in that case, be against his correspondent, and only in an exceptional instance would the Currency Department entertain his application for payment.

4. The declarations will be prepared by the Currency Department, free of charge, upon Forms numbered 2 and 3—that of the claimant being always made upon Form No. 2 containing the property clause.

5. The Bond of Indemnity will also be prepared by the Currency Department upon Form numbered 4, free of expense to the applicant, except the Government Stamp. It will not in any case be taken for a less consideration than Rupees 100: and in cases where the amount of notes is above Rupees 50, the Bond will be taken in double the amount.

6. So far as the declaration and security are concerned, all cases will be submitted to precisely the same form, but a difference will be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Mutilated Currency Notes—*contd.*

observed in the period at which payment will be made. The most numerous cases will probably be those in which a note has been divided for safety, and one part is lost. In these and in all cases where a portion of the note remains, from which it can be identified, a period of two months only from the loss will be required to elapse. In cases of entire notes, when total destruction can be clearly proved, a period of twelve months must elapse; but when it is stated that a note has merely been "lost," this period will be extended to five years.

7. Exception is necessary in the case of notes for Rupees 1,000 and upwards, which may be only stated to be "lost." In such case, after the lapse of a year or two, the amount will be invested in Government Securities in the names of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency and the Comptroller General of Accounts, and the dividends will be paid over to the loser. At the time of making this investment an agreement must be entered into by the claimant with the Currency Department, upon Form numbered 5. If at the end of twenty years from the date of the loss, the notes be still outstanding, the Government Securities will then be sold, and the proceeds paid to the loser upon his giving security with two sureties, as in the cases before mentioned.

8. Intimation of the loss, destruction or mutilation of a note or portion of a note, must be sent to the Office where the note is payable, thus,—

If it be a Calcutta Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

If a Madras Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, and the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.

If a Bombay Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, and the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

If an Allahabad Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad, and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

If a Lahore Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore, and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Mutilated Currency Notes—*contd.*

If a Nagpore Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore, and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

If a Calicut Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calicut, Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, and Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.

If a Trichinopoly Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Trichinopoly, Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, and Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.

9. The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed note, or portion of note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) thrice at least, in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the note is payable, and once in the *Gazette of India*.

10. Throughout these Rules, the expression "lost note" includes a stolen note, and the expression "destroyed note" includes a note lost under such circumstances as render its recovery physically impossible.

FORM No. 1.

Whereas I, the undersigned, , have applied to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency (or Commissioner of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) for payment of the amount of the annexed Note No. , dated , of which the particulars are given below in consequence of the same being mutilated and having received payment thereof, I do hereby agree to save harmless and keep indemnified the Secretary of State for India in Council from and against all claims and demands which shall or may be made upon him and the Currency Department by any other person or persons for payment of the said Note and of and from all expenses which shall or may be incurred by the said Secretary of State for India in Council in defending any suit at law or in equity that shall or may be commenced against him to recover or enforce payment of the said Note whatsoever. Dated day of 186 .

Witness. Signed, sealed, &c.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Mutilated Currency Notes—*contd.*

FORM No. 2.

I, A. B., of , do state that on or about the 186 , I sent by post from the above place contained in a letter and addressed to C. D. a* Currency Note, the particulars of which are at the foot hereof, which as I am informed and believe he has not received of and have since learnt that the [Note] was ["lost" or "destroyed"] by†

* Half of
A portion of
As the case may be
Half Note
Portion of a Note

† Here state the particular circumstances under which the loss or destruction occurred so far as the same are known.

And I the said declarant do further state that, at the time I so despatched the said [Note] I was the lawful holder thereof, and that I have never received any consideration or value for the same myself, nor hath any other person or persons for my use or benefit as I know or verily believe.

Half.

Portion.

Signed, sealed, &c.

Particulars of Currency Note of the Government of India of the Calcutta Circle of Issue, referred to in the above Bond.

Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.	Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.
*			

**N.B.*—The serial letter and number or the date of the Note must be given, besides the consecutive number, thus $\frac{A}{11}$ 00000, or 0000, dated 13th July, 1861.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Mutilated Currency Notes—*contd.*

FORM No. 3.

I, C. D., of , do state that on or about the 186 , as I am informed and believe, A. B. of sent by the Post therefrom contained in a letter addressed to me as above a Government Currency Note* particulars of which are at the foot hereof, which I have not received.

* Half of
One portion of

Signed, sealed, &c.

Particulars of Currency Note of the Government of India of the Calcutta Circle of Issue, referred to in the above Bond.

Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.	Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.

**N. B.*—The serial letter and number or the date of the Note must be given, besides the consecutive number, thus, $\frac{A}{11}$ 0000, or 00000, dated 13th July, 1861.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Mutilated Currency Notes—*contd.*

FORM No. 4.

Know all men by these presents that we A B of
C D of
and E F of
are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rupees

Rs. 100 or double the amount of the Note or Notes whichever is the larger sum

of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, his certain attorney successors and assigns for which payment to be made we bind ourselves our heirs and representatives jointly and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs and representatives jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs and representatives severally firmly by these presents dated the
day of 186 : Whereas the said A B has represented to the said Secretary of State in Council that he was the lawful holder of the Government Currency Note the particulars of which are at the foot hereof and that the said note has been (lost) and that* years have elapsed since he the said A B made a statement of such (loss)† under the rules in that behalf and whereas the said Note has not been presented for payment in the *interim* and the said A B having applied to the‡ Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the Circle at Calcutta to give cash for said Note the said§ Head Commissioner has on the said representation directed payment of the amount of the said Note to be made through the Currency Exchange Department of the Circle at on condition of the said A B
and two sufficient sureties executing such Bond as above written. Now the condition of the above written Bond is such that if the above bounden A B C D and E F some or one of them their or his heirs or representatives as shall and do at all times hereafter on demand pay or cause to be paid to the‖ Head Commissioner of the Department of Paper Currency *for the Circle of Issue at Calcutta* the amount of the said Note in case the said Secretary of State in Council is obliged by the decree of a Court of competent

(Destroyed).

* 5 or 20 years, as the case may be.

† (or destruction).

‡ or Commissioner for Madras or Bombay.

§ or Commissioner.

‖ or Commissioner for Madras and Bombay.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Mutilated Currency Notes—*contd.*

jurisdiction to pay the same to any other person or persons or body corporate whomsoever or in case any servant of the Government of India shall receive in payment or pay the said Note by surprise or oversight and shall and do on demand pay to the said Secretary of State in Council or his attorney-at-law the costs as between party and party and attorney and client of any action or suit which may be brought against the said Secretary of State on or in respect of the said Note or so much of such costs as shall not be paid to or recovered by the said Secretary of State by or from the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such action or suit and which action or suit may be defended or not in the discretion of the legal advisers of the said Secretary of State and in such manner as they shall think fit. And if the said A B C D and E F some or one of them their or his heirs or representatives shall at all times hereafter on demand save, defend and indemnify the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns of from and against all and all manner costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses whatsoever which shall or may at any time hereafter happen or be occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns on or on account of the said Note or for or on account of any matter cause or thing connected therewith then the above written Bond shall be void otherwise to be in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us by
Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us by
Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us by

Particulars of Currency Note of the Government of India of the Circle of Issue, referred to in the above Bond.

Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.	No. of Note.	Value of Note.	No. of Note.	Value of Note.

* *N. B.*—The serial letter and number or the date of the Note must be given beside the consecutive number, thus $\frac{A}{11}$ 00000, or 00000 dated 13th July, 1861.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Mutilated Currency Notes—*contd.*

FORM No. 5.

An agreement made the day of between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the first part and A B of of the second part Whereas it has been represented to the said Secretary of State in Council by the said A B

that a Government Currency Note the particulars of which are at the foot hereof has been lost, and that two years have elapsed since the said A B

made a statement according to the Rules in that behalf of such loss, and whereas the said Secretary of State in Council upon the application of the said A B and inasmuch as the value of the said Note exceeded Rupees one thousand invested the amount of the said Note in the purchase of the Government Promissory Notes commonly called Company's Paper in the joint names of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency and Comptroller General of Accounts for the time being which are specified at the foot hereof, and whereas the said purchase is hereby declared to be in full satisfaction of the claim of the said A B on the said Secretary of State in Council in respect of the said Note, and it is agreed that the said Government Securities so purchased are to be retained by the said Secretary of State in Council as an Indemnity Fund, and subject thereto to be held by him in trust for the said A B, and in consideration thereof the said A B has agreed to indemnify the said Secretary of State in Council in manner hereinafter mentioned. Now the said A B

doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators covenant and agree to and with the said Secretary of State for India in Council his successor and assigns in manner following: That is to say, that he the said A B

his executors or administrators shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter save, defend, keep harmless and indemnified the said Secretary of State in Council and his successors assigns or servants and every of them of from and against all claims demands actions suits or other proceedings to be made claimed brought or prosecuted in respect or on account of the said Note whether altered or not altered or of the money payable by virtue of the same or any or either of them or on account of the said Secretary of State in Council his servants and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Mutilated Currency Notes—*contd.*

Agents detaining the said Note when produced by the holder thereof and from all monies costs loss charges damages and expenses in respect thereof or occasioned thereby at law or in equity, and that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State in Council to defend any such action suit or proceeding or to pay without suit as in the discretion of his legal advisers shall seem proper, and further that if the said Secretary of State in Council successors or assigns or servants or any of them shall at any time or times hereafter either in pursuance of the discretion of the Secretary of State in Council for the time being, or his Officers or servants or by surprise oversight or otherwise, take in receive or allow the said Note as money or shall pay off the same or pay any sum or sums of money thereupon or pay any costs or expenses incurred in relation to any claim to the said Note or to the monies payable by virtue thereof. Then and in such case the said A B his executors or administrators shall immediately pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council or his successors or assigns all such money costs losses charges damages and expenses so allowed paid expended sustained or incurred together with interest for the same respectively after the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to be computed from the time or respective times of allowing paying expending sustaining or incurring the same respectively without any deduction or abatement whatsoever, and for the further indemnity of the said Secretary of State in Council it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the said parties hereto that the said Secretary of State in Council and his successors shall stand possessed of and interested in the said Government Promissory Notes upon the trusts following that is to say upon trust from time to time and at all times hereafter if the said Secretary of State in Council shall think proper so to do to raise by sale of the said Government Promissory Notes or a competent part thereof such sum and sums of money as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy to the said Secretary of State in Council and his successors or his or any of his servants or the executors or administrators of such servants all such monies costs losses charges damages expenses and interest at the said Secretary of State in Council or his successors or his or any of his servants or the executors or administrators of any such servants shall be entitled to claim or demand of and from the said A B in pursuance of the Agreement herein before contained and to pay retain and apply the sum or sums of money so to be levied and raised or a sufficient part thereof accordingly and subject to the trusts aforesaid, the said Secretary of State in Council and his successors shall stand possessed

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Mutilated Currency Notes—*contd.*

of and interested in the said Government Promissory Notes and the interest and annual produce thereof in trust for the said A B

his executors administrators or assigns, and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of these presents that it shall and may be lawful for the said Secretary of State in Council to retain the said Government Promissory Notes for the term of twenty years from the making of the said statement of loss and that the provisions hereby made shall be accepted and taken by the said A B

in full satisfaction and discharge for all claims and demands upon the said Secretary of State in Council for or in respect of the said Note, and further that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State in Council and his successors and assigns to sue for and recover the amount of any loss costs or damages which the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or servants or any of them may sustain in relation to any of the said Note without any obligation on the part of the said Secretary of State in Council or his successors first to resort to the said Government Promissory Notes for raising the amount of such loss costs or damages.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed and sealed, &c.,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Mutilated Currency Notes—*contd.*

Particulars of Currency Note of the Government of India of the Circle of Issue, referred to in the above Bond.

Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.	Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.	Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.

N. B.—The serial letter and number of the Note must be given, besides the consecutive number, thus, $\frac{A}{11}$ 00000, or 00000 dated 13th July, 1861.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1866, Pt. I, p. 1010.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1905 (III OF 1905)—*contd.*

Nagpur declared to be in Bombay Presidency for purposes of Paper Currency Act.

No. 1120, dated 29th June, 1867—Under the authority vested in the Governor Goneral in Council in section 1, [1] Act XXX of 1867, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that Nagpur, from which Promissory Notes of the Government of India are issued under section 8, Act XIX of 1861 (to provide for a Government Paper Currency), shall, for the purposes of such Act, be deemed to be situate, from and after the 6th day of July next, within the Presidency of Bombay.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1867, Pt. I, p. 986.]

[1] *See* now Act II of 1905, by which this Act has been superseded in the Statute-book. The Notification is kept in force by s. 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), Genl. Acts, Vol. VI.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD ACT, 1905 (IV OF 1905)

Investiture of Railway Board with certain powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council under the Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), as in force in British India and as locally applied by Foreign Department Notification No. 1097-F. of this date, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(1) to invest the Railway Board with all the powers or functions of the Governor General in Council under sections 4, 5, 7, 9, 11 to 14 (both inclusive), 16 to 19 (both inclusive) and 22 to 25 (both inclusive), section 47, sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*), sections 48, 52 to 55 (both inclusive), 62 and 63, section 83, clause (*e*), section 84, section 85, section 97, sub-section (*3*), section 143, and schedule II, clause (*8*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), with respect to all railways, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) that the Railway Board shall, in the exercise of any of the said powers or functions, be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council;

(*b*) that the exercise of powers or functions under section 7, section 9 or section 11 shall not entail any expenditure in excess of the general powers of sanction exerciseable by the Railway Board; and

(*c*) that the Railway Board shall exercise the power conferred by section 143, sub-section (*2*), or sub-section (*3*) in respect only of (*i*) rules made by themselves, and (ii) rules made by the Governor General in Council before the date of this notification in exercise of any power with which the Board is invested by this notification; and

(2) to invest the Railway Board with the power of the officer referred to in section 47 of the said Indian Railways Act, 1890, to make general rules for railways administered by the Government.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 232.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD ACT, 1905 (IV OF 1905)—*concld.*

Investing the Railway Board with all the powers of the Governor General in Council in respect to agreements for joint working of Railway Stations.

[1] In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), as in force in British India and as locally applied by Foreign Department Notification No. 1097-F., dated the 24th March, 1905, and in supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5814-Railways, dated the 25th July, 1906, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Railway Board with all the powers or functions of the Governor General under section 50, clause (*d*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), subject to the condition that the Railway Board shall, in exercise of the said powers or functions, act in accordance with the general rules or orders on the subject passed from time to time by the Government of India.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 536.]

Investing Railway Board with powers of Governor General regarding agreements as to rolling stock.

No. 9940, dated the 17th December, 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), as in force in British India and as locally applied by Foreign Department Notification No. 1097-F., dated the 24th March, 1905, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Railway Board with all the powers or functions of the Governor General in Council under section 49 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), in the matter of agreements with Railway Companies for the construction of rolling stock, plant or machinery used on, or in connection with, railways, or for leasing or taking on lease any rolling stock, plant, machinery or equipments required for use on a railway, or for the maintenance of rolling stock, subject to the condition that the Railway Board shall, in the exercise of the said powers or functions, act in accordance with the general rules or orders on the subject passed from time to time by the Government of India.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 927.]

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 2972, dated 8th April, 1907, *see* Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 273.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1906 (III OF 1906).

Coinage of Bronze Coin.

No. 3895-A., dated the 11th July, 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 10 and the proviso to section 24 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:—

(1) The bronze coins specified in section 8 of the Act shall henceforth be coined and issued at the Mint.

(2) The dimensions of such coins shall be as follows:—

	Diameter in Millimetres.
Pice	25·4
Half-pice	21·15
Pie	17·45

(3) All such coins shall bear on the obverse the likeness of His Majesty King Edward VII and the inscription "Edward VII, King and Emperor", and on the reverse, the designation of the coin in English over the word "India" and the year of coinage surrounded by a wreath.

(4) With effect from the 1st August, 1906, copper coins shall cease to be coined at the Mint for issue under the authority of the Governor General in Council.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 491.]

Persons authorized to cut or break diminished or defaced silver coins.

No. 1448-A., dated the 8th March 1907.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), and in supersession of all notifications previously issued in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the undermentioned persons to cut or break diminished or defaced silver coins, namely:—

(1) Every Officer in charge of a District Treasury, a sub-Treasury, or a Military Treasury Chest.

1 This Notification supersedes Notifications No. 654, dated 13th February, 1891, No. 3513-A., dated the 11th August, 1897, No. 5598-I., dated 8th December, 1899, No. 4294-A., dated 24th September, 1897, and No. 2811-A., dated 13th May, 1898, published at pages 308 to 312 in Volume I of these orders.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1906 (III OF 1906)—*contd.*

Persons authorised to cut or break diminished or defaced silver coins—*contd.*

(2) Every Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Paper Currency.

(3) The Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

(4) The Collectors of Customs at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras Rangoon, Chittagong and Karachi.

(5) The Judges of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Sealdah and Rangoon.

(6) The Registrar, Chief Court, Rangoon.

(7) The Secretary and Treasurer of each of the Presidency Banks and every Agent in charge of a branch of any of the said Banks.

(8) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, of the Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong, and of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi; the Chairman of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and of the Trustees of the Port of Madras; and the Port Engineer of the Port of Chittagong.

(9) The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary to the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta; the Municipal Commissioner and Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and the Secretary of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay; the President of the Municipal Corporation of Madras; and the President, Vice-President and the Secretary of the Rangoon Municipality and of the Mandalay Municipality.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the same Act, and in supersession of all notifications previously issued in this behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the undermentioned persons to cut or break counterfeit silver coins, namely:—

(1) Every person authorised to act under section 16 of the said Act and

(2) The Manager, Agent, Secretary, or other principal officer of the several offices and agencies (if any) in India of each of the Banks and firms specified in the schedule annexed to this notification.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1906 (III OF 1906)—*contd.*

Persons authorized to cut or break diminished or defaced silver coins—*contd.*

3. And in exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the same Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules, namely:—

(1) A loss of 6¼ per cent. below standard weight in the case of the rupee and half rupee and of 12½ per cent. in the case of the quarter rupee and eighth of a rupee, shall be the limit of reasonable wear; and a loss of 25 per cent. below standard weight shall be the further percentage referred to in section 17 of the Act, in the case of all silver coins.

(2) Where a rupee or a half rupee, which has been diminished in weight so as to be more than 2 per cent. but not more than 6¼ per cent. below standard weight, and which has not been fraudulently defaced, is tendered to any person authorised to act under section 16 of the Act such person shall accept the coin at its nominal value and the coin shall thereupon be withdrawn from circulation at Government cost.

(3) Where a rupee or a half rupee, which has been diminished in weight so as to be more than 6¼ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent. below standard weight, and which has not been fraudulently defaced, is tendered to any person authorised to act under section 16 of the Act, such person shall, if the tenderer so requests, instead of returning the cut coin, accept it at the following rates, namely:—

(*a*) rupees and half rupees weighing between $\frac{15}{16}$ths and $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of their proper weight, at rates of 14 annas and 7 annas, respectively;

(*b*) rupees and half rupees weighing between $\frac{7}{8}$ths and $\frac{13}{16}$ths of their proper weight, at rates of 13 annas and 6½ annas, respectively; and

(*c*) rupees and half rupees weighing between $\frac{13}{16}$ ths and $\frac{3}{4}$ths of their proper weight, at rates of 12 annas and 6 annas, respectively.

(4) Where a quarter-rupee or an eighth of a rupee which has been diminished in weight so as to be more than 12½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent. below standard

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1906 (III OF 1906)—*contd.*

Persons authorised to cut or break diminished or defaced silver coins—*contd.*

weight and which has not been fraudulently defaced, is tendered to any person authorised to act under section 16 of the Act, such person shall, if the tenderer so requests, instead of returning the cut coin, accept it at its nominal value, and it shall thereupon be withdrawn from circulation at Government cost.

(5) Silver coin received by Government officers under these rules and withdrawn from circulation shall, whether or not it has been cut or broken under these rules, be sent by the first convenient opportunity to the Master of the Mint at Bombay or Calcutta, or to any principal Treasury appointed by the Accountant General or Comptroller to receive such coin for remittance to the mint. Such coin will be credited in the officer's cash balance as "uncurrent coin" at the actual value at which it has been received, and on transfer to the mint will be credited at the rates prescribed in these rules, any loss incurred in re-coinage being taken as a charge of the mint.

(6) Silver coin received by a person other than a Government officer under these rules and withdrawn from circulation shall, whether or not it has been cut or broken under these rules, be sent to the nearest Government Treasury, where it will be paid for at the rates respectively prescribed in these rules, and thereafter it will be dealt with in the manner prescribed in clause (5).

(7) In cutting or breaking any diminished, defaced or counterfeit coin, Government officers and other persons authorised in this behalf shall not completely divide the coin, as identification of the parts of a coin becomes practically impossible if the pieces are wholly separated

(8) Persons authorised under section 20 of the Act to cut or break counterfeit silver coins should not receive and pay for the coin according to the value of the silver bullion contained therein as permitted under that section, save where from the excellence of the execution or for any other cause it seems desirable that the coin should be acquired as a specimen. The cost of paying for the coin will be charged to Government. The broken pieces of coins so paid for should be forwarded to the mint at Calcutta or Bombay.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1906 (III OF 1906)—*contd.*

Persons authorised to cut or break diminished or defaced silver coins—*contd.*

(9) The officers specified in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (7) of paragraph 1 of this notification are hereby authorised to accept sovereigns and half sovereigns where such coins have lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for light coins by or under the Coinage Act, 1870, as the least current weight, at the following rates, namely:—

(*a*) when such coins have not been reduced by more than three grains below standard weight, that is, are not less in weight than grains 120·27447 and 58·63723 respectively, at their face value, and

(*b*) when such coins are of less weight than grains 120·27447 and 58·63723, respectively, at their bullion value by weight:

Provided that such coins have not been illegally dealt with, that is, have not been impaired, diminished, or lightened otherwise than by fair wear and tear, or defaced by having any name, word, device or number stamped thereon, whether the coin has or has not been thereby diminished or lightened.

(10) Light weight gold coins received under the preceding clause shall not be reissued to the public.

(11) In determining the loss of weight in the case of gold or silver coins, to which solder or other metal has been attached the weight of such solder or other metal shall not be taken into account.

Schedule referred to in paragraph 2 (2) of the Notification.

Banks—

Allahabad Bank.

Alliance Bank of Simla.

Bank of Burma.

Bank of Rangoon.

Bank of Upper India.

Benares Bank.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Commercial Bank of India.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1906 (III OF 1906)—*contd.*

Persons authorised to cut or break diminished or defaced silver coins—*contd.*

Schedule referred to in paragraph 2 (2) of the Notification—contd.

Banks—

Delhi and London Bank.
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Mercantile Bank of India.
National Bank of India.
Native Commercial Bank.
People's Banking and Commercial Association.
Punjab Banking Company.
Russo-Chinese Bank.

Bankers—

Raja Gokuldas Gopaldas, Jubbulpore.
Ramdayal Gourdhan Dass, Lahore.
Seth Bikchand, Rai Bahadur, Quetta.
Seth Chuni Lal, Agra.
,, Keshowdass Naraindass, Quetta.
,, Poonam Chand Deepchand, Indore.
,, Ramsukh Sadasukh, Indore.
,, Sobhagmal Dhadda, Rai Bahadur, Ajmer.

Firms—

Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., Calcutta.
The Arracan Co., Rangoon.
Messrs. Balthazar & Son, Rangoon.
,, Barnett Brothers, Rangoon.
,, Best & Co., Madras,
,, Birkmyre Brothers, Calcutta.
The Bombay Burma Trading Company, Rangoon.
Messrs. Bullock Brothers & Co., Chittagong.
,, Clements, Robsons & Co., Amritsar.
,, Cooper Allen & Co., Cawnpore.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*concld.*

THE INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1906 (III OF 1906)—*concld.*

Persons authorised to cut or break diminished or defaced silver coins—*concld.*

Schedule referred to in paragraph 2 (2) of the Notification—concld.

Messrs. Cox & Co., Bombay
" David Sassoon & Co., Mooltan.
" Davi Sahai Chamba Mall, Amritsar.
" Dwarka Das Sewjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.
Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co., Rangoon.
" Finlay, Muir & Co., Chittagong.
" Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Calcutta and Bombay.
" Gangadas Maloo & Co., Indore.
" Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
" Incharam & Co., Sialkot.
" J. F. Graham & Co., Rangoon.
" Joseph Heap & Sons, Rangoon.
" Jules Karpeles & Co., Calcutta.
" J. W. Darwood & Co., Rangoon.
" King, King & Co., Bombay.
" Kruger & Co., Rangoon.
" Mohr Brothers & Co., Rangoon.
" Morrison, Dawn & Co., Rangoon.
The Muir Mills Company, Cawnpore.
Messrs. Murray & Co., Lucknow.
New Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Dharwall.
The North-West Tannery Company, Cawnpore.
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras.
The Planters Stores Agency Company, Chittagong.
The Ruby Mines Company, Limited, Mogok.
Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon.
" Turner, Morrison & Co., Chittagong.
" Volkart Brothers, Bombay.
" Walker & Co., Madras.
The Woollen Mills Company, Cawnpore.

[*See* Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I p. 204]

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 67 L. D.—26-7-07—5000

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

APPENDIX.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS ACT, 1875 (XVIII OF 1875).

Publication of the Bombay Series.

[1] ORDER.

1. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules in regard to the publication of the Bombay Series of the Indian Law Reports in supersession of so much of the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 14, dated the 7th August, 1885, as relates to that series :—

Bombay Series.

1. The staff for editing the Bombay series of the Indian Law Reports shall be an Editor assisted by two or more Reporters as the Council of Law Reporting may prescribe.

2. The Editor shall have control over, and define the duties of, the Reporters, and shall work under the supervision of the Council of Law Reporting.

3. The Council of Law Reporting shall be constituted as follows :—

The Chief Justice,
Two Puisne Judges,
The Advocate General,
The Government Pleader.

The two Puisne Judges shall, from time to time, be selected by the Chief Justice.

4. The Editor shall be appointed and paid by the Governor General in Council. The Reporters shall be appointed by the Editor with the approval of the Council of Law Reporting.

5. The number of Reporters and the salaries to be paid to them shall be determined by the Council of Law Reporting, and the salaries of the Reporters shall be paid by the Editor out of his own salary.

6. The appointment of the Editor shall be for a period not exceeding five years at a time.

7. The appointment of the Reporters shall be on such terms as the Council of Law Reporting may determine.

8. The Local Government shall be responsible for all arrangements connected with the printing, publication and distribution of the Reports.

[1] This Order was not published in the *Gazette of India*, but as it supersedes the rules relating to the complete series so far as the Bombay Series are concerned, it has been reproduced in the Appendix to this Volume. For the rules relating to the Complete Series see page 354 of Volume I of these Rules and Orders.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*concld.*

9. The Council may, with the approval of the Chief Justice, make rules of business for the Council.

10. The Reports shall be published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, and the Council is hereby empowered to publish them under such authority.

11. Subject to such instructions as may from time to time, with the approval of the Chief Justice, be issued by the Council, regard shall be had in framing Reports to the following general rules and principles:—

(*a*) Every Report ought to contain a statement of all facts, necessary for a due understanding of the decision.

(*b*) Reports ought not to state any facts which are clearly unnecessary for a due understanding of the decision.

(*c*) In judging whether to insert or to omit a statement of facts, it is better to err on the side of overstatement than of understatement.

(*d*) It is not meant that the Reporter must state the facts over again if there is a clear, full and consecutive statement of them in the judgment.

(*e*) As a general rule, cases for which a full statement of facts cannot be obtained are not to be reported.

(*f*) As a general rule, every Report ought to contain a statement of the arguments of counsel, sufficient to show what points were pressed upon the Court.

(*g*) The Reporter should note any material bearing which the decision may have on other decisions or on any principle of law, and which is not otherwise apparent on the face of the Report.

(*h*) Every Report ought to contain a full copy or account of the judgment delivered by the Court and by each Judge thereof, or of so much of the judgment as bears on the point for which the case is reported.

(*i*) As a general rule, cases turning upon evidence or inferences of fact, cases relating to the construction of private documents, and, generally, cases which do not illustrate some principle of law or some important bearing of an enactment in a way not covered by previous decisions, ought not to be reported.

(*j*) In selecting cases for Report, the Reporter is to be guided by the weight and importance of the decision, and the existence of materials for a satisfactory report, and is not to abstain from reporting a case merely because he may think the decision to be erroneous, or to be in conflict with other decisions.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

INDEX.

(Unless otherwise stated the references are to pages of these Volumes.)

	Page.	Volume.
ABYSSINIA—		
See Slave Trade Treaty.		
ACCOUNTS—		
See Public Trusts.		
ACETYLENE—		
Declared to be an explosive	955	II
Manufacture, possession and import prohibited of such as is an explosive	953 955	II II
ADEN—		
As a port of registry	144	I
Placed under Government of Bombay	77	I
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL—		
Fees for information from —	344	I
Remittances to India Office by —	348	I
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S ACT—		
Presidencies in which Native States are included for purposes of —	344 & 348	I
AFRICA (SOUTH)—		
Colonies, etc., in —. *See* Foreign Jurisdiction; Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881.		
See British East Africa; British Central Africa.		
AFRICA (WEST)—		
Possessions and Protectorates —. *See* Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881.		
AGREEMENT with lascars	656	II
AJMER—		
Authority of Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, extended to —	678	II
AKYAB—		
Post Master — authorized to search for opium	1681	III
ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY—		
Constitution of Body Corporate	1850	III
ALLOWANCES—		
For voyage and equipment of high officials to India	131	I
ALWAR—		
Rupees coined for — legal tender in British India	359	I
AMERICA—		
See United States.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
ARABIC NEWSPAPERS— Import of — prohibited	377 & 378	I
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC— *See* Extradition Acts, 1870—73.		
ARMS ACT, 1878. Date of operation	425 & 452	I
Exemptions, personal, local, etc.		
Extension of — to certain articles	469	I
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES— Import and export of — prohibited	372	I
Manufacture, transport, import and export —	426 & 476	I
ARMY ACT — Currency exchange for purposes of —	137	I
Repealing and Amending, 1894—Date of operation	1560	III
ASSAY CERTIFICATES—	298	I
ASSOCIATIONS NOT FOR PROFIT— Registration fees	599	I
ATTESTATION AND ENROLMENT	157	I
AUSTRALIA— Commonwealth Act to have effect as if part of Extradition Act, 1870	250	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1904.
See Western —.		
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY— Copyright Convention with —	41	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1894.
Applied to India	45	
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1093	Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. IV.
See Extradition Acts, 1870—95; Merchant Shipping Act.		
BARBADOES— Local Act of 1878 to have effect as if part of Extradition Act, 1870	183	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
BARODA COPPER COIN— Import of — into British India prohibited	375	I
BELGIUM— Seamen deserting from ships of —	1094	Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. IV.
See Extradition Acts, 1870—95; Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		
BEN NEVIS ISLAND— Emigration to —	675	II
BENGAL— Authority of Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, extended to —	677	II
See Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
BERNE CONVENTION— *See* Copyright.		
BIKANIR— Rupees coined for — a legal tender in British India	360	I
BIRDS— Import of skins and feathers of — prohibited	377	I
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1886—		
Commissioners under —	1093	II
Date of operation —	1081	II
Duties of Commissioners	1093	II
Fees for attendance at private residence of Registrars under —	1099	II
Fees payable under s. 35	1098	II
Signature of certificates under s. 35	1098	II
Working of —	1081	II
BOLIVIA— *See* Extradition Acts, 1870–90.		
BOMBAY— High Court, Letters Patent	45	I
See Aden Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY— Constitution of Body Corporate	1840	III
BRAZIL— Seamen deserting from ships of —	1095	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Extradition Act, 1870; Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		
BRITISH CENTRAL EAST AFRICA— Labourers for — under agreement with English Government departing from Bombay or Karachi exempted from certain provisions of Indian Emigration Act	506	II
BRITISH COURTS IN NATIVE STATES— Execution in British India of sentences of —	1829	III
BRITISH INDIA— Local Act of 1903, Chapter II, to have effect as if part of Extradition Act, 1870	254	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1904.
BRITISH SUBJECTS— Declaration by — naturalized in United States on resumption of status	91	I
BRONZE COIN— Coinage of —	1891	III
BUDDHISTIC RELICS— Import from beyond North-West Frontier prohibited	376	I
BUILDINGS, UNOCCUPIED— *See* Cantonments.		
BULLION AND COIN— Receipt of — at Mint	1868	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
BURMA—		
Application of Indian Councils Act, 1861, to —	14	I
Departmental officers in Cantonments in — exempted from conservancy tax	1256	II
CALCUTTA—		
High Court, Letters Patent	16	I
Sambalpur District placed within jurisdiction of —	77	I
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY—		
Constitution of Body Corporate	1836	III
CANTONMENT CODE, 1899—		
Notification publishing —	1257	II
CANTONMENTS—		
Classes exempted from latrine fees in —	1251	II
" " " water rates	1252	II
Green fodder for Silladar Cavalry exempted from octroi in —	1256	II
Persons on duty in — exempted from taxes	1252	II
Exemption from cycle tax in —	1256	II
Exemption from tax of unoccupied and unproductive houses in —	1253 & 1255	II
Exemption of authorised buildings by native soldiers and followers from tax in —	1255	II
Exemption of departmental officers from conservancy tax in Burma	1257	III
CANTONMENTS ACT, 1889—		
Date of operation	1251	II
CANTONMENTS (HOUSE ACCOMMODATION) ACT—		
Procedure of Arbitration Committee	1741	III
CARBIDE OF CALCIUM—		
Application of sections of Petroleum Act to —	1707	III
CENTRAL PROVINCES—		
Authority of Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, extended to —	677	II
CEYLON—		
Application of s. 650A, Civil Procedure Code, to Courts in —	652	I
Extradition Ordinance of Ceylon to have effect there as part of Extradition Acts	188	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
See Patents and Designs Act, 1883; Fugitive Offenders Act, 1884.		
CHANDERNAGORE—		
Import of certain newspapers from — prohibited	374	I
CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS—		
Treasurers —	1259	III
CHILE—		
See Extradition Acts, 1870—90; Merchant Shipping Act.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
China— *See* Foreign Jurisdiction.		
Civil Procedure Code— Delegation of functions under s. 423 (1), (2) and (3) . *See* Ceylon; Native States Courts; Straits Settlements.	625	I
Clothing, second hand— *See* Rags.		
Coal Mines	1721	III
Coasting Craft— *See* Native.		
Cochin— *See* Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		
Coins— Fraudulently altered — reception at Mints . . .	313	I
Inscription on — coined after 1st January, 1877 . .	292	I
1st January, 1903 . .	294	I
Reception of — at Mints	299	I
See Copper, Shroff-marked; Silver; Worn, Portuguese Convention.		
Colonial Emigration— Regulation of —	679	II
Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884— Applied to East Africa as defined in Order in Council .	117	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1905.
Columbia— *See* Extradition Acts, 1870—73.		
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1099	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
Commissioner of Division— *See* North-West Frontier Province; Revenue Commissioner.		
Commissioners of Paper Currency— Appointment of —	1862	III
Congo State— Seamen deserting from ships of —	1098	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
Consanguinity and Affinity— Parsi marriages	150	I
Conservancy Tax— *See* Cantonments.		
Constantinople— Money orders payable in —	137	I
Contracts— Officials authorised to execute	108 & 128	I
Procedure as to securities deposited for completion of — *See* Marine.	1111	II

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES—		
Remission of income tax on dividends to members of registered —	1860	III
Remission of stamp duty on instruments executed by —	1860	III
Remission of registration fees —	1860	III
COPPER—		
intended to be used as coin. Import prohibited	374	I
COPPER COINS	292	I
Baroda — Import prohibited	374	I
Native States. Supply of —	312	I
Withdrawal of — issued by Act XXXI of 1835	312	I
COPYRIGHT CONVENTION	814	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. I.
Additional Act brought into force in British Dominions	34	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1893.
" " " " extended to Hayti	39	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1893.
brought into force in British Dominions	812	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. I.
extended to Denmark	183	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1903.
Japan	113	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1899.
Luxemburg	821	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. I.
Monaco	822	Do.
Norway	22	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1896.
Sweden	31	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1904.
with Austria-Hungary	41	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1894.
applied to India	45	Do., 1895.
COREA—		
See Foreign Jurisdiction.		
COTTON-DUTIES	1598	III
assessment	1600	III
COTTON GOODS—		
Measurement and examination as to stamping of —	378	I
COURT-FEE—		
Over and under Rs. 10	275	I
Reductions and remissions	276 to 291	I
Stamp for denoting — payable under s. 3 (*1*) of Act VII of 1870.	274	I

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
COURTS—		
Native States—		
Application of s. 229A, Code of Civil Procedure	618	I
Application of s. 650A to — not established or continued	642 & 650 & 652 to 655	I
Established or continued by the Governor General in Council	638	I
Execution of decrees of British Indian Courts	622	I
COURTS, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—		
Application of s. 650A, Civil Procedure Code, to —	649	I
COURTS MARTIAL—		
Procedure	178	I
CRIMINAL JURISDICTION—		
See European British subjects.		
Lunatics Order in Council, 1889	720	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. I.
CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT, 1871—		
See Native States.		
CUBA—		
See Extradition Acts, 1870—95.		
CURAÇOA—		
See Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883.		
CURRENCY CIRCLE—		
Amount of metallic reserve in —	1867	III
Cancellation of orders establishing certain —	1875	III
Establishment of certain —	1875	III
CURRENCY DEPARTMENT—		
Management of —	1887	III
CURRENCY EXCHANGE—		
for purposes of Army Act	137	I
CURRENCY NOTES—		
Cotton goods impressed with designs of — Import prohibited	372	I
Issue of — on security of gold held by Secretary of State	1861	III
Mismatched	1868	III
Mutilated	1876	III
Rate at which they may be issued	1864	III
Re-issue of — by Tahsildars	1863	III
Sums for which they may be issued	1861	III
CUSTOMS-DUTY—		
Articles exempted —	418 to 422	I
Goods transhipped at Negapatam exempted —	424	I
CUTCH—		
See Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		
CYCLE TAX—		
See Cantonments.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
DAMAN SALT— Import prohibited	376	I
DECREES— *See* Native States' Courts.		
DENMARK— Accession of — to Copyright Convention	183	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1903.
(Danish ships). *See* Merchant Shipping Act, 1894; Seamen deserting from —	1098	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Extradition Act, 1870.		
DHAR— Copper coins, coined for — a legal tender in British India	366	I
DIES STAMPED LIKE COIN— Import prohibited	376	I
DISEASES— Dangerous and infectious — under Indian Ports Act, 1889	1250	II
DISTRESSED SEAMEN— Relief of —	573 & 579	I
Subsistence and passage	580	I
DOUBLE PICE, OLD— Sale of —	309	I
DRAWBACK— Payment of — on re-exportation to certain ports prohibited	422	I
DUTCH GUIANA— Emigration to —	675	II
DYNAMITE— Import prohibited	373	I
EAST AFRICA— *See* Foreign Jurisdiction.		
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM— Application of Indian Councils Act, 1861, to —	14	I
ECUADOR— Seamen deserting from ships of —	1099	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Extradition Acts, 1870—73; Merchant Shipping Act, 1894; Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883.		
EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES— Books acquired by Government for — exempted from registration-fees	155	I
EGYPT— *See* Slave Trade Treaty.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
ELECTRICITY—		
See Indian Electricity.		
EMIGRANTS, PROTECTOR—		
Authority extended	678	II
Fee for embarking	679	II
EMIGRATE, AGREEMENT TO—		
Fee for preparation of—	678	II
EMIGRATION—		
To Dutch Guiana	675	II
Ben Nevis (West Indies)	675	II
Fiji	675	II
— length of voyage		
Seychelles	676	II
French Colony of Cayenne	677	II
Reunion	677	II
Martinique and Guadaloupe	677	II
ENDOWMENTS—		
See Charitable Endowments; Famine Trust; Public Trust.		
ENLISTMENT AND ATTESTATION FOR INDIAN ARMY	137	I
Rules	157	I
EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897—		
Delegation of powers	1621	III
EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN NATIVE STATES—		
High Courts to exercise criminal jurisdiction over—	71	I
In certain districts High Courts to exercise criminal jurisdiction over—	75	I
EUROPEAN SOLDIERS—		
Reception of — in Rangoon Lunatic Asylum	368	I
EUROPEAN VAGRANCY ACT—		
Masters of steam and sailing vessels of companies exempted from first part of section 25,—	349	I
Rules	349	I
EXPLOSIVES—		
Powers of Chief Inspector	953	II
Publication of draft Rules	958	II
Transport, Import and testing of—	912	II
See Acetylene; Picric acid; Indian Explosive Act, 1884.		
EXTRADITION—		
See Australia; Barbadoes; Ceylon; India; Leeward Islands; Sierra Leone; Straits Settlements.		
See Indian Extradition.		
EXTRADITION ACT—		
See Indian Extradition Act, 1870.		
Applied to—		
Brazil	22	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
Denmark	39	Do.
Germany	70	Do.
Dependencies of	233	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1895.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

EXTRADITION ACT—*contd.*	*Page.*	Volume.
Applied to—		
Italy	92	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
Norway and Sweden	152	Do.
1870 to 1873—		
Applied to—		
America, United States	844 & 179	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1890 and 1901.
Argentine Republic	78	Do., 1898.
Columbia	30	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
Ecuador	49	
French Republic	59	
Guatemala	77	
Hayti	85	
Luxembourg	99	
Liberia	83	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1894.
Mexico	107	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
Monaco	455	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1892.
Portugal	95	Do., 1894.
Procedure under —	493	Gazette of India, Pt. I, 189.
Roumania	105	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1894.
Russia	123	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
Salvador	131	
Spain	140 & 150	
Tonga	169	Do.
Tunis	642	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1890.
Uruguay	170	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1891.
	285	
1870 to 1890—		
Applied to—		
Bolivia	412	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1898.
Chilé	420	
1870 to 1895—		
Austria-Hungary	1	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
	175	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1902.
Belgium	178	
Cuba	123	Do., 1905.
Ne herlands	731	Do., 1899.
Nicaragua	659	Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
Extradition Act—*concld.*		
1870 to 1895—		
San-Marino	256	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1900.
Switzerland	156	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
	132	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1905.
Factories—		
Surgeon's fees for certificates to candidates for employment —	583	I
Returns of operatives	583	I
Factories Act, 1881—		
Exemptions —	583	
Famine Trust—		
(Indian People's)	1259	III
Further endowment	1264	III
Fez—		
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1107	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
Fiji—		
Emigration to — } Length of voyage }	675	II
Financial Statements—		
Governor General's Council	140	I
Finnish Ships—		
See Merchant Shipping Act.		
Foreign Currencies—		
Conversion into — under Stamp Act	1701	III
Foreign Jurisdiction—		
Orders in Council—		
Africa	259	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
	485	
	383	
	486	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1892.
	383	Do., 1898.
China and Corea	333	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
	369	
	370	
	372	
	377	
	389	
	393	
	394	
	395	
Cyprus	396	Do.
East Africa	134	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1902, p. 134.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
FOREIGN JURISDICTION—*contd.*		
Orders in Council—		
Hospital dues	689	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
India	174	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1902.
Japan and Corea (Patents)	639	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1899.
Maritime Orders	1078	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
Maskat	574	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
Morocco	524	Do.
Ottoman	643	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1899.
	121	Do., 1905.
Persia	698	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol, III.
(Regulations)	166	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1901.
Persian Coast and Islands	469	Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I.
Siam	2512	London Gazette, 1906.
Somaliland	863	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
	705	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1895.
	791	Do., 1903.
	189	Do., 1904.
Uganda	145	Do., 1902.
Whangpoo River (Regulations for improvement)	162	Do., 1902.
Zanzibar	3345	London Gazette, 1906.
FOREIGN MARRIAGES	819	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1890.
FOREIGN PLATE—		
Rules for marking — imported into United Kingdom	3353	London Gazette, 1906.
FRENCH COLONIES—		
Emigration to — prohibited	677	II
FRENCH REPUBLIC—		
See Extradition Acts, 1870—73.		
FRENCH SHIPS—		
Seamen deserting from —	1100	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Merchant Shipping Act.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881—		
Chapter IV of Act 15 of 1903 to have effect throughout British Dominions as part of — . .	254	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1904.
Part II of — applied to — Colonies and possessions in South Africa . .	181	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1901.
India, Ceylon and Straits Settlements . .	958	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
West African possessions and Protectorates .	190	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1902.
Procedure under —	493	Gazette of India, Pt. I, 1890.
General Police districts—		
Formation of —	1232	II
German Dependencies—		
See Extradition Acts, 1870—73.		
Germany —		
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1101	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Extradition Act, 1870; Merchant Shipping Act, 1894; Slave Trade Treaty.		
Gibraltar—		
Money Orders payable in —	137	I
Gold bullion—		
Reception of — at mints	299	I
Governor General's Council—		
Additional Members	141	I
Delegation of functions of — under section 433 (1) (2) and (3), Civil Procedure Code	625	
Financial Statements	140	I
Interpellations		
Greece—		
See Merchant Shipping Act, 1894; Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883.		
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1102-3	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised Vol. IV.
Guadaloupe (French)—		
Emigration to —	677	II
Guatemala—		
See Extradition Acts, 1870—73; Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883.		
Gums—		
not capable of easy identification for purposes of Chapter VI of Act 8 of 1878	424	I
Hayti—		
See Extradition Act, 1870—73; Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
HEMP—		
Intoxicating drugs prepared from —. Import into Madras prohibited	375	I
HIGH COURTS—		
See European British subjects ; Letters Patent.		
IMPERIAL STANDARD YARD—		
Place of deposit	1244	II
INCOME-TAX—		
Assessment and levy of —	1074	II
Exemptions from —	1067	II
Political officers empowered as Collectors of —	1070	II
Soldiers' salaries exempted	1070	II
INDIA—		
Application to — of Copyright Convention with Austria-Hungary	45	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1894.
See British India.		
INDIAN ARMY—		
Enlistment and attestation for —	137	I
Rules	157	I
See Courts Martial.		
INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR—		
Extension to frontier posts and application to persons serving there	156, 157	I
General and District Courts Martial for persons subject to — when serving beyond India not under an Indian Government	156	I
Prescribed military authority	178	I
INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR AMENDMENT ACT, 1894—		
Date of operation	1560	III
INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—		
Allowances of Natives appointed to —	81	I
Appointment of Natives of India to —	79	I
INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1861—		
Application of — to—		
(1) Eastern Bengal and Assam	14	I
(2) Punjab and Burma	13	I
(3) North-Western Provinces and Oudh (United Provinces)	12	I
INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903—		
Date of operation and working of —	1747	III
Protection of property and Telegraph lines	1172	II
INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1883—		
Chapter 14 applied to Karachi	912	II
Date of operation	675	II
Engagement of Natives of India under Chapter 14	909	II
Labourers departing for Protected Malay States, Labuan and Sarawak from Negapatam exempted —	904 & 905	II
for British East Africa, British Central Africa and Uganda under agreement with English Government exempted —	904	II

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1883—*contd.*		
Regulation of Colonial Emigration	679	II
See Emigration.		
INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884—		
Date of operation	912	II
INDIAN EXTRADITION ACT, 1903—		
Chapter IV declared to be operative in British Dominions as part of Extradition Act, 1881	254	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1904.
Date of operation	1829	III
INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT, 1886—		
Administration of	1074	II
INDIAN LAW REPORTS—		
Rules	352	I
Bombay Series	Appendix.	III
INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887—		II
Date of operation	1194	II
Definition of certain officers	1194	
INDIAN MARINE COURTS—		
Procedure	1196	II
INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889—		
Instructions to Criminal Courts as to trade descriptions, etc.	1245	II
Piece goods	1247	II
INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1883—		
See Lascars.		
INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901—		
Appeals from orders of Chief Inspector of Mines Notices of accidents	1717	III
INDIAN PEOPLES' FAMINE TRUST	1259	III
Further Endowment	1264	III
INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899—		
Addition to schedule	1703	III
Application of sections of — to carbide of calcium	1707	III
Publication of rules	1708	III
INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1889—		
Dangerous and infectious diseases under —	1250	II
INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898—		
Rules	1624	III
INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890—		
Director of Railway Traffic invested with powers	1489	III
Extensions of parts — to Sindh-Pishin Railway	1169	II
Extent to which procedure prescribed by sections 17 to 20 may be dispensed with	1278	III
Second schedule, articles added to	1526	III
See Railways.		
INDIAN REVENUES—		
Payment of monies out of—	3	I

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
INDIAN SECURITIES ACT, 1886—		
Administration of section 14 —	1102	II
Public offices to which applied	1101	II
INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899—		
Conversion of foreign currencies under —	1701	III
Remission or reduction of duties	1682	III
INDIAN STEAM SHIPS ACT, 1884—		
Date of operation	959	II
Publication of draft rules	959	II
INDIAN TEA CESS COMMITTEE	1821	III
Appointment of Members and procedure	1822	III
INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT—		
Application to cable from Madras	962	II
Working of Telegraph lines of State Railways	962	II
INDIAN TOLLS (ARMY) ACT, 1901—		
Rules	1713	III
INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904—		
Constitution of Body Corporate of Allahabad University	1850	III
" " " " " Bombay "	1840	III
" " " " " Calcutta "	1836	III
" " " " " Madras "	1854	III
" " " " " Punjab "	1845	III
Date of operation of —	1836	III
INDUS—		
Transit of salt across —	602	I
INLAND AND FOREIGN TELEGRAMS	988	II
INLAND STEAM VESSELS ACT, 1884—		
Dangerous goods under —	959	II
Date of operation, except Madras	959	II
Publication of draft rules	959	II
INSCRIPTION—		
See Coins.		
INTERPELLATIONS—		
Governor General's Council	140	I
INTOXICATING DRUGS FROM HEMP—		
Import into Madras prohibited	375	I
INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1888—		
Amendment of first paragraph of form of application in second schedule	1239	II
Applications to file to be in duplicate	1239	II
Fees, collection of —	1238	II
Preparation of applications under section 5	1241	II
Procedure for dealing with application under section 5	1239	II
Secretary under —	1238	II
Spare copies to accompany applications under —	1238	II
ITALY—		
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1104	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Extradition Act; Merchant Shipping Act, 1894; Slave Trade Treaty.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
JAPAN—		
Extension of Copyright Convention to — . . .	113	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1899.
See Foreign Jurisdiction (Patents); Merchant Shipping Act, 1894; Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883.		
JAPANESE—		
Letters of administration to estates of deceased — . .	1745	III
JOHANNA—		
See Slave Trade Treaty.		
JUDGES—		
Declaration by — when applying for privilege leave .	16	I
KARACHI—		
See Petroleum ; Sugar.		
KATHIAWAR—		
See Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		
KHELAT—		
See Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		
KHEWRA—		
(Salt Source.) *See* Salt.		
KILNS—		
See Pottery.		
KIRK SESSIONS—		
Constitution of — at certain cities and towns .	1709	III
LASCARS—		
Form of agreement with —	656	II
LATRINE FEES—		
See Cantonments.		
LEEWARD ISLANDS—		
Local Act of 1877 to have effect as if part of Extradition Act of 1870	195	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. III.
LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS—		
Rules for Conduct of —	4	I
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION—		
Denoting additional Court-fee on —	274	I
LETTERS PATENT—		
High Court, Bombay	45	I
Calcutta	16	I
Madras	31	I
North-Western Provinces . . .	58	I
LIGHT-HOUSE DUES—		
See Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
LOCAL AUTHORITIES—		
Grant of loans to —	567	I
Raising of loans by — in open market	570	I
LUNATICS —.		
See Criminal Lunatics.		
LUXEMBURG—		
Extension of Copyright Convention to —	821	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. I.
See Extradition Acts, 1870—73.		
MADRAS HIGH COURT—		
Letters Patent	31	I
MADRAS UNIVERSITY—		
Constitution of Body Corporate	1854	III
MALAY STATES (PROTECTED)—		
Exemption of persons leaving Negapatam under labour contracts for — from provisions of Emigration Act, 1883	904 & 905	II
MALWA BHIL CORPS—		
Exemption from general service	270	I
MARINE CONTRACTS—		
Execution of —	128	I
MARRIAGE—		
Fees for certificate of notice of — under Indian Foreign Marriage Act	1828	III
MARTINIQUE (FRENCH)—		
Emigration to — prohibited	677	II
MAURITIUS—		
Survey certificates (passenger steamers) granted in —	208	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1905.
MEASURES OF LENGTH ACT, 1889—		
Date of operation	1244	II
MEDICAL ACT, 1886—		
Part II applied to Ceylon	1047	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
India	632	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1892.
New South Wales	822	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1890.
New Zealand	1048	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
Victoria (Australia)	821	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1890.
MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT—		
See Indian —.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894—		
Act applied to seamen deserting from Japanese ships	1122	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1903.
Foreign ships exempted from remeasurement under —		
Austria-Hungary	1056	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
Belgium	1057	Do.
Denmark	1058 to 1060	Do.
Finland	1071	Do.
Germany	1062	Do.
Greece	1064	Do.
Hayti	1065	Do.
Italy	3353	London Gazette, 1906.
Japan	1068	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
Netherlands	1068	Do.
Norway	279	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1894.
Russia	1071	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
Spanish ships — remeasurement	552	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1904.
Sweden	1073	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
United States of America	1076	Do.
Section 218 (section 5 of 43 & 44 Vict., c. 16) applied to ships of — Austria-Hungary	1117	Do.
Belgium, Denmark	1119	Do.
Germany	1120	Do.
Italy, Sweden and Norway	1121	Do.
United States, America	1122	Do.
Officials in British Colonies and possessions authorized to grant certificates of competency under —	1140	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1893.
Light-House-dues (Certain English Light-houses)	855	Do.
(Little Basses and Great Basses and Minicoy)	1124	Do., 1903.
ships entering port to refill coal bunkers, exempted	440	London Gazette, 1887.
Orders as to collisions at sea—Regulations	1168, 1179, 1186	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
	633	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1892.
Applied to foreign ships— Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Russia, Spain and United States of America.	1168	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV
Ecuador and Japan	1176	Do.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894—*contd.*		
Applied to foreign ships—		
Khelat, Zanzibar, Muscat, Cochin, Travancore, Cutch and Kathiawar	1174	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
France	1185	Do.
Greece, Portugal, Italy	1189	Do.
Brazil, Sweden and Norway	1190	Do.
Denmark	1195	Do.
Chile	1194	Do.
Turkey	1193	Do.
Seamen deserting from foreign ships—Application of Act	1093 to 1116	Do.
See Indian.		
Survey certificates (passenger steamers) granted by legislature of—		
Bengal	1133	Do.
Bombay	1137	Do.
Mauritius	208	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1905.
New South Wales	445	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1893.
New Zealand	1136	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
South Australia	1137	Do.
Validity of certificates as to load-lines given in Straits Settlements	446	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1893.
METAL DISCS LIKE COINS—		
Import prohibited	373	I
intended to be used as coin — Import prohibited	374	I
like sovereigns and half sovereigns. Import prohibited	376	I
METALLIC RESERVE—		
See Currency Act.		
MEXICO—		
Seamen deserting from ships of—	1106	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Extradition Acts, 1870–73.		
MILITARY AUTHORITY—		
See Prescribed.		
MILITARY EMPLOY—		
Exemption of persons in — from municipal taxation	582	I
MILITARY LAW—		
Trial of persons subject to — in certain cases	1644	III
MILITARY LUNATICS—		
Committees for disposal of property of—	343	I
MILITARY PRISONS—		
Management and regulation	135 & Appendix 1—34.	I
Places set apart as —	134	I

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
MILITARY SERVICE— Volunteers called out for —	271	I
MILITARY STORES— *See* Arms, Ammunition, etc.		
MINES— *See* Indian Mines. Annual output of —	1737	III
MINT— Receipt of bullion and coin at —	1868	III
MINT MASTER, CALCUTTA— Creation and issue of stock to —	1865	III
MINTS (CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY)— Exempted for Factories Act	583	I
MISMATCHED CURRENCY NOTES—	1868	III
MOHILLA— *See* Slave Trade Treaty.		
MONACO— Extension of Copyright Convention to — *See* Extradition Acts, 1870—73.	822	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. I.
MONEY— Payments of — from Indian revenues	3	I
MONEY ORDERS— payable in United Kingdom, etc.	137	I
MOROCCO— Seamen deserting from ships of —	1107	Statutory Rule and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
MUSKAT— *See* Foreign Jurisdiction; Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		
NAGPUR— Part of Bombay Presidency for purposes of Paper Currency Act	1888	III
NATIVE COASTING CRAFT— Calculation of tonnage	149	I
NATIVES OF INDIA— Allowances of — appointed to Indian Civil Service	81	I
Appointment of — to Indian Civil Service	79	I
NATIVE PASSENGER— Officers to whom deaths of — to be reported	1140	II
NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS — Carriage of Petroleum in —	1161	II
Equipment and provisioning of — sailing to Red Sea	1113	II
Equipment and provisioning of — other than those sailing to Red Sea	1142	II
Space for each passenger	1166	II

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1887—		
Date of operation	1139	II
Fair and foul weather seasons under —	1164	II
NATIVE STATES—		
Arrest in — of persons accused of offences similar to those under Criminal Tribes Act, 1871	1829	III
Courts in — Application of section 229A, Civil Procedure Code	618	I
Application of section 650A, Civil Procedure Code, to — not established or continued	642, 650, 652 to 655	I
Established or continued by the Governor General in Council	638	I
Execution of decrees of — by British Indian Courts	622	I
Service of summons of — by British Indian Courts	650 & 651	I
Ports in — declared to be British Indian ports	371 & 372	I
Presidencies in which they are included for purposes of Administrator General's Act	344 & 348	I
Procedure of Political Agents as to surrender of accused persons to —	1831	III
See European British Subjects.		
NATURALIZATION—		
Rules as to certificates of —	88	I
See British Subjects.		
United States citizens naturalized as British subjects	1	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870—		
Regulations under —	99	I
NEGAPATAM—		
Exemption from customs-duty of goods transhipped at —	424	I
Exemption of persons leaving port of — under labour contracts for Malay States, North Borneo and Sarawak	905	II
NEGRI SEMBILAN—		
See Malay States (Protected).		
NETHERLANDS—		
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1108	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Merchant Shipping Act, 1894; Extradition Acts, 1870—95.		
NETHERLANDS COLONIES OF CURACOA AND SURINAM—		
See Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883.		
NEW GUINEA—		
Boundary of British possessions	7	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1898.
NEW SOUTH WALES—		
See Medical Act, 1886; Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		
NEW ZEALAND—		
See Medical Act, 1886; Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
NICARAGUA—		
See Extradition Acts, 1870—95.		
NITRO-GLYCERINE—		
Preparations resembling —. Import prohibited .	373	I
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—		
Creation of—	1 & 2	I
Revenue Commissioner invested with powers of Commissioner of Division for purposes of Salt Act . .	600	I
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—		
Application of Indian Councils Act to — . . .	12	I
High Court, Letters Patent	58	I
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—		
Alteration of designation	77	I
NORWAY—		
Extension of Copyright Convention to — . . .	22	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1896.
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1110	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		
NOTARIES PUBLIC—	588	I
OCTROI—		
Green fodder for Silladar Cavalry exempted from — in cantonments	1256	II
OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS—		
Exemption of — from Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867	155	I
OLD PICE—		
Rules for dealing with — of British mintage . .	292	I
OPIUM—		
Duty on —	369 & 370	I
Post Masters, Rangoon and Akyab, authorized to search for —	1681	III
OTTOMAN DOMINIONS (PRISONERS' REMOVAL)—		
Order	268	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1895.
See Foreign Jurisdiction.		
OTTOMAN PORTE—		
See Slave Trade Treaty.		
PACHBADRA SALT SOURCE)—		
See Salt.		
PAHANG—		
See Malay States (Protected).		
PANJAB—		
Application of Indian Councils Act, 1861, to — . .	13	I

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
PANJAB—*contd.*		
Authority of Protector of Emigrants extended to —	677	II
PANJAB UNIVERSITY—		
Constitution of Body Corporate	1845	III
PAPER CURRENCY ACT—		
Creation and issue of stock to Head Commissioners of —	1865	III
See Commissioners of —.		
See Nagpur.		
PARAGUAY—		
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1109	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
PARSI MARRIAGES—		
Authentication of entries of —	152	I
Consanguinity and affinity for —	150	I
PARSI MARRIAGE ACT—		
Transmission of returns to Registrar General	315	I
PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS ACT, 1883—		
Applied to Ecuador	65	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, 1893.
Greece	57	Do., 1894.
Western Australia	587	Do., 1895.
Certain provisions to cease to apply to Guatemala	585	Do., 1895.
Section 103, applied to Ceylon	268	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1905.
Curaçoa	886	Do., 1890.
Japan	964	Do., 1899.
Surinam	886	Do., 1890.
PENAL SERVITUDE—		
Prisons declared to be places for confinement of persons sentenced to —	1710	III
PERAK—		
See Malay States (Protected).		
PERSIA—		
See Foreign Jurisdiction.		
PERSIAN COAST AND ISLANDS—		
See Foreign Jurisdiction.		
PERU—		
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1110	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
PETROLEUM—		
Carriage of — in Native Passenger ships	1161	II
Certificate for verification of petroleum-testing apparatus.	1704	III
Fee for and form of register	1705	III
Test-apparatus; fee for inspecting model	1706	III
Transhipment of — at Karachi and Bombay	424	I
Transport of — between Provinces in India	1703	III
PICE—		
See Old Pice.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
PICRIC ACID—		
Possession, conveyance and sale	956	II
PIECE GOODS—		
under Merchandise Marks Act, 1889	1247	II
PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895—		
Date of operation	1561	III
Reckoning persons under 12	1561	III
Rules	1561	III
PLAGUE CULTURES—		
Transmission, by post	1679	III
PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS—		
Postal parcels from —	1678	III
POLICE ACT, 1888—		
Establishment of general police districts	1232	II
PORTS IN NATIVE STATES—		
declared to be British Indian ports	371 & 372	I
PORTUGAL—		
See Extradition Acts, 1870—73.		
PORTUGUESE CONVENTION—		
Coins coined under —	587	I
POST—		
See Plague-infected areas; *Viscera.*		
POST MASTERS, RANGOON AND AKYAB—		
authorised to search for opium	1681	III
POST OFFICE ACT—		
See Indian —.		
POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS	316	I
POTTERY KILNS—		
Exempted from Factories Act	583	I
PRESCRIBED MILITARY AUTHORITY—		
Indian Articles of War	178	I
PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS ACT, 1867—		
Official publications exempted from —	154	I
Withdrawal of exemption of facsimile reprints	155	I
PRISON OFFENCES	1546	III
PRISONERS ACT, 1871—		
Section 19 applied to offences of the Penal Code mentioned in Act XI of 1872 (now XV of 1903)	1710	III
PRISONER'S REMOVAL—		
See Ottoman Dominion.		
PRIVILEGE LEAVE—		
Declaration by Judges applying for —	16	I

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
PROMISSORY NOTES (GOVERNMENT)—		
Payment of Issues payable to Government in — of any circle	1864	III
Sums for which they may be issued	1861	III
PRUSSIAN SHIPS—		
Salvage provisions of Merchant Shipping Act applied to —	1196	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
PUBLIC TRUSTS—		
Keeping accounts of —	1265	III
QUARRIES—		
exempted from Act 8 of 1901	1739	III
RAGS AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING—		
Import of — by sea into Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon prohibited	375	I
RAILWAY(S) —		
Accidents	1509	III
Commissioners. Proceedings of — in respect to Chapter V of Act	1280	III
Compressed gases. Carriage by —	1490	III
Liability to municipal taxes	1523	III
Local Governments. Delegation of powers to —	1525	III
Open lines of —	1365	III
See Indian Railways Act.		
Steam tramways included in term — used in Tariff Act, 1894	1545	III
under construction and not open for traffic	1315	III
Warehousing goods on —	1345	III
RAILWAY BOARD—		
Powers under Railways Act conferred on —	1889	III
Powers as to joint working of Railway stations conferred on —	1890	III
Powers as to agreements regarding rolling stock conferred on —	1890	III
Secretary authorized to sign certain documents	1525	III
RAILWAY STATION—		
See Railway Board.		
RAILWAY STOCK—		
See Railway Board.		
RANGOON—		
Post Master authorized to search for opium	1681	III
RANGOON LUNATIC ASYLUM—		
Reception of European soldiers in —	368	I
REGISTRATION-FEES—		
Books acquired by Government for educational purposes exempted —	155	I
For Associations not for profit	599	I

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
Reserve Forces Act, 1888—		
Grant of commissions (Native Officers) of the Supply and Transport Corps	1237	II
Reunion (French)—		
Emigration to — prohibited	677	II
Risk Note Forms—	1492	III
Roumania—		
See Extradition Acts, 1870—73.		
Royal Style and Titles—		
Alterations and additions to —	129	I
Russia—		
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1110	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Extradition Acts, 1870—73; Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		
Salt —		
Duty on — manufactured in or imported into British India by land	600	I
exported from Madras for certain places —. Remission of duty	601 & 602	I
for any process of manufacture. Remission of duty on —	601	I
Manufacture of — under license	604	I
Transit of — across Indus under certain conditions prohibited	602	I
Transmission by railway from Salt Sources	602	I
Remission of duty on wasted — when exported from Bombay for certain ports in certain vessels	601	I
See Daman.		
Transhipment of — at Aden, prohibited	424	
Salt Act—		
Powers of Commissioner of Division conferred on Commissioner of Revenue, North-West Frontier Province	600	I
Salted Fish—		
Duty on —	1544	III
Salvador—		
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1111	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Extradition Acts, 1870—73.		
Sambalpur District—		
placed within jurisdiction of High Court, Calcutta	76	I
transferred from Central Provinces to Bengal	78	I
Sambhar (Salt Source)—		
See Salt.		
San Marino—		
See Extradition Acts, 1870—75.		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
SARANJI VILLAGE— transferred to North-West Frontier Province	2	I
SARAWAK— Exemption of labourers leaving from Negapatam for — from Indian Emigration Act, 1883	905	II
SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878— Articles not capable of easy identification for purposes of Chapter VI of —	424	I
Articles prohibited to be imported under —	372 to 378	I
SEAMEN (DISTRESSED)— Foreign — deserting	1093 to 1116	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
Relief of —	573 to 579	I
Subsistence and passage	580	I
SECURITIES— Procedure as to — deposited for completion of contracts	1111	II
SECURITIES ACT, 1886— *See* Indian —.		
SECURITIES HELD FOR SECRETARY OF STATE— Sale of —	1865	III
SELANGOR— *See* Malay States (Protected).		
SEYCHELLES— Emigration to —	676	II
Government labourers from Bombay for — exempted from certain provisions of Indian Emigration Act	906	II
See Voyage.		
SHROFF-MARKED COIN— Withdrawal from circulation	311	I
SIAM— Seamen deserting from ships of —	1112	Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. IV.
See Foreign Jurisdiction.		
SILLADAR CAVALRY— *See* Octroi.		
SILVER BULLION— Cessation of reception at Mints	314	I
SILVER COINS— Coined before 1st September; calling in of —	307 & 308	I
Defaced	309	I
Metal discs resembling. Import prohibited	373	I

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
SILVER COINS—*contd.*		
Persons authorised to cut and break diminished or defaced —	1891	III
Uncurrent. Reception at Mints	313	I
SINDH PISHIN RAILWAY—		
Definition of —	1171	II
Parts of Railways Act extended to —	1169	II
Responsibility of Government, extent —	1170	II
SKINS AND FEATHERS—		
See Birds.		
SLAVE TRADE ACT—		
General Act of Brussels Conference brought within operation of —	853	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1892.
SLAVE TRADE ACT, 1876—		
Applied to parts of Asia and Africa	388	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. VI.
SLAVE TRADE TREATY—		
with Abyssinia	353	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. VI.
Egypt	374	Do.
Germany	355	Do.
Italy	360	Do.
Johanna	366	Do.
Mohilla	370	Do.
Ottoman Porte (Turkey)	378 & 384	Do.
Spain	898	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1892.
SOLDIERS AND FOLLOWERS (NATIVE)—		
Authorised buildings erected by — in cantonments exempted from tax	1256	II
SOMALILAND—		
See Foreign Jurisdiction.		
SOUTH AFRICA—		
See Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881.		
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—		
See Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		
SOVEREIGNS AND HALF-SOVEREIGNS—		
Metal discs resembling —. Import prohibited	376	I
SPAIN—		
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1113	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Extradition Acts, 1870—73; Merchant Shipping Act, 1894; Slave Trade Treaty.		
SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT—		
Transmission of returns to Registrars-General	315	I
STAMP—		
for denoting court-fee payable under section 3 (*1*), Act VII of 1870	274	I
fees under and over Rs. 10	275	I

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
STAMP—*contd.*		
Rules as to use of —	1692	III
Spoiled and unused stamps	1702	III
STAMP-DUTIES—		
Remission or reduction	1682	III
STANDARD YARD—		
See Imperial.		
STATE RAILWAYS—		
Working of telegraph lines of —	962	II
STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS—		
See European Vagrancy Act.		
STEAM TRAMWAYS—		
Included in term "railway" in Tariff Act, 1894 (Schedule IV)	1545	III
STEAM VESSELS ACT—		
See Indian — ; Inland —.		
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—		
Application of section 650A, Code of Civil Procedure, to Courts in —	649	I
Certificates of load-lines granted in —	446	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1893.
Exemption of emigration to, and contracts to labour in, from Indian Act	906	II
See Malay States (Protected).		
Surrender by — of persons accused in Foreign States of offences not dealt with in Extradition Act, 1870.	436	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. VI.
	417	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1894.
SUBORDINATE JUDGES—		
Appointment of —	80 & 81	I
SUGAR—		
Additional duty on — from Argentine Republic	1535	III
Certificates of production of — for countries parties to Brussels Conference	1532	III
Duties on foreign — and remission	1531	II
from Austria-Hungary and Germany	1536	III
Identification of — chargeable with additional duty	1537	III
Import of — by land into Madras Presidency near French territory.	377	I
Bombay Presidency near Kathiawar States.		
Rules for assessment	1531	III
Transhipment and export of warehoused — at and from Karachi for certain ports prohibited	425	I
SUMMONS—		
See Native States Courts.		
SUNGEI UJONG—		
See Malay States (Protected).		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
SURVEY CERTIFICATES— for ships	145	I
SURINAM — *See* Dutch Guiana. *See* Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883.		
SWEDEN— Accession of — to Copyright Convention . . .	31	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1904.
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1110	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		
SWITZERLAND— *See* Extradition Acts, 1870—73.		
TARIFF VALUES — in modification of Schedule IV, Tariff Act . . .	380	I
TELEGRAPH— Inland and Foreign telegrams	988	II
Working of telegraph lines of State Railways . .	962	II
TELEPHONE EXCHANGES—	966	II
TOLLS— *See* Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901.		
TONGA— *See* Extradition Acts, 1870—73.		
TRANSPORTATION— Jails appointed for reception of persons sentenced to —	1710—1712	III
TRUSTS— *See* Public Trusts.		
TUNIS— *See* Extradition Acts, 1870—73.		
TURKEY— Seamen deserting from ships of —	1115	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Slave Trade Act.		
UGANDA— Labourers for — under agreement with English Government departing from Bombay or Karachi, exempted from certain provisions of Indian Emigration Act	904	II
UNITED KINGDOM— Money orders payable in —	137	I
See Foreign Plate.		
UNITED PROVINCES— Authority of Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, extended to —	677	II

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

	Page.	Volume.
UNITED STATES—		
Declaration by British subjects naturalized in — on resumption of British nationality	91	I
Letters of administration to estates of deceased citizens of —	1745	III
Naturalization of citizens of — as British subjects	1	Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. I.
Seamen deserting from ships of —	485	Statutory Rules and Orders, 1892.
See Extradition Act, 1870—73.		
UNIVERSITIES—		
Constitution of Bodies Corporate —	1836—1858	III
Territorial limits of —	1858	III
URUGUAY—		
Seamen deserting from ships of —	1115	Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised, Vol. IV.
See Extradition Acts, 1870—73.		
VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA)—		
See Medical Act, 1886.		
VICTORIA MEMORIAL—		
Trustees and their powers	1826	III
VISCERA—		
Transmission by post	1679	III
VOLUNTEER REGULATIONS	271	I
Military Service	271	I
VOYAGE—		
and equipment allowances of high officials to India	131	I
Length of — to Fiji	675	II
between Madras and the Seychelles	903	II
between Calcutta and West Indies	904	II
WAREHOUSING—		
See Railways.		
WATER-RATES—		
See Cantonments.		
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—		
See Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883.		
WHANGPOO RIVER—		
Regulations for improvement —. *See* Foreign Jurisdiction.		
WORN COINS—		
Reception of — at Mints	307	I
YARD—		
See Imperial Standard.		
ZANZIBAR—		
See Foreign Jurisdiction.		

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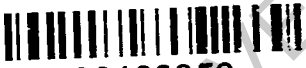

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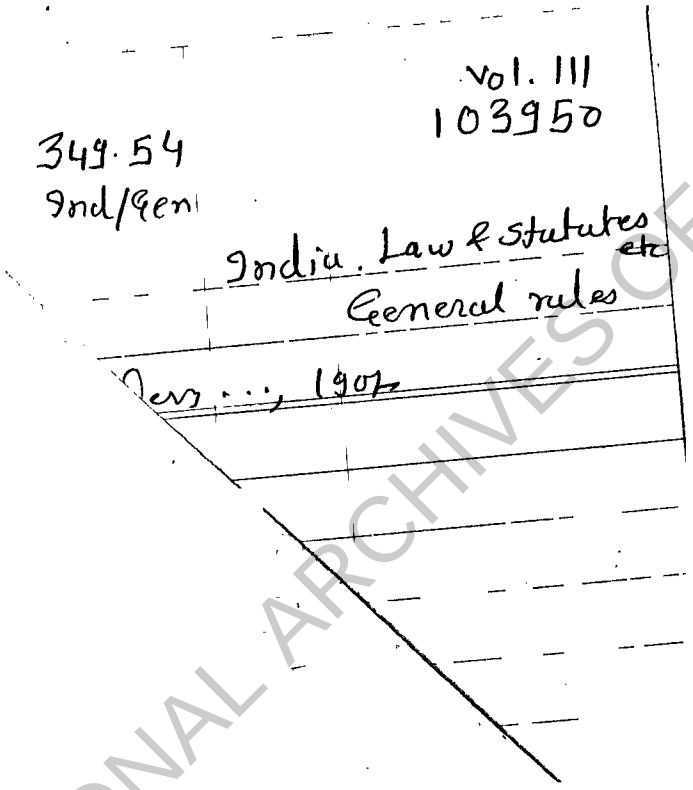

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